Student Study Guide

page 1

#### Reconstruction: 1865-1877

A. Abraham Lincoln  1. Offered to southerners  2. Was assassinated by on	1. Offered	U	irections:		ou as you read and study Chapter 17.
1. Offered	1. Offered	I.	Section '	ı T	he Beginning of Reconstruction (pp. 325-327)
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G. The Radical Republicans  1. Tried to Johnson but failed by vote					
1. Tried to Johnson but failed by vote				G.	
11. Olysses 5. Grant	H. Ulysses S. Grant			Н.	
	1. Won the presidential election of				

Naı	me	Date	Chapter 17
111	Spetion	n 3 Reshaping the South (pp. 332-335)	Student Study Guid
111.	Section		25
		A. African-American Politicians	25
		1. Had little knowledge of	page 2
		2. Were controlled by white southerners called	<i>puge 2</i>
		B. Carpetbaggers	· .1
		1. Werelooking for opportunity in the S	outh
		C. Southern Plantations	
		1. Paid low wages to	
		2. Were divided into small pieces of land for	
		D. Sharecropping	
		1. Was a new form of	
		E. Changes in the South	
		1	
		, and were planted	
		2. The discovery of iron ore, coal, and limestone led to	
		3. Schools were	
١,	Castian	A Pacanetruction Ends (no. 226 220)	
V.	Section	4 Reconstruction Ends (pp. 336-339)	
		A. The Fifteenth Amendment	
		1. Was passed in, giving	the right to vote
		2. Excluded and	
		B. Problems for African Americans	
		1 prevented all freedm	en from voting in
		ex-Confederate states	
		C. The Ku Klux Klan	
		Wanted to keep African Americans from	
		2. Used to scared their victims	
		D. President Grant	
		1. Gave government jobs to, who hurt the	
		2. The country went into a shortly after h	iis second
		term started	
		E. The Election of 1876	
		1. Republicans chose of	_ as their candidate
		2. Democrats chose of	as their candidate
		F. Rutherford B. Hayes	
		1. Was elected because he promised he would end	SECURITY AND MICE ASSESSMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
		G. The Centennial	
		1. Was celebrated in after	years
		of independence	,
		H. African Americans	
		1. Had two and fifteen	between 1865 and
		1877	
		2. Were denied social equality and the right to vote by	

## **Reconstruction Puzzle**

*50* 

<b>A.</b>	Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.	
2)	Lincoln's plan for rebuilding the South included asking voters to take an pledging to support the Union.  President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a man who had s cause during the war.	upported the
3) 4)	The Senate was one vote short of deciding to President Jo Southern whites formed groups like the Ku Klan which u prevent African Americans from voting.	hnson. sed violence to
5)	After the Civil War, many large southern plantations were divided into small and rented out to farmers.  "Seward's" was what some people called Alaska.	ller pieces of land
	Voting laws in many southern states contained clauses, we man could vote only if his grandfather had been registered to vote before 18	hich meant that a
8)	After neither candidate won a majority of electoral votes in the presidential Rutherford B won the tie-breaker in Congress by promis politicians that he would end Reconstruction.	election of 1876,
	Two African-American were elected between 1865 and 18 After Reconstruction, many states found new and different ways of denying	
	Americans	Timean
B. D	irections: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out what the country struggled to do in the aftermath of the Civil War.	
1)		Word Bank
2)		equality
3)		grandfather
4)		oath
5)		Hayes
6)		Icebox
7)		impeach
8)		Klux senators
9)		southern
10)		tenant

Activity

#### Who Was That Person?

51

Directions: Read each clue. Decide who the person is that each clue describes. Write your answer on the line next to each clue. 1) I did not agree with the Tenure of Office Act. 2) I ended Reconstruction in the South. 3) In 1876, I won the popular vote, but I lost the election. 4) Congress did not like my Vice President. 5) I killed President Lincoln. 6) My friends in Congress were very upset when I was fired. I lost the election to Ulysses S. Grant. 8) I wrote "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." **9)** I published a newspaper to help end segregation. 10) My administration was filled with scandal.

