

Complete these notes using the Reconstruction PowerPoints found at www.wlms83.weebly.com.

You may also use the internet for research and the America textbook.

Use PowerPoint: Reconstruction 1

1. Why do you think we call this period Reconstruction?
2. What was Abraham Lincoln’s goal for Reconstruction?
3. Who was John Wilkes Booth?
4. Define assassination: _____
5. What happened to Booth and his accomplices?
6. _____ became President after Lincoln’s death. He was a _____ from _____ and a former _____ owner.
7. Define casualties (of war): _____
8. Who had more casualties in the Civil War?
9. Who won?
10. What did the 13th Amendment do?
11. What did the federal government create to pay for the Civil War?
12. Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan
 - a. Why was it called the Ten Percent Plan?
 - b. What else did Confederate states have to do in order to rejoin Congress?
 - c. Define amnesty: _____
 - d. Do you think the amnesty policy of the Ten Percent Plan was fair? Explain.

13. Wade-Davis Bill

- a. Required ____% loyalty oaths from Confederate States.
- b. Also requires states to give _____ the right to vote.
- c. Who opposed the Wade-Davis Bill? _____ Why?
- d. Which plan was stricter on the South, Ten Percent or Wade-Davis?

14. Freedmen’s Bureau

- a. What was the purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau?
- b. Who did not want the Freedmen’s Bureau?
- c. Why would it be important for former slaves to learn to read and write?

Use PowerPoint: Reconstruction 2

15. Describe the Republicans in Congress. Note: Most republicans were in the NORTH at this time.

Moderate Republicans	Radical Republicans

*You will learn more if you read and summarize, do not just copy word-for-word!

16. Under Johnson's plan for Reconstruction:

- New southern governments must _____ slavery.
- Define abolish: _____
- Must pledge _____ to the _____ government.
- Amnesty was not offered to the _____, _____, and _____ of the Confederacy.

17. Describe the Thirteenth Amendment:

18. Define ratify: _____

19. When did Mississippi finally ratify the 13th Amendment? _____

*Not all states have to ratify an amendment for the amendment to become law!

20. Black Codes - What were the black codes?

- Where were the black codes in place?
- What group was affected by the black codes?

21. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 - Define civil rights: _____

- What was the purpose of the Civil Rights Act?
- Who was not included in the Civil Rights Act?
- What was Johnson's response to the Civil Rights Act?
- The Civil Rights Act of 1866 became the _____.
- Did the 14th Amendment give African Americans the right to vote? ____

22. Radical Reconstruction with the Radical Republicans

Watch the video at <http://study.com/academy/lesson/the-radical-republican-plan-for-reconstruction.html#lesson> and answer the questions:

1. Which Congressional act divided the South into five military districts and set the requirements for readmission into the Union?

- The First Reconstruction Act
- The Second Reconstruction Act
- The Fourteenth Amendment
- The Fifteenth Amendment
- The Civil Rights Act

2. What was President Andrew Johnson's attitude toward Reconstruction?

- He wanted Congress to be in charge of Reconstruction.
- He was dedicated to promoting African American rights.
- He supported the Civil Rights Act and the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- He was lenient with the South and granted easy amnesty and pardon, but he didn't care very much about African American rights.
- He was harsh with the South.

3. Which organization provided food, medical care, education, legal assistance, and land to former slaves?

- The Reconstruction Bureau
- The Radical Republican Bureau
- The Freedmen's Bureau
- The Civil Rights Bureau
- The Farm Bureau

Under Radical Reconstruction, what two things must a state do in order to re-enter the Union?

23. For the first time, African Americans served as _____ during Reconstruction.
24. In 1867, the _____ registers _____ to vote in the South.
25. Define impeach: _____
 - a. Johnson was impeached because he _____ Edward Stanton without Congress' approval.
 - b. Was Johnson convicted?
 - c. What other Presidents have been impeached? (Look it up!)
26. Following Johnson, _____ was elected President in 1868.
27. Describe the Fifteenth Amendment:
28. Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
 - a. A Southern reaction to _____
 - b. Used _____ to stop people from voting.
 - c. Targeted _____ and people who taught them.
 - d. Define lynching: _____
 - e. Lynchings were used to _____ black people and their supporters.
 - f. Grant passed a law to arrest _____ members.

