During our study of the Reconstruction era, you will be completing activities and gathering certain pieces of information.

Objectives:
- Assess the South’s economic hardships after the Civil War
- Explain why President Johnson’s Reconstruction policies caused conflict with Congress.
- Analyze why Northerners went to the South after the Civil War.
- Identify how white Southerners resisted granting black Americans equality.
- Evaluate the lasting impact of the Reconstruction period.

When we are finished with the unit, you will hand in a folder of all completed activities:

1. 4 section summaries with quiz questions on the back
2. Know, Need, Learn sheet
3. Reconstruction Quiz
4. Discussion Questions
5. Reconstruction Vocabulary match
6. Reconstruction Timeline
7. Reconstruction Word Search
8. 3 Maps identifying:
   1) Rebel States: Label all states. Shade all Rebel states.
   2) Military Districts: Label all states. Shade in military districts using a different color for each.
   3) Re-admission to the Union: Label all states. Show dates for re-admission to the Union.
Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Chapter 13

Section 1

Presidential Reconstruction

Text Summary

The Civil War took a terrible toll on the South and its people. Railroad lines and factories had been destroyed, cities and farmland lay in ruins, and work animals and livestock had been killed. One out of three Southern white men had been killed or wounded. Southern blacks, plantation owners, and poor whites all faced serious hardships.

The period of rebuilding the South and restoring the Southern states to the Union was known as Reconstruction. Lincoln prepared a plan for Reconstruction. His plan required each Southern state to hold a constitutional convention after 10 percent of its voters swore allegiance to the Union. He also insisted that the new state constitutions ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, outlawing slavery. After Lincoln's death, Vice President Andrew Johnson became President. Johnson proposed his own plan for Reconstruction. Johnson's plan was similar to Lincoln's, but it was more generous to the South. Unlike Lincoln, Johnson was willing to issue pardons, or official forgiveness of a crime, to Confederate military and government leaders.

In the meantime, African Americans celebrated their new freedom. Throughout the South, African Americans began new churches and schools. Congress set up the Freedmen's Bureau to help black southerners adjust to freedom. This agency gave out clothing, medicine, and food to needy people.

Graphic Summary: African Americans Celebrate Freedom

- Ability to form new organizations to help themselves
- Freedom to travel without restrictions
- What Freedom Meant to African Americans
  - New opportunities for education
  - Freedom to worship in their own churches
  - Possibility of owning land

After the war, African Americans celebrated their new freedom.

Review Questions

1. What was the purpose of Reconstruction?

2. Diagram Skills Identify three ways African Americans experienced a new freedom after the Civil War.
A. Key Terms
Briefly define or identify each of the following terms, and explain how each relates to the section content.

1. Reconstruction

2. pardon

B. Main Ideas
Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

3. The Civil War left the South
   a. economically healthy.
   b. in full control of its government.
   c. in ruins.
   d. largely unchanged from before the war.

4. Many poor white southern laborers could no longer find work because of
   a. competition from freedmen.
   b. the Captured and Abandoned Property Act.
   c. new government work regulations.
   d. their illiteracy.

5. In his proposal for postwar Reconstruction, Lincoln
   a. aimed to punish the South.
   b. gave African Americans the vote.
   c. set a tone of forgiveness.
   d. tried to please Radical Republicans.

6. In his Presidential Reconstruction plan, Andrew Johnson
   a. matched Lincoln’s plan exactly.
   b. was more generous than Lincoln.
   c. allowed some slavery to continue.
   d. put the South under strict military control.

7. Johnson freely gave
   a. money to wealthy planters.
   b. white-owned land to African Americans.
   c. weapons to the Confederate army.
   d. pardons to southern officials.

8. Newly freed African Americans urged the federal government to
   a. redistribute southern land.
   b. give them jobs on the railroad.
   c. open colleges in the South.
   d. restrict travel throughout the South.

9. The most visible new black organizations in the South were
   a. military clubs.
   b. colleges.
   c. churches.
   d. political parties.

10. To help black Southerners adjust to freedom, Congress created
    a. the Thirteenth Amendment.
    b. the Captured and Abandoned Property Act.
    c. the Ten Percent Plan.
    d. the Freedmen’s Bureau.
As Southern states were restored to the Union, the new white-run governments passed black codes, or laws that restricted the rights of African Americans. Republicans in Congress were outraged by these laws. In 1866, Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment states that all United States citizens must receive equal protection under the law. The Fourteenth Amendment made civil rights, or the personal liberties guaranteed to all citizens, part of the Constitution.

