

RECONSTRUCTION

Pre-Stage
Lincoln
V2
Congress
(1862-1865)

1866
1867
1868
1869
1870

Political
Economic
Social
Rights of
African

Stage 1: Pres. Rec. (4/165 - 11/65) → Lincoln and Johnson

The

Pre-stage

Lincoln
VS
Congress

(1863 - 1865)

1866

1867

1868

1869

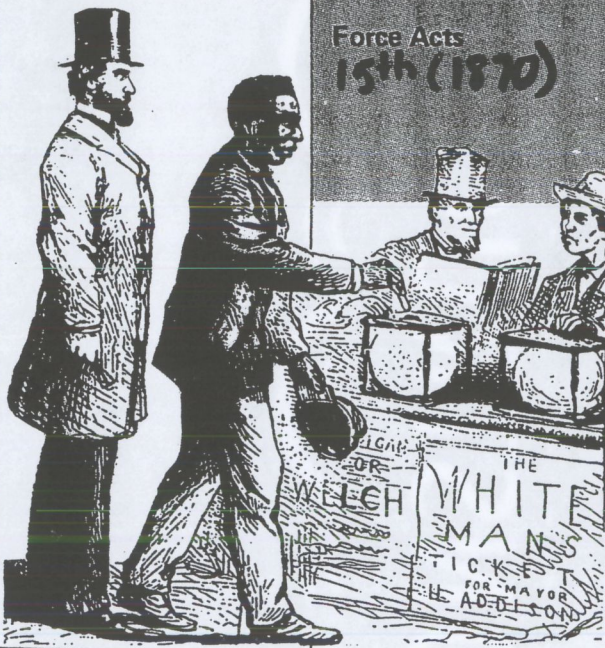
1870

Stage **Two**
Radical Republicans
in Congress enact
their reconstruction
plans

Thirteenth
Amendment
adopted (12/165)

Military districts
established

President Johnson
impeached



Cartoon of a freedman voting

Stage **Three**
Northern whites
(aided by freed blacks)
dominate new state
governments in the
South

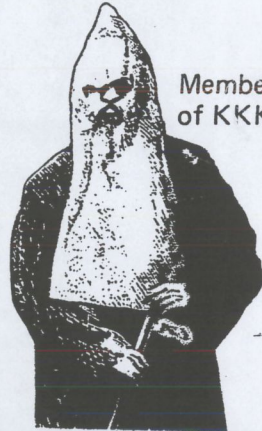
↳ scalawags +
C-baggers +
F-men!

14th (1868)

Southern blacks
have majority
control of South
Carolina legislature

Force Acts
15th (1870)

Stage **Four**
Southern whites
resume control of
state governments



Member
of KKK

Tennessee is the first
Southern state to
return to Democratic
control

KKK intimidates
black voters

"REDEMPTION"

Disputed presidential
election

Last federal troops
withdrawn from
the South

1869

1870

1871

1872

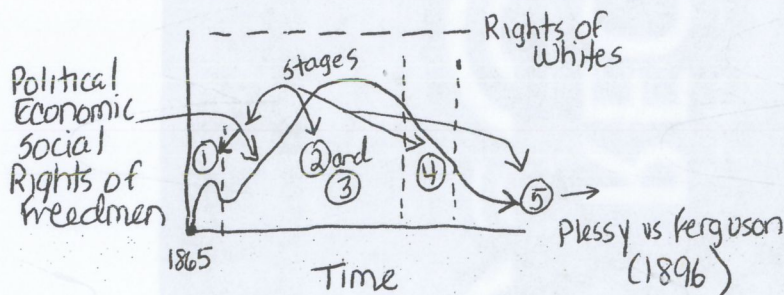
1873

1874

1875

1876

1877



Stage 5 → 1896
L.N.R.S. → PVSF
(1877-1950s)

17-1: Rebuilding the South (Main Idea Multiple Choice) - Pre-stage
- Stage I

1. The main purpose of Reconstruction was to
 - a. divide southern plantations among freedpeople and to found the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. reunite the country and to build a southern society not based on slavery.
 - c. grant citizenship to freedmen and to establish Republican legislatures in the South.
 - d. offer amnesty to southerners and to abolish slavery in former Confederate states.

2. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis proposed a Reconstruction plan that
 - a. Congress viewed as less strict than Lincoln's plan.
 - b. allowed only ten percent of southerners who had supported the Confederacy to vote.
 - c. President Johnson and the Radical Republicans supported.
 - d. Lincoln refused to sign into law.

