**Unit 9 Reconstruction**

1. **What was Reconstruction?**

2. **What did the 13th Amendment do?**

3. **What did the 14th Amendment do?**

This amendment granted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States” which included former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recently freed. It forbid states from denying any person “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of law” or to “deny any person within its jurisdiction the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the laws.”

4. **What did the 15th Amendment do?** It granted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. **What was the 10 Percent Plan for Reconstruction?** **(Dec. 1863)**

Pres. Lincoln’s Plan to make it easier for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states to rejoin the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

His plan was for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards the South once the war was over.

His goal was to heal the wounds of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quickly.

The plan stated as soon as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of states voters swore an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the voters could organize a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

-States would have to declare an end to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

-Then the state could send members to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and take part in the national government again.

- Lincoln’s plan also called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who took the loyalty oath.

Lincoln’s plan failed because many in Congress wanted a stricter plan.

6. **What was the Freedmen’s Bureau?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** enslaved person who had been legally freed after the Civil War.

**Federal agency, set up by Congress in 1865 to do the following:**

1. Provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people displaced by the Civil War
2. Set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to teach freedmen how to read and write
	1. Most Southern states had lacked a system of public education before the war. Now public schools were started to educate both blacks and whites.
	2. Many historically black colleges such as Fisk & Hampton University were started
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set up to help freedmen resolve disputes between whites & blacks

7. **What were the restrictions placed on the rights and opportunities for freedmen?**

Southern states passed new laws to control the rights of African Americans; these laws were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Example: In Mississippi, African Americans could not ­­*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* or serve on *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

8. **What was the Radical Republican Plan for Reconstruction?**

Those who supported a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ” Reconstruction policy towards the South were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Basically they wanted to punish the South. They wanted to keep those who supported secession from regaining power.

**Radical Republicans had two key goals:**

1. Prevent former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from regaining control over the South

 2. Protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and guarantee them a right to vote

 **Radical Republicans appealed to three key groups in the South:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Southern whites who had opposed secession
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Southerners gave this name to northern whites that moved to the south to start a business or run for political office.

9. **Who was the 17th President of the United States?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Pres. Johnson’s plan vs Radical Republican plan for Reconstruction**

 **Johnson’s lenient plan 1865 Radical Republicans strict plan 1867**

1. Majority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state governments

 must swear oath of loyalty 2. Must write new state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. Must ratify\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment 3. Must ratify \_\_\_\_\_& \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment

 3. Former Confederate officials 4. Must allow African Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Pres. Johnson’s fight over Reconstruction with the Radical Republicans caused him to be the 1st President to have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charges brought against him. The House brought charges but Senate overturned the charges by 1 vote (35-19 vote)

10. **Radical Reconstruction:** period of time in which Radicals had enough support to enforce a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Reconstruction in the South with (1867-1869)

11. **Election of 1868**-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won the election; he was a moderate Republican however he did support Reconstruction. During this time, Radicals started losing power in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. **What is the Ku Klux Klan?** Secret society of whites created to terrorize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were known for using threats and violence.

13. **What happened in the disputed Election of 1876?**

Before the election, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had stated they would continue Reconstruction and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said they’d end Reconstruction.

Democrat candidate Samuel Tilden won the popular vote but he fell 1 vote short of the electoral votes. The election became contested and Congress had to decide the winner. Republican candidate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reached a compromise with the Democrats in Congress. He would be declared the winner, if he would acknowledge the Democrats control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that he would promise to end \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. **Why did Reconstruction end in 1877, when Pres. Hayes took office?**

Pres. Hayes removed all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the South when he took office.

With this, African Americans began to lose their remaining political power and many of their civil rights in the South.

15. **After Reconstruction, how did Southerners stop African Americans from voting?**

 a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- required a tax to be paid to vote.

- Kept many blacks & poor whites from voting

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- to vote, you had to pass a test to see if you could read & write

- “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” this provision allowed a voter to avoid the literacy test, if their father or grandfather was eligible to vote before Jan. 1, 1867. Since blacks, in the South, couldn’t vote before 1868 this provision didn’t apply to them. It only was for poor whites.

16. **What were the Jim Crow laws?**

Southern states created a network of laws requiring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enforced separation of races). These laws became known as the ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws.

**Jim Crow laws mandated the segregation of:**

- public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- public places (such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

- public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (blacks were forced sit in the back or separately)

- separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for whites and blacks

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- separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­ for whites and blacks

17. ***Plessy v. Ferguson***- 1896 Supreme Court case that stated that a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” facility for blacks and whites was legal as long as the facilities were “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

 - This court ruling became known as the “­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” rule.

 - It was in effect until the 1950’s

- Schools were legally segregated until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. **“Push/pull” factors of former slaves to move to the North & West after the war.**

 - Most former slaves didn’t have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or means to move

 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against in the South increased

- Many didn’t want to leave their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities were limited in the South for blacks

- Rights for blacks in the south were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. **What was a sharecropper?**

20. **Who was Pap Singleton?** Former Tennessee slave who encouraged African Americans to move to Kansas and become “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’.

After the end of [Reconstruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconstruction_era_of_the_United_States), Singleton organized the movement of thousands of black colonists, known as [Exodusters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exodusters), to found settlements in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It was the first [general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_migration) of blacks following the [Civil War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War).

21. **Who were the Exodusters?** African American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a person who acquired land by starting and maintaining a farm or ranch, especially in the Great Plains)

**Tennessee during the Reconstruction Era**

22. **What did the Constitutional Convention of 1870 do in 1870?**

This convention was held because, after the Civil War, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­ states were required to create a new state constitution with a provision to ban slavery. It also gave voting rights to all male citizens. This new Tennessee Constitution is still in use today.

23. **What happened during the yellow fever epidemic (1878)?**

- It was the worst yellow fever epidemic to ever hit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- More than ­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people died and another ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people left the city of Memphis.

- A much higher percentage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, died from the disease or fled the city. This created more opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to get jobs and become prominent citizens in the city of Memphis.

24. **What was the significance of the election of African-Americans to the General Assembly in Tennessee?**

 It allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to gain a voice, though small, in politics.