### **End of Reconstruction**

**Directions:** Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank.

Word Bank	
murder	scalawags
outcome	scandals
prevented	suffrage
Reconstruction	taxes
rich	troops
	murder outcome prevented Reconstruction

The Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed 1) to all male Americans except
for American Indians. Southerners became concerned because they feared that African
Americans would be able to decide the 2) of an election. In some states,
African Americans were 3) from voting. Some states passed laws with
grandfather 4) that made many African Americans ineligible to vote.
The Ku Klux Klan wanted to make 5) leave the South and to punish th
6) Often the violence of the Klan, while intended to scare their victims, led
to <b>7)</b>
President Grant's administration was harmed by many 8) Many of the
friends he appointed to government positions tried to get 9) through their
power in government. During Grant's second term in office, the country went into
a 10)
After ten years of the Reconstruction, northerners grew tired of it. They disliked the high
11), and they felt it was time for the South to take care of itself. Rutherford B
Hayes told southern Democratic leaders he would end 12) if they
would support him as President. Shortly after, he took office. Hayes had all federal 13)
removed from the South.
Southern state governments denied African Americans social 14) and
the right to vote. In many cases, 15) for African Americans were not much
better than they had been before the Civil War.

### **Chapter 17 Mastery Test A**

Test A
page 1

Part A		ead each sentence. Write $T$ if the statement is true or $F$ if it false.
	1)	The Fourteenth Amendment applied to whites, African Americans, and American Indians.
	2)	The Reconstruction acts were designed to readmit the southern states to the Union.
	3)	By impeaching him, Congress was able to remove President Johnson from office.
	4)	A grandfather clause was meant to help African-American men register to vote.
	5)	President Hayes wanted to continue Reconstruction.
	6)	The United States celebrated its centennial in 1876.
	7)	Sharecroppers were allowed to keep their entire crop.
	8)	"Black codes" kept freedmen from doing certain kinds of work.
•		

- **Part B** Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.
- 1) President (Grant, Lincoln) planned to offer amnesty to southerners.
- 2) The Civil War ruined much of the (North, South).
- 3) The (Democrats, Radical Republicans) wanted to punish southerners for the trouble they had caused the Union.
- 4) After the Civil War, formerly enslaved African Americans were called (freedmen, Democrats).
- 5) The Thirteenth Amendment (abolished slavery, impeached Andrew Johnson).
- 6) Many southern whites belonged to the (Democratic, Republican) party.
- 7) After Reconstruction, southern state governments began (denying, enforcing) racial equality.

Name		,	Date	Period	•	Chapter 17
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	•		1	•		Test A
Chap	ter 17 Mastery Test A	, continued				page 2

1	
Par	C Write the word or phrase in each blank that best completes each sentence.
-	The Amendment abolished slavery.
	The Amendment gave African-American men he right to vote.
-	The Amendment made the Bill of Rights cover ll Americans.
4)	President Grant's administration was full of
5)	Discovery of in the South led to the creation of trong industries there.
Par	D Write a short answer on the blank lines for each question.
1)	List three problems the South had after the Civil War.
's ,	a)
	b)
	c)
2)	Southerners who controlled African-American politicians were called
3)	were northerners who took advantage of people in the South.

# **Choose the Correct Answer**

Di	rections: Fill in the blank with the correct term. Choose your answer from the terms in parentheses.
1)	Abraham Lincoln began his (first, second, third) term as President as the Civil War was ending.
2)	Lincoln put together a plan that said a state could rejoin the Union if (five, ten, twenty) percent of its voters took an oath to support the Union.
3)	John Wilkes Booth shot and killed President Lincoln on (February 1, 1865; April 14, 1865; August 14, 1866).
4)	President Lincoln was shot at (Ford's Theater, Enright Theater, Southwark Theater).
5)	In 1867, America bought Alaska from (Russia, China, Japan).
6)	The Radical Republicans (supported, opposed, ignored) President Andrew Johnson's plans.
7)	To impeach the President means to (remove from office, elect to office, inaugurate).
8)	Scalawags were people who controlled new politicians in the (South, North, North and South).
9)	Carpetbaggers were northerners who made money in the South through (corruption, hard work, rebuilding homes).
10)	In sharecropping and tenant farming, freedmen had a (place to live and work, place to own, place to own in the future).
	place to own, place to own in the future).

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Name	Date	e	, ,	Chapter 1
, i				Workbook
			,	Activity
Do You Remember?	199		,	61
		. 1 W. 1 ;		
Directions: Write the answers to the	hese questions usin	ıg ,	1	
complete sentences.				
1) Under President Lincoln's plan	how could a state	reioin the U	nion?	
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		*		•
		1.		
2) Who shot President Lincoln?	Why did he shoot I	incoln?		
			1	
	The second secon	, ,	,	•
		<del> </del>	,	
C. S. C. S.				·
3) What were three problems tha	t faced the souther	n states after	the Civil V	Var?
3) What were three problems that	,	9	•	
				, ,
	1 .		_	
4) What was a problem for President	dent Johnson in de	aling with Co	ngress?	•
	,			
5) What were the "Black Codes?"	•			