3. On January 31, 1865, at Lincoln's urging, Congress proposed the Thirteenth Amendment, which
 - a. divided the South into five military districts.
 - b. gave African American men the right to vote.
 - c. banned many former Confederate officials from holding state or federal offices.
 - d. made slavery illegal throughout the United States.

4. The Freedmen's Bureau was established by
 - a. the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - b. poor white southerners.
 - c. former Confederate soldiers.
 - d. Congress in 1865.

5. The purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau was
 - a. to give more power to Congress.
 - b. to assist white veterans of the Civil War.
 - c. to provide relief to all poor people in the South.
 - d. to limit working hours for children.

6. Howard and Fisk
 - a. were African American colleges founded by the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. wrote stories about plantation life featuring a character named Uncle Remus.
 - c. were the two principal parties in the Supreme Court decision that ruled that "separate-but-equal" was constitutional.
 - d. were the leaders of the Radical Republicans in 1865.

7. Andrew Johnson assumed responsibility for Reconstruction after
 - a. Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - b. carpetbaggers and scalawags undermined the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - c. southern Democrats agreed to the Compromise of 1877.
 - d. John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

8. Under President Johnson's Reconstruction plan, wealthy southerners and former Confederate officials could not receive amnesty unless
 - a. their Republican state legislatures agreed to pardon them for all war crimes.
 - b. 10 percent of the voters in their state pledged an oath of loyalty to the United States.
 - c. Johnson gave them a special presidential pardon.
 - d. federal troops were withdrawn from the South.

9. Under Johnson's plan for Reconstruction,
- the president's cabinet appointed the governor, state officials, and members of Congress for each southern state.
 - states that had set up their governments under Lincoln's plan were allowed to keep their governments in place.
 - state governments set up under Lincoln's plan were declared unconstitutional under the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - federal troops were removed from Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia.

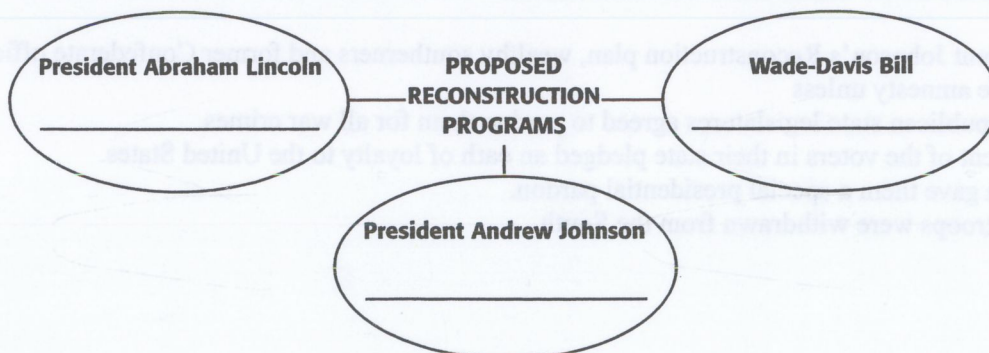
10. By the end of 1865 all the southern states except Texas had
- created new governments.
 - established Black Codes.
 - passed Jim Crow laws.
 - enacted a poll tax.

11. In 1865 new elected representatives from reconstructed southern states (under Johnson's plan) were
- welcomed by Congress.
 - forced to sign a document supporting Johnson.
 - not allowed to take their seats in the House and Senate.
 - all Republican.

12. Congress in 1865 refused to allow the new southern representatives to take their seats in the House and the Senate because
- the representatives refused to divide their plantations among former slaves.
 - the representatives supported the Ten Percent Plan, and the Republicans did not.
 - many of the representatives were former Confederate leaders.
 - many Republicans endorsed the Fifteenth Amendment, and the representatives did not.

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.

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



17-2: The Fight Over Reconstruction (Main Idea Multiple Choice)

- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3

1. At the beginning of Reconstruction, most moderates in Congress
 - a. did not believe African Americans should have rights as citizens.
 - b. did not want the federal government to have to force the South to follow the Reconstruction laws.
 - c. wanted the federal government to require southern states to enact Black Codes.
 - d. were indifferent to whether the South had loyal state governments.

2. Whose plan would have treated most leniently those southerners who had supported the Confederacy?
 - a. Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
 - b. Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction
 - c. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis's plan for Reconstruction
 - d. the Radical Republicans' plan for Reconstruction

3. Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner
 - a. led the Radical Republicans, who wanted the federal government to be much more involved in Reconstruction.
 - b. offered strong Congressional support for President Johnson's Reconstruction plan.
 - c. lost support among moderates when President Johnson criticized the Black Codes.
 - d. led the commission that supported the election of Samuel J. Tilden by popular vote.