In 1867, the Radical Republicans gained control of Congress. Radical Republicans believed that the federal government should do more to help freed slaves achieve full equality. Their plan, known as Radical Reconstruction, demanded that the South take action to eliminate racial discrimination. While in control of Congress, Radical Republicans passed the Fifteenth Amendment, which declared that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of race. They also attempted to remove President Johnson from office, accusing him of standing in the way of important Reconstruction policies.

Reconstruction brought other changes to the South. In 1870, African Americans voted in large numbers throughout the South. Hundreds of African Americans were elected to office. At the same time, many Northerners, white and black, settled in the postwar South. Many white Southerners resented the political power of freed African Americans and Northern settlers. They claimed that the governments elected by these new voters were corrupt and incompetent.

**GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Major Reconstruction Legislation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>LEGISLATION</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>13th Amendment</td>
<td>Abolishes slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Freedmen's Bureau</td>
<td>Provides services for newly freed people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Reconstruction Acts</td>
<td>Establishes Republican Reconstruction program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>14th Amendment</td>
<td>Defines citizenship to include African Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guarantees equal protection under law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>15th Amendment</td>
<td>Guarantees voting rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Civil Rights Act</td>
<td>Protects rights of African Americans in public places.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Reconstruction era was marked by important pieces of legislation, including amendments to the Constitution.

**REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the black codes, and the reaction of Congress to them.

2. **Chart Skills** What three constitutional amendments were passed during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods? What was the purpose of each?
Congressional Reconstruction

A. KEY TERMS
Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

1. guaranteed that all people born or naturalized in the United States were citizens and that no state could restrict their rights
2. charge a government official with wrongdoing
3. guaranteed African Americans the right to vote
4. restricted the rights of freedmen in the South

Column II

a. black codes
b. impeach
c. Fourteenth Amendment
d. Fifteenth Amendment

B. MAIN IDEAS
Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

5. Under Johnson’s Reconstruction plan, white Southerners began to enact laws that
   a. weakened ties with the Union.
   b. created jobs for African Americans.
   c. redistributed land.
   d. gave whites power over African Americans.

6. The Fourteenth Amendment was part of a series of laws that
   a. changed the way a President could hire government officials.
   b. ensured the civil rights of African Americans.
   c. restored the balance of power between the President and Congress.
   d. shifted the balance of power in favor of the Supreme Court.

7. The Reconstruction Act of 1867
   a. closed the South to Democrats.
   b. closed the South to scalawags.
   c. put the South under military rule.
   d. gave voting rights to all Southerners.

8. When Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act, he was
   a. forced to resign.
   b. dropped from the Republican party.
   c. convicted by the Senate.
   d. impeached by the House.

9. In 1870, thanks to the Fifteenth Amendment, southern black men
   a. voted for the first time.
   b. took charge of the Senate.
   c. received free government land.
   d. produced their own Reconstruction plan.

10. Carpetbaggers were northern Republicans who
    a. voted with the Democrats.
    b. had once supported secession.
    c. moved to the postwar South.
    d. hired freedmen to work on plantations.
MAP B: Military Districts - Label all States & Color districts separate colors. Page 134 will help.
53 Reconstruction

Map C: Reconstruction to the Union - Labeled all States + Territories

Date

Name
TEXT SUMMARY

After the Civil War, farming in the South changed in several ways. Plantation owners had a hard time finding laborers for their land. Many African Americans worked as sharecroppers, or people who farmed another person's land in return for a share of the crop. Many sharecroppers found themselves trapped in a cycle of debt to the landowners. If a sharecropper was able to save enough money, however, he might become a tenant farmer. Tenant farmers rented land and sold their crops on the market.

Another change in the South was the growth of industry and cities. New factories were built and Southern railroads were greatly expanded. This led to the growth of Southern cities like Atlanta, Memphis and Dallas. Even with these changes, however, the North continued to have more factories and larger cities than the South.

