**Federal Government Action**

**Amendments:**
- 13th - abolished slavery
- 14th - citizenship / equal protection
- 15th - cannot deny vote based on race

**Civil Rights Act of 1866:**
- in response to black codes
- declared freedmen to be full citizens
- vetoed by Johnson, overrode by Congress

**Military Reconstruction Act:**
- broke South into 5 military districts,
- governed by generals supported by federal troops
- new state governments loyal to United States formed
- government must include blacks and whites
- Confederate soldiers denied the right to vote

**Radical Reconstruction in Southern States...**

- Who were these people? Why were they rejected by Southern Democrats?
  - Scalawags - white Southern Republicans, seen as traitors to the South and their race
  - Carpetbaggers - Northerners who moved South to take advantage of financial opportunities

- Social norms did not change as much as the government. Define the following:
  - Black codes - laws passed to limit the rights of freedpeople
  - Help planters replace enslaved labor
  - Legal segregation
  - Sharecropping - plots rented to tenant farmers (usu. black) who paid rent with shares, or a part of their harvest

**What did Southern State governments have to do under Radical Reconstruction?**

- Constitutions: 14 constitutional delegates were AA
  - most progressive in history of US
  - guaranteed the right to vote for all men
  - no imprisonment for debt
  - public schools for white children

- Governments:
  - ratified 14th & 15th Amendments
  - reformed infrastructure
  - raised taxes 400% btw 1860-1870

- African American Involvement:
  - 45 Southern state congressmen were AA
  - 22 AA in high office, 2 Senators and 20 Reps

  (from 3 states)