4. When Congress proposed increasing the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1866,
 - a. President Johnson fired two cabinet officials without Senate approval.
 - b. President Grant went on a speaking tour to denounce Radical Reconstruction.
 - c. President Grant appointed a southern Democrat to head the Bureau.
 - d. President Johnson vetoed the bill.

5. How did President Andrew Johnson react to the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
 - a. He used his veto power to attempt to strike it down.
 - b. He fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.
 - c. He argued that it did not do enough to guarantee equal rights for African Americans.
 - d. He opposed it because he believed it weakened the federal government.

6. Republicans proposed the Fourteenth Amendment
 - a. after federal troops were removed from the South.
 - b. to guarantee citizenship to freedpeople and American Indians.
 - c. after the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was declared unconstitutional.
 - d. to protect new laws enacted by the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

7. The Fourteenth Amendment was opposed by
 - a. most Republicans.
 - b. President Johnson and most Democrats.
 - c. most of Congress.
 - d. Thaddeus Stevens and most Radical Republicans.

8. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteed citizenship and equal protection under the law were not extended to

- a. carpetbaggers and scalawags.
- b. most former slaves.
- c. Ku Klux Klan members.
- d. American Indians.

9. The impeachment proceedings against President Johnson

- a. resulted in a failure to convict him, further increasing his power as president.
- b. began with a vote in the Senate, followed by a trial in the House of Representatives.
- c. were carried out under the rules of the Constitution.
- d. gained national attention because of Johnson's popularity with Republicans.

10. In the 1866 Congressional elections (not a Presidential election year)

- a. the Democrats gained control over the Senate.
- b. the Republican Party achieved a two-thirds majority in the House and Senate.
- c. the Democratic Party achieved a simple majority in the House and Senate.
- d. the Republican Party lost its majority in the House.

11. President Johnson claimed that the Reconstruction Acts

- a. would deprive people "of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."
- b. would produce "a financial, political, and social revolution in the South."
- c. presented "a compromise worse by far for the nation than any other ever passed."
- d. used "powers not granted to the federal government or any one of its branches."

12. In 1868 Republicans chose Ulysses S. Grant as their presidential candidate because he was

- a. a moderate with vast political experience.
- b. a political outsider whose Reconstruction plan appealed to southern voters.
- c. a war hero who supported the congressional plan for Reconstruction.
- d. an experienced politician who favored Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan.

13. When Republicans chose Ulysses S. Grant as their presidential candidate in the election of 1868, Democrats chose

- a. Andrew Johnson.
- b. Horatio Seymour.
- c. Samuel Tilden.
- d. Rutherford B. Hayes.

14. During the presidential election of 1868, African American votes

- a. contributed to a landslide victory for Andrew Johnson.
- b. helped Ulysses S. Grant and the "party of Lincoln" win a narrow victory.
- c. contributed to an overwhelming defeat for Horatio Seymour.
- d. were not counted in northern states under threats of violence from the Ku Klux Klan.

15. Why did many women's rights activists object to the wording of the Fifteenth Amendment?

- a. The amendment applied only to the southern states.
- b. The amendment did not extend the right to vote to all Americans.
- c. The amendment guaranteed African American men the right to hold public office.
- d. The amendment was denounced by William Lloyd Garrison.

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>Radical Republicans felt that northern states should also grant the vote to African American men.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

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17-3: Reconstruction in the South (Main Idea Multiple Choice)

- Stage 3
- Stage 4
- Stage 5

_____ 1. Many white southerners referred to northern-born Republicans who came South right after the war as
a. carpetbaggers. c. Redeemers.
b. scalawags. d. Radical Republicans.

_____ 2. Many scalawags were
a. members of the Ku Klux Klan.
b. small farmers who had supported the Union during the war.
c. African American politicians.
d. former officers in the Confederate army.

_____ 3. During Reconstruction, the largest group of southern Republican voters was
a. carpetbaggers. c. scalawags.
b. African Americans. d. Redeemers.

_____ 4. The Republican Party controlled most southern governments during Reconstruction, partly because
a. most southerners were Republicans.
b. officials were appointed by Redeemers, most of whom were Republicans.
c. the Fourteenth Amendment banned many former Confederates from holding office.
d. terms for readmission to the Union required that governors appoint Republican officials.

