**WHAT DID RECONSTRUCTION LOOK LIKE IN TENNESSEE?**

Read through pages 4-15 and answer the following questions on page 26 of your interactive notebook.

1. List 2 important things that occurred at the convention of 1864
2. How did Gov. Brownlow respond to the popularity of the klan?
3. Who could vote in Tennessee in 1867? Who couldn’t?
4. How were Gov. Brownlow & Gov. Senter different in their views on dealing with former Confederates?
5. What were features of the Constitution of 1870?
6. Who were the exodusters?
7. How many blacks served in the TN State House during Reconstruction? Identify one.
8. Give one example of a Jim Crow law.
9. In the late 1880s the tide began to change in regards to blacks voting rights. Give 3 examples of blacks being disenfranchised at this time.
10. Who was Ida B. Wells?

**WHAT DID RECONSTRUCTION LOOK LIKE IN TENNESSEE? ANSWERS**

Read through pages 4-15 and answer the following questions in your notes:

1. List 2 important things that occurred at the convention of 1864
	1. Abolish slavery
	2. Select William Brownlow to serve as governor- radical republican, hated confederates
2. How did Gov. Brownlow respond to the popularity of the klan?
	1. Called a special session to deal with problem. A spy was sent in from ohio to watch the klan- murdered and dumped in the duck river
3. Who could vote in Tennessee in 1867? Who couldn’t?
	1. Former slaves could vote, former confederates couldn’t
4. How were Gov. Brownlow & Gov. Senter different in their views on dealing with former Confederates?
	1. Both supported union during the war, Senter was more conservative than radical and didn’t want to punish southerners
	2. Senter will eventually restore voting rights to all men
5. What were features of the Constitution of 1870?
	1. Banned slavery
	2. Instituted a poll tax- wont immediately be used
	3. Former Confederates can now vote🡪 Popularity of the klan dies down
6. Who were the exodusters?
	1. 1870s- Led by Benjamin “Pap” Singleton (from Nashville)
	2. 50,000 former slaves leave the south westward mainly to Kansas & Nebraska
7. How many blacks served in the TN State House during Reconstruction? Identify one.
	1. 14
	2. Samson Keeble (Nashville)
	3. Samuel McElwee (Haywood County/West TN)- will try to pass a law giving stronger penalties to people taking part in a lynch mob
8. Give one example of a Jim Crow law.
	1. 1875 “innkeepers, carriers of passengers, & operators of places of amusement” have the right to admit/exclude persons from their places of business in the same manner as might the owner of a private home
9. In the late 1880s the tide began to change in regards to blacks voting rights. Give 3 examples of blacks being disenfranchised at this time.
	1. 1st poll tax 1889
	2. “Dortch Law of 1889” made it illegal for a poll worker to help a voter read a ballot unless the voter had voted prior to 1857
	3. Switch to at large voter districts- lessened the chance for black candidates to win elections
	4. Voters in McElwee’s district threatened with economic sanctions if they voted for him. McElwee threatened with bodily harm if he tried to rally his supporters
10. Who was Ida B. Wells?
	1. Refused to move to a segregated train coach and was thrown from train
	2. Sued the railroad for damages and was awarded $500
	3. The railroad appeals the decision and the TN Supreme Court and the court throws out the original decision and rules against Wells