## **Unit 8: Reconstruction**

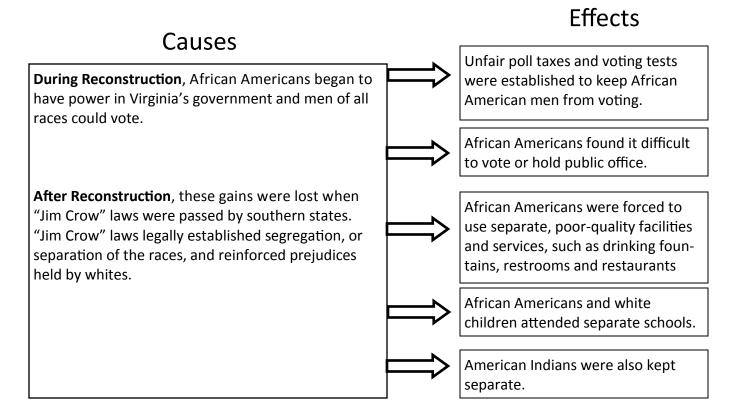
SOLs: VS.8 a, b, c

## Terms to know:

- **reconstruction:** the period following the Civil War in which Congress passed laws designed to help rebuild the country and bring the southern states back in the Union.
- **segregation:** the separation of people, usually based on race or religion
- discrimination: an unfair difference in the treatment of people

Problems faced by Virginians during Reconstruction		Measures taken to solve problems	
	<ul> <li>millions of freed slaved needed housing, clothing and food</li> <li>Virginia's economy was in ruins</li> </ul>	•	The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, schools, and medical care for freed slaves and others in Virginia.
	<ul> <li>money had no value</li> <li>banks were closed</li> <li>railroads, bridges, plantations, and crops were destroyed</li> </ul>	•	Sharecropping allowed freedmen and poor white farmers rented land from a landowner by promising to pay the owner with a share of the crop.

## **Reconstruction and Jim Crow Laws**



## Virginia Growth after the Civil War and Reconstruction

1. **Cities grew** with <u>people</u>, <u>businesses</u>, and factories.

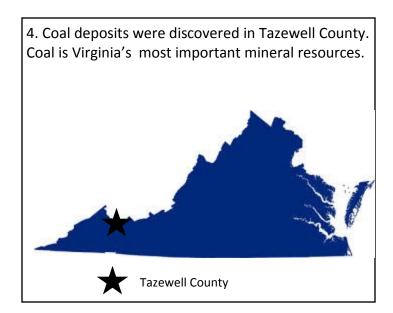


2. More **roads** were needed as cities and population increased.



3. More **railroads** were needed since they <u>were key</u> to expansion of business, agriculture and industry. Railroads made it <u>easy to transport natural</u> resources like cotton and wood to factories. They <u>added growth to small towns and cities</u>.





5. Growing tobacco increased and became an important product in Virginia. Tobacco is mostly grown in the Piedmont Region.