During Reconstruction, a large amount of public money, or money collected from taxpayers, was spent in the South. Southern state governments used this money to rebuild and improve the region. Roads, bridges, and railroads were constructed, and a system of public schools was created. This spending had negative effects as well. People had to pay high taxes. In addition, much of the money was lost to corruption, as dishonest politicians and businessmen stole money that was meant to be used for public improvements.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Developments in the "New South"

After the war, the agriculture, industry, and cities of the South all began to change.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Describe the difference between sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

2. Diagram Skills Identify two ways life changed in the South during Reconstruction.
Birth of the "New South"

A. **Key Terms**
Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th></th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>includes roads, bridges, and telegraph lines</td>
<td>a. sharecropping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>keeping part of the crop in return for labor</td>
<td>b. tenant farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>paying to rent land</td>
<td>c. infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Main Ideas**
Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. New farming arrangements led to</td>
<td>c. rural prosperity in the South.</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. more black ownership of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. focus on cash crops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. the rise of cities in the South.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The Southern Homestead Act of 1866 tried to help Southerners by offering</td>
<td>c. low-cost land.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. advice on pest control.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. free farm supplies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tenant farming encouraged the rise of a new class of wealthy</td>
<td>c. railroad builders.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. black farmers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. merchants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Reconstruction succeeded in rebuilding many of the South’s</td>
<td>c. railroads.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. plantations.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. forts.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Most of the South’s postwar industrial growth came from</td>
<td>c. canal building.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. cotton mills.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. the manufacture of finished products.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. One example of the wise use of Reconstruction funds was investing in</td>
<td>c. cotton plantations.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. sharecropping.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. business schemes run by scalawags.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Much of the money for improving infrastructure in the South came from</td>
<td>c. wealthy carpetbaggers.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. taxes on individuals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. the sale of plantations.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
TEXT SUMMARY

During the late 1860s and early 1870s, groups of white southerners launched a series of violent attacks against African Americans and their supporters. At the head of this campaign was an organization called the Ku Klux Klan, or KKK. The goal of the KKK was to prevent African Americans from gaining equality with whites. The federal government, under President Ulysses Grant, brought an end to most open Klan activity. In the long run, however, the KKK and other racist groups were able to prevent most African Americans from voting in the South.

The Presidential election of 1876 was one of the closest in American history. Both the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democratic candidate, Samuel Tilden, claimed victory. The two parties settled their dispute with the Compromise of 1877. Democrats agreed to accept results giving Hayes victory in the election. Republicans agreed to remove federal troops from the South. This election marked the end of Reconstruction.

Reconstruction came to an end for several reasons. Reconstruction programs were expensive and had driven many southern states into deep debt. As white southerners regained control of locals governments, they began opposing Reconstruction. Also, many northern voters never fully supported the Radical Reconstruction goal of racial equality. Overall, the Reconstruction effort had both successes and failures. (See chart below.) The Union was restored, but the problem of racial inequality remained.

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Reconstruction: Successes and Failures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUCCESSES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union is restored and rebuilding of South begun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern economic growth is stimulated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Americans gain formal rights of citizenship and equal treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many black families helped in obtaining housing, jobs, and schooling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAILURES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Americans still lack property and economic opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern governments deny African Americans the right to vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racist attitudes continue, in both North and South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasting bitterness between many Southerners and federal government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reconstruction was marked by both successes and failures.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What was the goal of the Ku Klux Klan?

2. Chart Skills In what ways were African Americans helped by Reconstruction?
A. **Key Terms**
Briefly identify each of the following.

1. solid South

2. Compromise of 1877

B. **Main Ideas**
Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

3. The main goal of the Ku Klux Klan’s terror was to
   a. pass the Fifteenth Amendment.
   b. secure the election of Samuel Tilden.
   c. end women’s suffrage.
   d. drive the Republicans out of the South.

4. Congress reacted to Klan terror by passing
   a. Radical Reconstruction.
   b. the Enforcement Act of 1870.
   c. the Compromise of 1877.
   d. the Thirteenth Amendment.

5. Voters grew tired of Reconstruction in part because
   a. President Grant opposed it.
   b. it symbolized corruption and greed.
   c. it eliminated racism.
   d. it decreased access to education.

6. The Compromise of 1877 helped Democrats regain
   a. control of southern politics.
   b. control of Radical Reconstruction.
   c. industries lost in the Civil War.
   d. African American support.

7. Reconstruction succeeded in its goals of restoring the Union and helping to
   a. regulate the railroads.
   b. destroy the Freedmen’s Bureau.
   c. eliminate the Ku Klux Klan.
   d. repair the war-torn South.

8. Southern states adopted the northern system of
   a. cash-crop agriculture.
   b. government-funded, urban social reform.
   c. mandatory, tax-supported education.
   d. problem-solving political commissions.

