



Reconstruction

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 17.1

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

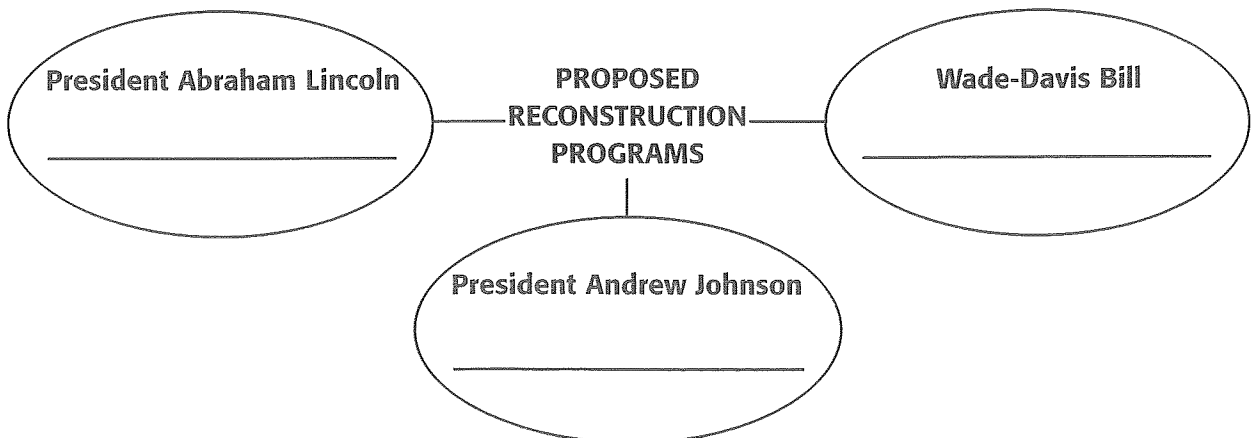
- shut in (514): no way out
- break up (517): divide into many parts

Other terms:

- ruins (514): destroyed buildings, objects
- bankrupt (514): unable to pay
- commerce (514): buying and selling of goods

ORGANIZING INFORMATION The following graphic organizer illustrates Reconstruction programs suggested by President Abraham Lincoln, the Wade-Davis Bill, and President Andrew Johnson. Complete the graphic organizer by writing the number of each element into the circle for the correct program.

1. offered pardon for all illegal acts during rebellion
2. gave amnesty to all southerners who took loyalty oath
3. established a system for setting up new state governments
4. states had to ban slavery
5. required presidential pardon for rich southerners and Confederate officials
6. permitted southerners to vote only if they swore they had never supported the Confederacy
7. majority of adult males in state had to take loyalty oath
8. required oath of loyalty and ban on slavery



Main Idea Activities 17.1 continued

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. After the Civil War ended,
a. many soldiers returned to the South and found their farms destroyed.
b. few cities were in ruins.
c. most people had more than enough to eat.
d. the railroads still provided reliable transportation and shipping.
- _____ 2. How did the end of the war affect newly freed slaves?
a. Few people experienced any change at all.
b. Freedpeople were able to travel without restrictions, legalize marriages, and work at home rather than in the fields.
c. Most felt that titles such as *Mr.* and *Mrs.* were unnecessary.
d. Many formed collective farms and worked to provide for each other as a group.
- _____ 3. The Freedmen's Bureau was created to
a. help all poor people in the South.
b. pay for former slaves to move to the North.
c. provide a place for African Americans to vote.
d. oversee Reconstruction.
- _____ 4. The Freedmen's Bureau and other groups helped to
a. provide books and teachers for schools in the South.
b. build new churches for freedpeople.
c. send freedpeople to other countries to help convert people to Christianity.
d. find new homes for former slaves.
- _____ 5. The Freedmen's Bureau helped establish colleges for
a. women.
b. poor white people.
c. immigrants.
d. African Americans.
- _____ 6. Abraham Lincoln was killed by
a. Gideon Welles.
b. Andrew Johnson.
c. Alexander Stephens.
d. John Wilkes Booth.
- _____ 7. Who became president after Abraham Lincoln?
a. Gideon Welles
b. Andrew Johnson
c. Alexander Stephens
d. John Wilkes Booth



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 17.2

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- alarmed (521): frightened
- critic (522): person who expresses disagreement
- overrode (522): passed in spite of
- overturn (523): change or get rid of
- riot (523): violent public disturbance
- convict (525): to find a person guilty of a crime

CREATING DESCRIPTIONS List four examples of the kinds of regulations contained in the Black Codes.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Black Codes | _____ 4. Fourteenth Amendment |
| _____ 2. Radical Republicans | _____ 5. Reconstruction Acts |
| _____ 3. Civil Rights Act of 1866 | _____ 6. Fifteenth Amendment |
- a. provided African Americans with the same legal rights as white Americans
b. acts that divided the South into five military districts and required new state constitutions
c. gave African American men the right to vote
d. guaranteed citizenship to anyone born in or made a citizen of the United States with the exception of American Indians
e. laws that limited the freedom of African Americans
f. group in Congress that wanted the South to change dramatically before rejoining the Union

Main Idea Activities 17.2 continued

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION Complete the graphic organizer below by identifying the cause or effect of various events. Choose your answers from the list below.