Use PowerPoint: Reconstruction 3

29. Describe the Democrat Party during Reconstruction:
30. Describe the Republican Party during Reconstruction:
31. Solid South - describes how the south always voted for the _____ in an election.
 - a. Southern states used poll _____ and _____ requirements to prevent blacks from voting.
32. By _____ new constitutions were passed for the Southern States and they were added back to the _____.
33. Who won the election of 1876? _____
34. Compromise of 1877 - _____ was made President in exchange for removing _____ from the South.
 - a. Reconstruction governments _____
 - b. Power returned to traditional _____
35. Describe the 3 methods to prevent freed slaves from voting:
 - a. Poll Tax
 - b. Literacy Test
 - c. Grandfather Clause
36. Jim Crow Laws – 1890s
 - a. Define segregation: _____
 - b. The Jim Crow Laws made segregation the official _____ of southern states.
 - c. Complete the following about the Jim Crow Laws.

Jim Crow

Name: _____

Look at this historical photograph and answer the questions that follow.



1. List three ways these two water fountains are different:

○ ○ ○

2. When do you think this photograph was taken?

- a) 1835 b) 1955 c) 1995

3. Write a sentence about how this photograph makes you feel.

4. What words come to mind when you see this picture?

37. Plessy v. Ferguson 1896

- a. Plessy (African American) refused to sit in the colored _____, he took his case to the Supreme Court.
- b. Supreme Court ruled that “ _____ ” was fair.
- c. What do you think about Plessy v. Ferguson?

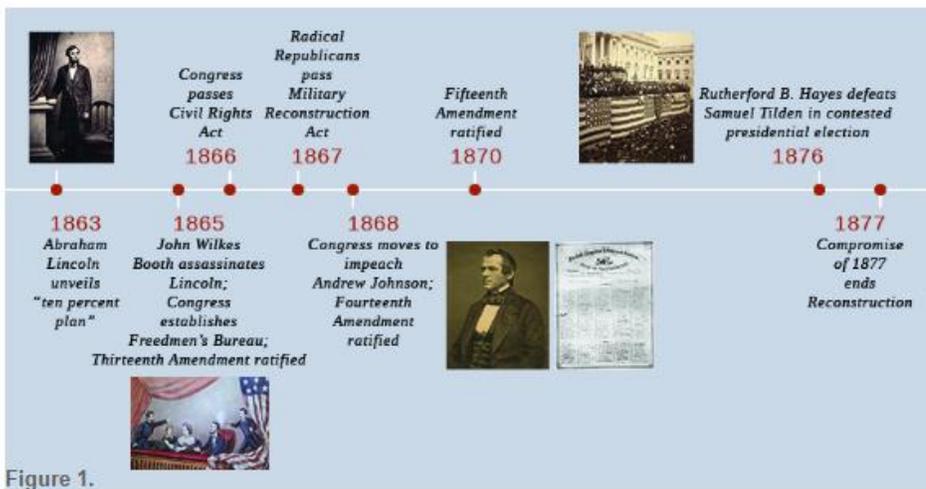
38. Read the article at <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newsouth/4698>

- a. Define tenant farmers:
- b. Define sharecropping:
- c. Were these two methods positive or negative for poor whites and freed slaves? Why?

39. What industries developed at this time?

40. Reconstruction Review: Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

https://cooljargon.com/ebooks/us_history/m50091/index.cxml.html



Questions:

Exercise

What was the purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment? How was it different from the Emancipation Proclamation?

[Show Solution]

Exercise

In 1864 and 1865, Radical Republicans were most concerned with _____.

- B. securing civil rights for freed slaves
- D. barring ex-Confederates from political office
- F. seeking restitution from Confederate states
- H. preventing Andrew Johnson's ascent to the presidency

[Show Solution]

Exercise

What was Lincoln's primary goal immediately following the Civil War?

- B. punishing the rebel states
- D. improving the lives of former slaves
- F. reunifying the country
- H. paying off the debts of the war

[Show Solution]