_____ 5. These Reconstruction state governments (under Republican rule)
a. refused to help the southern economy recover from the war.
b. effectively prevented violence against African Americans.
c. built new railroads, hospitals, and prisons in the South.
d. were largely controlled by Democrats.

_____ 6. During Reconstruction, voters in these briefly Republican controlled state governments elected
a. more than 600 African American representatives to state legislatures and 16 to Congress.
b. many African Americans to local offices in southern counties, but none to Congress.
c. Andrew Johnson to another term as president.
d. only presidents who favored ending Reconstruction in the South.

_____ 7. The General Amnesty Act of 1872
a. allowed African Americans to sue private businesses for discrimination.
b. ended the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson.
c. placed Radical Republicans in control of most southern states.
d. allowed most former Confederates to hold public office.

_____ 8. In the mid-1870s support for Reconstruction faded in the Republican Party
a. even though Rutherford B. Hayes promised in the 1876 election to continue Reconstruction.
b. while Redeemers came to support Reconstruction.
c. after the Panic of 1873 hurt the Democratic Party.
d. as people were growing concerned about economic problems and government corruption.

9. The main purpose of the Ku Klux Klan was to
- oppose civil rights for African Americans.
 - force the southern states to follow federal laws.
 - get a majority of adults in each state to take a loyalty oath.
 - organize opposition to the Black Codes.
10. After Reconstruction ended, Democrats known as Redeemers
- established Black Codes, primarily to prevent African American men from voting.
 - cut budgets and taxes, eliminated social programs, and limited civil rights for African Americans.
 - required literacy tests to prevent carpetbaggers and scalawags from voting.
 - repealed Jim Crow laws that had been initiated by Radical Reconstruction governments.
11. Reconstruction ended in
- 1875, after Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1875.
 - 1869, after all southern legislatures agreed to follow the provisions of the Ten Percent Plan.
 - 1877 when President Hayes removed the last federal troops from the South.
 - 1870 when all the former Confederate states had rejoined the Union.
12. After Reconstruction ended, segregation laws were known as
- Black Codes.
 - the Compromise of 1877.
 - Jim Crow laws.
 - the Civil Rights Act.

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 | _____ Plessy v. Ferguson |

1. Under the sharecropping system
 - a. poor white Americans were able to buy land for the first time.
 - b. landowners charged sharecroppers a small fee, payable in cash, for the right to farm the land.
 - c. sharecroppers provided landowners with their labor in exchange for part of the crop.
 - d. sharecroppers became so prosperous that mill workers left the mills in order to farm.

2. What happened when many farmers planted cotton after the war?
 - a. The supply became too great and the price of cotton dropped.
 - b. The price of cotton increased and farmers grew more prosperous.
 - c. Banks and landlords pressured farmers to grow different crops.
 - d. They found it less easy to sell than wheat and corn.

3. Which industry was most successful in the New South?
 - a. shipbuilding
 - b. agricultural machinery
 - c. textiles
 - d. steel

4. Most of the spinning in southern cotton mills was done by
 - a. white children.
 - b. white women.
 - c. African American men.
 - d. African American children.

5. Joel Chandler Harris, Mary Noailles Murfree, and George Washington Cable benefited from
 - a. new railroads that allowed their businesses to ship goods faster and farther than ever before.
 - b. textile mills that offered them an alternative to agricultural work.
 - c. southern interest in the folk ballads and dancing music they composed in the late 1800s.
 - d. national interest in stories about southern life.

6. One of the most important types of songs in the South was the
 - a. spiritual.
 - b. ballad from the North.
 - c. epic ballad from England.
 - d. polka from Germany.