Andrew Johnson fired the Secretary of War.
The Fifteenth Amendment was passed.

The Fourteenth Amendment was passed.
Ulysses S. Grant was elected president.

CAUSE	EFFECT
<p>Many Republicans feared that the Civil Rights Act of 1866 would be overturned when the southern states rejoined Congress.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>The House of Representatives voted for presidential impeachment.</p>
<p>Many African Americans voted for the Republican Party in the 1868 election.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Radical Republicans felt that northern states should also grant the vote to African American men.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 17.3

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

- issued bonds (528): borrowed money from the public with a promise to repay more than the amount of the loan
- literacy test (531): test to determine if a person can read and write

Other terms:

- resented (528): felt hurt and angry about something done or said
- burden (528): unwanted responsibility
- enforce (528): make sure laws or rules are obeyed
- chaplain (528): member of the clergy who serves in the military or at prisons, hospitals, or other institutions
- corrupt (529): bad morals and actions
- scandal (530): incident that brings out to the public immoral or improper behavior, often damaging a person's reputation
- widespread (532): spread over a large area

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION Mark each of the following with + (plus) if it helped the struggle of African Americans for freedom and justice, and with - (minus) if it blocked progress in their struggle.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ Northern Republicans | _____ Redeemers | _____ Ku Klux Klan |
| _____ literacy tests | _____ Jim Crow laws | _____ 1876 election |
| _____ Compromise of 1877 | _____ Civil Rights Act of 1875 | _____ <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> |

IDENTIFYING POINT OF VIEW Name the people who made each of the following statements. Then explain what each statement is about.

1. "... in many parts of the State corrupt and violent influences were brought to bear ... changing the number of votes cast; ..."

Main Idea Activities 17.3 continued

2. "the most uncomfortable, uncleanest, and unsafest place[s]."

3. "Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law."

INTERPRETING VISUAL IMAGES Examine the drawing below and complete the assignments that follow.



1. Explain how this sign supports segregation.

2. Imagine that you own a business in 1877. In the space below, create a sign that shows that your business does not practice segregation.



Reconstruction

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 17.4

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

- set us on fire (533): get very excited
- making ends meet (535): making enough money to live on
- offer an alternative (535): give another choice
- longstanding traditions (536): customs passed on over a long period of time

Other terms:

- cycle (534): repeating events; happening over and over
- bale (534): a large bundle
- drawbacks (535): disadvantages
- recruiters (535): people who try to get workers to take jobs
- lint (535): fuzz made of tiny bits of cloth or yarn
- asthma (535): disease that causes breathing problems
- jubilee (536): joyful celebration
- verse (537): line of a poem or song
- Jordan (537): river in Israel

UNDERSTANDING POINT OF VIEW Imagine that you are a sharecropper in the South. A newspaper reporter stops at your house to ask you questions for an article in a northern newspaper. Answer the questions below.

1. How do you get the tools you need?

2. How do you pay for items such as land, tools, and seeds?

3. Do you need to use credit at the local store?

4. Are you going to plant cotton next year?

Main Idea Activities 17.4 continued

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate names or terms.

_____ 1. New South

_____ 2. spirituals

_____ 3. textile mills

_____ 4. cotton dust

_____ 5. Mark Twain

_____ 6. Mary Noailles Murfree

_____ 7. George Washington Cable

_____ 8. Fisk Jubilee Singers

- a. wrote *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*
- b. filled the air and caused diseases for workers
- c. the movement to increase industry in the economy
- d. group of students who traveled to introduce audiences around the world to spirituals
- e. wrote short stories and books about people in eastern Tennessee
- f. most successful industry in the South
- g. protested prejudice through novels about African Americans in New Orleans
- h. combined Christian hymns and African music



