

Name: _____ Hr: _____

Ch. 17 Study Guide- Reconstruction

Ch. 17 Key Terms and People- Define and describe the following words, people and events:

Reconstruction-

Ten Percent Plan-

Thirteenth Amendment-

Fourteenth Amendment-

Fifteenth Amendment-

Freedmen's Bureau-

Black Codes-

Radical Republicans-

Ku Klux Klan-

Jim Crow Laws-

Sharecropping-

Ch. 17, Section 1 (*Rebuilding the South*)

1.) The period lasting from 1865 to 1877, a period focused on dealing with the defeated southern states, is called _____.

2.) After the Civil War, southern cities, towns, and _____ were ruined. In addition, people were starving and the economy was badly damaged. Banks had failed, and _____ had gone bankrupt.

3.) Lincoln hoped to reunite the nation as _____ and _____ as possible. His plan was proposed before the war ended and was referred to as the _____
_____. Many Republican members of Congress felt that it would take more to restore the Union than simply having southern states swear an oath of loyalty.

4.) Republicans did agree on abolishing slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation hadn't freed slaves in the _____, and many felt that it may be ruled unconstitutional as a result. To guard against this, the _____ Amendment was proposed and took effect on December 18, 1865, making slavery illegal throughout the United States.

5.) Many freedpeople were unsure about where they would live, work, and what rights they had. In 1865, Congress established the _____ Bureau to provide relief for freedpeople and the _____ living in the South. Education, legal help, and _____ were just a few of the things they provided.

6.) Lincoln was assassinated by _____ on April 14, 1865 and Vice President Andrew _____ became the 17th president. Although his plan for reconstruction was similar to Lincoln's, he included allowing wealthy southerners and Confederate officials to receive presidential pardons. This angered Radical Republicans.

7.) Another point of contention was that Johnson allowed voters to elect _____ and _____. Republicans complained that many new representatives had been _____ leaders, and refused to readmit the southern states into the Union.

Ch. 17, Section 2 (*The Fight Over Reconstruction*)

8.) In the early stages of Reconstruction, new state legislatures passed laws to deny African Americans rights. Every southern states passed _____, or laws that greatly limited the freedom of African Americans. One example was that African Americans were not allowed to own _____.

9.) Republicans responded with the Civil Rights Act of _____, an act that provided African Americans with the same legal rights as _____ Americans. Fearing that the Civil Rights Act might be overturned once southern states were readmitted, Republicans proposed the _____ Amendment, which granted citizenship to all people born in the United States (except _____ Americans).

10.) Calling for a new form of Reconstruction, Congress passed the first of several _____ Acts in March of 1867. These laws divided the South into _____ districts, each being controlled by a U.S. _____. Congress passed a law limiting President Johnson's power because he opposed the Reconstruction Acts.

11.) In 1869, Congress proposed the _____ Amendment, which gave African American men the right to _____.

Ch. 17, Section 3 (*Reconstruction in the South*)

12.) After Grant became president in 1869, Republicans seemed stronger than ever. _____ were the largest group of southern Republican voters, and more than _____ won election to state legislatures (16 to Congress) during Reconstruction.

13.) As more African Americans took office, resistance to Reconstruction _____. In 1866 a group of white southerners in Tennessee created the _____, a group opposed to civil rights, and more specifically, suffrage for African Americans. This group used _____ and _____ against African Americans.

14.) By the election of 1876, northern support for Reconstruction was fading. _____ won the presidency by one electoral vote, and Democrats agreed to accept the apparently flawed results only if all federal troops were _____ from the South. This agreement is referred to as the Compromise of _____.

15.) Jim Crow Laws-laws that enforced _____ - became common in southern states in the 1880's. Although some challenged these laws, the Supreme Court ruled in _____ v. Ferguson that segregation was allowed if "separate-but-equal" facilities were provided. In practice, however, these facilities were separate and _____.

16.) Few African Americans in the South could afford to buy or even rent farms. Therefore, many African Americans stayed on the _____ and became part of a system known as sharecropping. Landowners _____ the land, tools, and supplies, and _____ provided the labor. Although sharecroppers often dreamed of buying their own farm, most sharecroppers lived in a cycle of debt. In need of food and clothes, most families had to buy goods on _____.

Short Answer Review: Please answer the following questions in Super Paragraph format, including topic sentence, supporting details, and concluding statement.

1.) How did the Civil War affect life in the South?

2.) What were the Black Codes (give 2 examples)? What legislation effectively ended the Black Codes in 1866?