

Cornell Notes

<p>Date—</p> <p>Class—US History</p>	<p>Radical Reconstruction</p>
<p>Carpetbaggers</p>	<p>Northerners moved to the south to exploit the South</p>
<p>Scalawags</p>	<p>White Southerners who worked with Republicans and supported Reconstruction</p>
<p>Black Republicanism</p>	<p>Many African Americans went from enslaved laborers to legislators and administrators working in nearly all levels of government—local to the Senate</p> <p>Poor white farmers who hated the large plantation owners and the Democratic Party often joined the Republicans</p> <p>Many reforms—repealed black codes, state hospitals, institutions for orphans, mentally ill, hearing and visually impaired, rebuilt railroads and industries in the South.</p> <p>Also established a system of public schools</p> <p>\$\$\$\$\$=high property tax—grafting very common in South</p>
<p>Ku Klux Klan Forms</p>	<p>Started in 1866 in Pulaski Tennessee by former Confederate soldiers</p> <p>Goal was to drive the carpetbaggers and intimidate African American voters so as to regain control of the south for the Democratic Party</p>
<p>Enforcement Acts</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. made it a federal crime to interfere with a citizen's right to vote 2. federal elections under the supervision of federal marshals 3. Ku Klux Klan Act—outlawed the activities of the Klan

Summary	