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Reconstruction

DAILY QUIZ 17.1

MULTIPLE CHOICE 10 points each For each of the following, write the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Freedmen's Bureau was created by
- President Andrew Johnson.
 - the Supreme Court.
 - President Abraham Lincoln.
 - Congress.
- _____ 2. Following the war, freedpeople did all of the following *EXCEPT*
- hold ceremonies to legalize marriages not recognized under slavery.
 - take new last names.
 - search for their relatives.
 - vote in elections.
- _____ 3. President Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
- pardoned all northerners who took a loyalty oath and accepted slavery.
 - required southern states to accept a constitution written by Congress.
 - won instant congressional approval.
 - was similar to Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan.
- _____ 4. The Thirteenth Amendment
- outlawed civil wars within the boundaries of the United States.
 - created the death penalty for people who assassinated a U.S. president.
 - made slavery illegal throughout the United States.
 - gave amnesty to all southerners.
- _____ 5. The Emancipation Proclamation
- was declared illegal in 1865.
 - made it illegal for northerners to discriminate against southerners.
 - had freed slaves only in the Confederate states that had been unoccupied by Union forces.
 - abolished the Thirteenth Amendment.
- _____ 6. After the Civil War,
- life for southerners was exactly as it was before the Civil War.
 - southerners had to deal with farms and cities that had been destroyed.
 - southerners found it easier to travel because Union troops had built railroads throughout the South.
 - banks thrived because Confederate money was accepted everywhere.
- _____ 7. At its high point the Freedmen's Bureau had about 900 agents to help
- African Americans in the North.
 - all poor people in the South.
 - poor white people in the South.
 - poor white people in the North.
- _____ 8. One of the greatest successes of the Freedmen's Bureau was in
- creating public schools in the South.
 - finding northern factory jobs for all freedpeople who wanted them.
 - helping freedpeople who wished to move to other countries.
 - helping freedpeople keep land given to them by the U.S. government.
- _____ 9. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by
- John Wilkes Booth.
 - Alexander Stephens.
 - Benjamin Wade.
 - Gideon Welles.
- _____ 10. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis disagreed with Abraham Lincoln on
- whether or not freedpeople should be permitted to move to other states.
 - how best to bring the southern states back into the Union.
 - how to encourage white planters to give up their land to freedpeople.
 - whether slavery should be abolished.



Reconstruction

DAILY QUIZ 17.2

TRUE/FALSE *10 points each* Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

_____ 1. Shortly after the end of the Civil War, every southern state passed Black Codes.

_____ 2. Black Codes were designed to help African Americans economically.

_____ 3. Radical Republicans considered the Black Codes to be undemocratic and cruel.

_____ 4. President Andrew Johnson vetoed a bill that would have allowed military courts to try individuals accused of violating the rights of African Americans.

_____ 5. Congress overrode President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

_____ 6. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed citizenship and equal protection under the law to all people born or naturalized within the United States, without exception.

_____ 7. Although President Johnson was impeached for firing Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, the Senate failed to convict Johnson.

_____ 8. African American votes helped Ulysses S. Grant win the 1868 presidential election.

_____ 9. Some southern whites used violence to keep African Americans from voting.

_____ 10. The Fifteenth Amendment gave women and African American men the right to vote.



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Reconstruction

DAILY QUIZ 17.3

MATCHING 10 points each Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. carpetbaggers | _____ 6. poll tax |
| _____ 2. Tunis Campbell | _____ 7. segregation |
| _____ 3. Ku Klux Klan | _____ 8. Jim Crow laws |
| _____ 4. Civil Rights Act of 1875 | _____ 9. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> |
| _____ 5. Redeemers | _____ 10. John Marshall Harlan |
-
- a. individuals behind the Democratic Party's return to power in the South at the end of Reconstruction
- b. laws in southern states that required African Americans to stay in different hotels than whites, to sit in separate theater sections, and to ride in separate railcars
- c. name given to northern-born Republicans who came to the South right after the war
- d. name given by southern Democrats to white southerners who voted for the Republican Party
- e. Georgia justice of the peace who protected African Americans from attacks by angry whites
- f. law that guaranteed African Americans equal rights in public places
- g. only Supreme Court justice who disagreed with the Court's ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- h. person who was president of the United States at the time that Reconstruction ended
- i. secret society whose purpose was to drive the Republicans out of the South and to deny African Americans equal rights
- j. forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places
- k. way in which Redeemers denied the vote to African Americans by requiring individuals to make a payment before they could vote
- l. U.S. Supreme Court case in which "separate-but-equal" facilities were allowed



Reconstruction

DAILY QUIZ 17.4

FILL IN THE BLANK *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. Because of the high cost of land and farm supplies, many African Americans became _____, people who farm land owned by someone else in exchange for the tools and supplies to farm.
2. Although _____ was one of the most important cash crops in the South, the fact that too many farmers planted it caused the supply to become too great and the price to drop.
3. Business leaders hoped the development of southern industries would strengthen the southern economy and create a "_____."
4. Many families left their farms and went to work in the _____.
5. When the cotton mill industry started, workers labored _____ days a week, _____ hours a day.
6. The most famous writer about the South at the end of Reconstruction was probably _____.
7. Joel Chandler Harris wrote many short stories about a fictional plantation slave named _____, who taught lessons by reciting folktales.
8. African American writer Charles W. Chesnutt showed the greed and cruelty of the slavery system in his book called _____.
9. One of the most important musical styles in the South was the _____, which was based on Christian hymns and African music sung in the days of slavery.
10. During Reconstruction, the _____ Singers were among the first people to bring African American music to a national audience.