9. Among the failures of Reconstruction was the inability to
   a. save the Democratic party.
   b. withdraw federal troops from the South.
   c. move black Southerners out of poverty.
   d. stimulate economic growth in the South.

10. During the era of Reconstruction, women fought unsuccessfully for
    a. voting rights.
    b. the right to travel freely in the South.
    c. the election of Rutherford B. Hayes.
    d. business regulation.
Directions: Circle the words in the box below in the Word Search. Next, on the back of this sheet, write five sentences about the Reconstruction Era using five of the words from the Word Search.

MILITARY DISTRICT  RECONSTRUCTION
CARPETBAGGER CONSTITUTION
IMPEACHMENT BLACK CODES
CIVIL RIGHTS FREEDMEN
AMENDMENTS RADICAL REPUBLICANS
SCALAWAG SHARECROPPING
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
RECONSTRUCTION

Time Line

Directions: Insert the names of the following events in the correct time position on the time line below. Include the dates of the events.

- Hiram Revel, became first black senator
- End of military districts
- Black Codes
- End of Reconstruction
- Fifteenth Amendment
- Dispute over presidential election
- Organization of military districts
- Six Southern states readmitted to the Union
- Tennessee readmitted to the Union
- Fourteenth Amendment
- All Southern states readmitted to the Union
- Assassination of President Lincoln
- End of the Civil War
- Thirteenth Amendment
- Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
- Hayes elected President

1865

1877

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53 Reconstruction
You've reached the office of Representative John Boehner.
I can't come to the phone - if you'll leave your name and a brief message, I'll say no to you as soon as I can.
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
RECONSTRUCTION
Vocabulary Match

Directions: Match the letter of the definition with its term.

__1. Black Codes
__2. carpetbagger
__3. civil rights
__4. constitution
__5. Freedmen's Bureau
__6. Thirteenth Amendment
__7. Fourteenth Amendment
__8. Fifteenth Amendment
__9. Military District
__10. Radical Republicans
__11. sharecropping
__12. scalawag
__13. impeachment
__14. freedmen
__15. Reconstruction
__16. suffrage

A. The period of time when former Confederate states were controlled by the Federal government before being readmitted into the Union.
B. A document stating the basic laws and principles around which a state or nation's government is organized and the rights of the citizens are guaranteed.
C. The job of farming a planter's land in exchange for a small share of the harvested crop.
D. Laws designed in 1865 and 1866 that kept blacks in the South from being free as American citizens.
E. Members of the Republican Party who held extremist views for their party.
F. The right or privilege of voting.
G. White Southerners loyal to the Union.
H. The prohibition of the denial of the right to vote.
I. A government agency which helped all poor Southerners, black and white, with schools, food, and supplies.
J. A large area of the South ruled by a Federal general.
K. The rights of citizens to their personal freedoms.
L. Federal citizenship to all black Americans.
M. The procedure of accusing an office-holding official with misconduct.
N. The prohibition of slavery.
O. A person from the North who went to the South for political or financial gain.
P. Black Americans who were freed from slavery.
Discussion Questions

1. If you were a white southerner who lived in the South after the Civil War, what would be some of your concerns?

2. If you were northerner who visited the South after the Civil War, what would be some of your concerns?

3. If you were a freedman who lived in the South after the Civil War, what would be some of your concerns?

4. Why did Congress NOT agree with the Lincoln-Johnson Reconstruction Plan?

5. What plans did Congress enact regarding Reconstruction?

6. What were some of the successes of the Reconstruction era?
Fill in the blanks.

1. President Lincoln’s plan to peacefully return the 11 Confederate states back into the Union is called ____________________________.

2. ____________________________ was a type of work often offered to blacks in the South.

3. According to the Radical Republicans, it was ________________ who should have the power to reconstruct the South, not the President.

4. The Thirteenth Amendment prohibited ____________________________.

5. In 1866 the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed citizenship to ____________________________.

6. The Freedmen’s Bureau helped people from both races with ____________________________.

7. Ten Southern states were organized into five ____________________________ Districts to protect the freedmen and Republican sympathizers.

True or False?

8. Andrew Johnson came within one vote of being removed from the presidency. _____

9. Many carpetbaggers came to the South for political and financial purposes. _____

10. Many Southerners formed secret societies to prevent black Americans from enjoying the rights of citizenship. _____
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I Know</th>
<th>What I Need to Know</th>
<th>What I Learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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