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

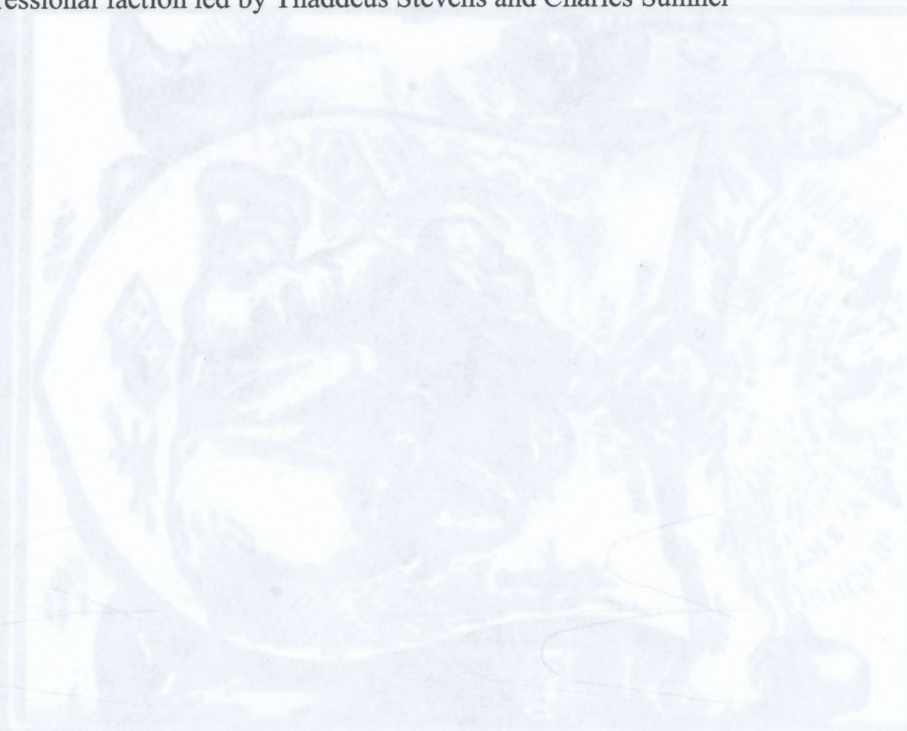
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. New South | _____ 5. Mark Twain |
| _____ 2. spirituals | _____ 6. Mary Noailles Murfree |
| _____ 3. textile mills | _____ 7. George Washington Cable |
| _____ 4. cotton dust | _____ 8. Fisk Jubilee Singers |

- 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

Match each item with the correct statement. (Uses Full Chapter)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Radical Republicans | h. Fifteenth Amendment |
| b. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | i. Freedmen's Bureau |
| c. George Washington Cable | j. Thirteenth Amendment |
| d. Thaddeus Stevens | k. Reconstruction Acts |
| e. Redeemers | l. Civil Rights Act of 1875 |
| f. sharecropping | m. Jim Crow laws |
| g. Compromise of 1877 | |

- 1. ended Reconstruction by removing the last federal troops from the South
- 2. gave African American men the right to vote everywhere in the United States
- 3. segregation laws in the southern states in the 1880s
- 4. wrote novels about the African American community in New Orleans and protested racial prejudice in the South
- 5. series of laws that required southern states to support the Fourteenth Amendment and give African American men the right to vote
- 6. made slavery illegal throughout the United States
- 7. "separate-but-equal" ruling that gave segregation the backing of the Supreme Court
- 8. provided relief for poor African Americans and poor white Americans in the South
- 9. allowed African Americans equal rights in public places
- 10. congressional faction led by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner



