**Incomplete Notes 5-1.3** Explain the effects of Reconstruction on African Americans, including their new rights and restrictions, their motivations to relocate to the North and the West, and the actions of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

**1. What did most former slaves do after emancipation?**

Most freedmen left the plantations to try to find their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but soon returned. They started communities, churches, and schools. They voted and tried to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but often weren’t allowed to. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s plan to give “40 acres and a mule” to freedmen didn’t work because most of the land was given back to the white landowners.

**2. What effect did sharecropping have on the South?**

Most freedmen couldn’t own land, so they agreed to work on land owned by whites in exchange for a share of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They did get a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but were still dependent on landowner for land and credit, and suffered from violence and intimidation. Sharecroppers often got stuck in a cycle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and poverty because they had to borrow money and then a poor harvest meant they couldn’t pay it back.

**3. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau and the KKK?**

The Freedmen’s Bureau was a program set up by the federal government to help freedmen by giving them food, clothing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care, and education. Although the Freedmen’s Bureau helped establish the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, it did start over 1,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South. The \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (KKK) was a terrorist group of whites who tried to keep freedmen down by threats and violence.

**Incomplete Notes 5-1.3** Explain the effects of Reconstruction on African Americans, including their new rights and restrictions, their motivations to relocate to the North and the West, and the actions of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

**1. What did most former slaves do after emancipation?**

Most freedmen left the plantations to try to find their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but soon returned. They started communities, churches, and schools. They voted and tried to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but often weren’t allowed to. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s plan to give “40 acres and a mule” to freedmen didn’t work because most of the land was given back to the white landowners.

**2. What effect did sharecropping have on the South?**

Most freedmen couldn’t own land, so they agreed to work on land owned by whites in exchange for a share of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They did get a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but were still dependent on landowner for land and credit, and suffered from violence and intimidation. Sharecroppers often got stuck in a cycle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and poverty because they had to borrow money and then a poor harvest meant they couldn’t pay it back.

**3. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau and the KKK?**

The Freedmen’s Bureau was a program set up by the federal government to help freedmen by giving them food, clothing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care, and education. Although the Freedmen’s Bureau helped establish the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, it did start over 1,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South. The \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (KKK) was a terrorist group of whites who tried to keep freedmen down by threats and violence.

**Incomplete Notes 5-1.3** Explain the effects of Reconstruction on African Americans, including their new rights and restrictions, their motivations to relocate to the North and the West, and the actions of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

**1. What did most former slaves do after emancipation?**

Most freedmen left the plantations to try to find their families but soon returned. They started communities, churches, and schools. They voted and tried to buy land, but often weren’t allowed to. Sherman’s plan to give “40 acres and a mule” to freedmen didn’t work because most of the land was given back to the white landowners.

**2. What effect did sharecropping have on the South?**

Most freedmen couldn’t own land, so they agreed to work on land owned by whites in exchange for a share of the crops. They did get a little independence, but were still dependent on landowner for land and credit, and suffered from violence and intimidation. Sharecroppers often got stuck in a cycle of debt and poverty because they had to borrow money and then a poor harvest meant they couldn’t pay it back.

**3. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau and the KKK?**

The Freedmen’s Bureau was a program set up by the federal government to help freedmen by giving them food, clothing, medical care, and education. Although the Freedmen’s Bureau helped establish the sharecropping system, it did start over 1,000 schools in the South. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was a terrorist group of whites who tried to keep freedmen down by threats and violence.