

Complete these notes using the Reconstruction PowerPoints found at [www.wlms83.weebly.com](http://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 13<sup>th</sup> 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:

- a. New southern governments must \_\_\_\_\_ slavery.
- b. Define abolish: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Must pledge \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ government.
- d. 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 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment? \_\_\_\_\_

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

20. Black Codes - What were the black codes?

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

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

- a. What was the purpose of the Civil Rights Act?
- b. Who was not included in the Civil Rights Act?
- c. What was Johnson's response to the Civil Rights Act?
- d. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 became the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. Did the 14<sup>th</sup> 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?

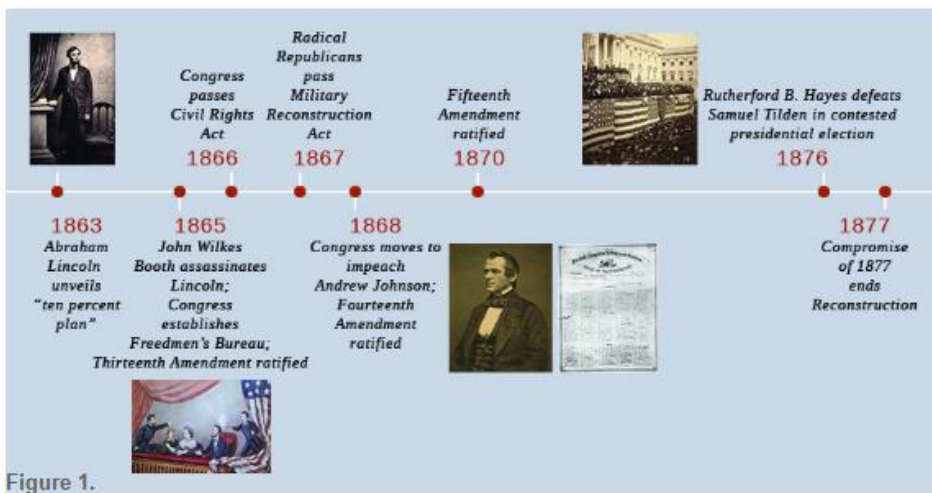
38. Read the article at <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newsouth/4698>

- 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](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]