1 spots | 2 spots

2 spots | 4 spots

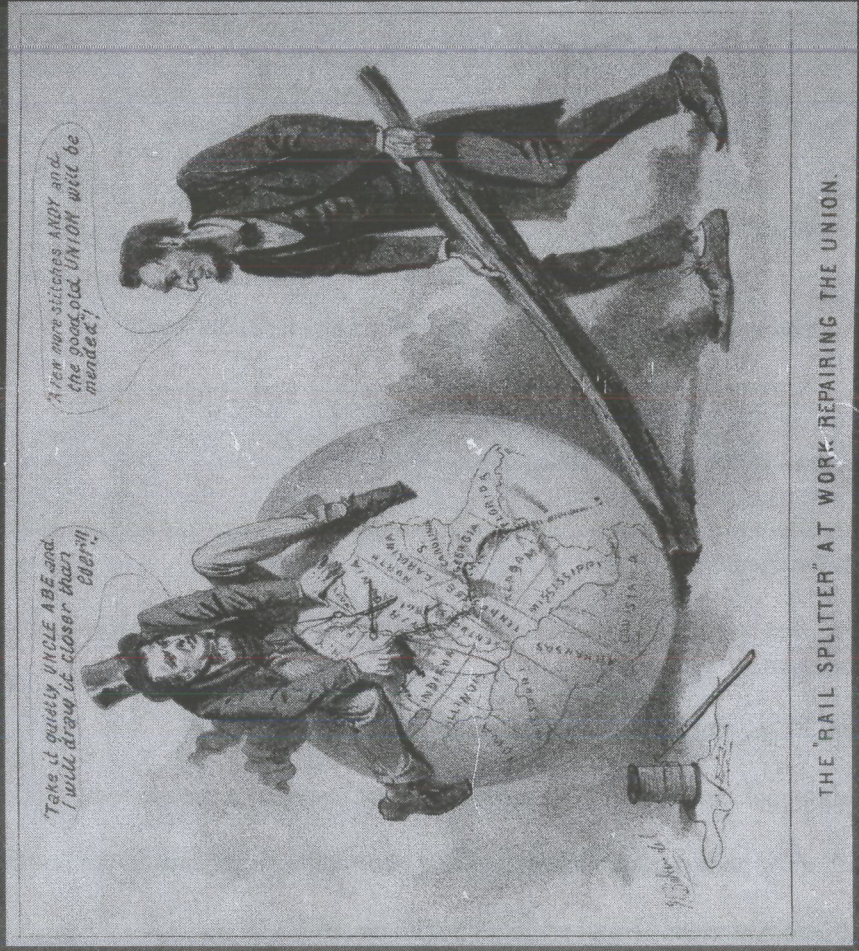
11 items in total | 10 items in total

Cartoons to Understand / Explain Mentally

stage 4 / stage 5



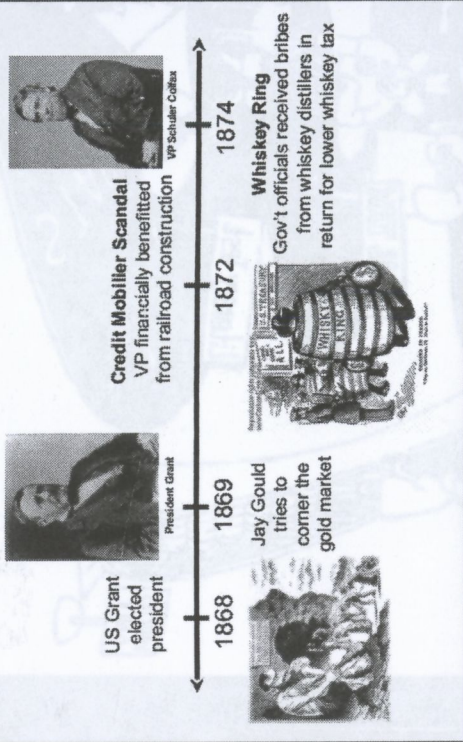
Pre-stage / stage 1



THE 'RAIL SPLITTER' AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.

Stage 4

The Grant Administration



Stage 1 ... sets scene for stage 2



Stage 4

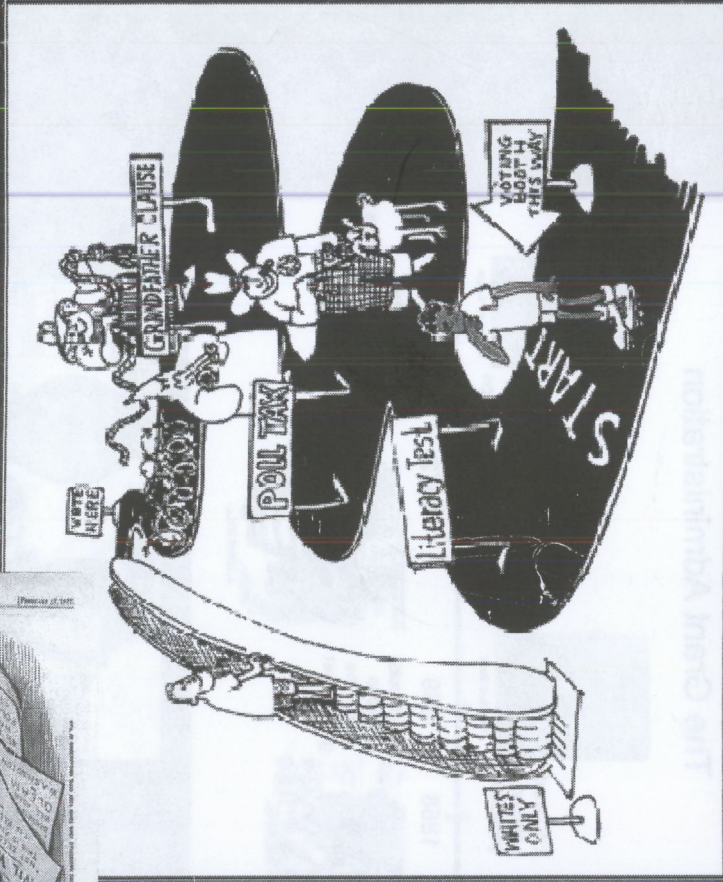
stage 4



End stage 4



stage 1



stage 5