CHAPTER 8 STUDY GUIDE

Virginia faced serious problems in rebuilding the state after the Civil War.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What was Reconstruction?</th>
<th>It was the period following the Civil War during which Congress passed laws designed to help rebuild the country and bring the southern states back into the Union.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What problems did Virginians face during Reconstruction?</td>
<td>• Hundreds of thousands of freed African Americans needed housing, education, clothing, food, and jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What measures were taken to resolve Virginia’s problems?</td>
<td>• The Freedmen’s Bureau was a federal government agency that provided food, public schools, and medical care for freed African Americans and others in Virginia. • Sharecropping was a system common in Virginia after the war in which freedmen and poor white farmers rented land from landowners by promising to pay the owners with a share of the crops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DURING RECONSTRUCTION
African Americans began to have power in Virginia’s government. Black and white men could vote and hold office.

A marketplace in Richmond

AFTER RECONSTRUCTION
These gains were lost when “Jim Crow” laws were passed by southern states.

“Jim Crow” laws legally established segregation and reinforced prejudices held by whites.

WORDS TO KNOW

Segregation: The separation of people, usually based on race or religion

Discrimination: An unfair difference in the treatment of people

©2017, Five Ponds Press. All Rights Reserved
“Jim Crow” laws affected African Americans and American Indians.

**CAUSE**

**“JIM CROW” LAWS**

Experiencing unfair poll taxes and voting tests established to keep them from voting

Difficulty voting or holding public office

Being forced to use separate, poor-quality facilities and services, such as drinking fountains, restrooms, and restaurants

Attending separate schools

**EFFECTS on African Americans and American Indians**

Virginia began to grow in many ways after the Civil War and Reconstruction.

**Virginia’s cities grew** with people, businesses, and factories.

**Railroads were a key to the expansion** of businesses, agriculture, and industry. Railroads helped small towns grow into cities.

**Other parts of Virginia grew** as other industries developed. Coal deposits were mined in the Appalachian Plateau.

**The need for more and better roads increased.**

**Tobacco farming** and the manufacture of tobacco products became important Virginia industries.