

**USHC 3.4** Summarize the end of Reconstruction, including the role of anti-African American factions and competing national interests in undermining support for Reconstruction; the impact of the removal of federal protection for freedmen; and the impact of Jim Crow laws and voter restrictions on African American rights in the post-Reconstruction era.



**Carpet bags**, which were bags made of scraps from carpets or rugs, were a popular form of luggage in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century – especially for people who were traveling light. After the Civil War, many Northerners traveled South in search of economic light. After the Civil War, many Northerners traveled South in search of economic gain, political office, or opportunities to provide public services, such as education.

**The Republican Coalition:**

*During Radical Reconstruction, Southern state governments were dominated by the Republican Party.*

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

*This nickname was applied by Southern whites as an **insult** to those who came from the North during Reconstruction. Southern whites tended to regard these people as unwelcome intruders.*

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”

*This term, which loosely translates to “rascal,” was used to describe Southerners who had supported the Confederacy but cooperated with the Carpetbag Republican governments for personal gain.*

\_\_\_\_\_

*Southern states were required to create constitutions that allowed voting rights for all men. Freedmen exercised their votes to support the Republican coalition and held office in many states.*



**The Carpetbagger Stereotype**

While carpetbaggers were often portrayed as unprincipled opportunists, there were many motivations for moving South:

\_\_\_\_\_

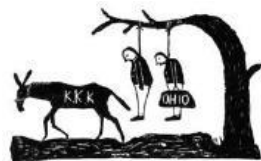
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



*Compare the depiction of the carpetbagger above with the photo of the classroom on the right. One of the reforms that Reconstruction brought to the South was public education, which had been a rarity in the South before the Civil War.*



**Resistance to Reconstruction**

During Radical Reconstruction, the \_\_\_\_\_ committed acts of violence and intimidation against carpetbaggers, scalawags, and freedmen.

**The Compromise of \_\_\_\_\_ and the End of Reconstruction**

The Compromise of 1877 was an **informal agreement** that ended Reconstruction in the South after the disputed presidential election of 1876. Southern Democrats regained control of state governments and instituted discriminatory policies.



The system of **racial segregation** instituted in the post-Reconstruction South was known as

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Clause / \_\_\_\_\_ Tests

\_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1896)

This Supreme Court decision established the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_.

OVERTURNED BY \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1954)