



### ***Reconstruction reading!!!***

As the Civil War was coming to an end in 1865, Lincoln knew that he had a tough task ahead—bring the country back together as one. From 1865 until 1877 would be known as “Reconstruction” (because the country was reconstructing itself from two separate nations into one nation again). Lincoln’s goal was simple—bring the country back together as quickly as possible, and without conflict. Unfortunately, less than one week after the Civil War ended, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in Ford’s Theatre.

To understand Reconstruction though, one must understand the time period and the economic impact that the Civil War had. Southern states were left devastated by the war! Farms, railroads, and factories were destroyed throughout the South! Many towns and cities (Richmond, VA; Atlanta, GA) lay in ruins, and plantation owners lost their main source of labor at the end of the war due to the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which freed their slaves. For the next several decades, the South would remain agriculture-based, but struggled as the poorest section of the nation.

The North and the Midwest emerged stronger than ever, with their growing industries. As industries grew, the North and Midwest became richer and richer. In the next half century, the U.S. became one of the richest countries in the world (although the South still struggled at times).

But anyway, Lincoln’s plan was simple—bring the country back together as quickly and as easily as possible. In this, he created his 10% plan—once 10% of the voters took a ‘loyalty oath’ to the Union, and the state’s government abolished slavery, they could re-enter the United States and gain representation in Congress. Lincoln wanted to make it easy—his view was that the U.S. was an indivisible nation (one that cannot be separated); he believed that since secession (leaving the country) was illegal, then the governments set up after the secession were not legit, and therefore didn’t count. He believed Reconstruction was just a matter of restoring legit governments to these states. He didn’t want to punish the South, and said he wanted to act with “malice (hatred) towards none, with charity for all...”

Lincoln was killed at Ford’s Theatre almost one week later, and his successor, Andrew Johnson took over. Johnson, a Southern boy himself, believed in being kind to the South as well, and letting re-enter the United States without many hard feelings. At this point, ***Radical Republicans*** had control over Congress, and they had different feelings from Lincoln and Johnson. They believed the south SHOULD be punished, and felt that Johnson was being too kind, only because he was from the South. ***Radical Republicans*** wanted to guarantee full citizenship rights for freed blacks; in addition, they wanted to follow William Sherman’s plan—take land from former slave owners who ran off, and give that land to the freed blacks. They wanted to punish Southern leaders who fought against the United States, and when Johnson did not agree to all of these policies, they impeached him and almost removed him from office!

General Ulysses S. Grant (U.S. Grant) urged these Radical Republicans not to be so harsh with the Confederates, and to allow them to rejoin the U.S. more easily. He was soon elected President, and served during most of the Reconstruction time period. Grant fought for the rights of the freedmen and was opposed to retribution (revenge) directed at the defeated South, feeling that because they had lost the war, it was punishment enough.

Three important “Civil War” Amendments followed; the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> (Free-Citizens-Vote). The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment (Free) freed the slaves—it abolished slavery permanently in the U.S. The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (citizens) defined citizenship as one who is born in the U.S., and said states cannot deny equal rights to any American citizen. The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment (vote) guaranteed voting rights, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude (former slaves).

Whatever became of Robert E. Lee, you ask? Well, he urged the South to reconcile (reunite) and peacefully rejoin after the war ended. A lot of southerners wanted to continue to fight, but he discouraged this. Later, he served as President of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today), and he emphasized the importance of education for the nation’s future.

And Frederick Douglass? Well, he supported full equality for African Americans and worked to help pass the 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments. He encouraged the federal government to protect the freed men in the South, and later served as an ambassador to Haiti.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Reconstruction Questions!!!!

1. What years were Reconstruction between: \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was Lincoln's goal? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who killed Lincoln? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ were destroyed in the South!
5. For several decades, the South would remain \_\_\_\_\_ based, but became the \_\_\_\_\_ section of U.S.
6. What two regions became stronger than ever \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ with growing \_\_\_\_\_
7. Was Lincoln's 10% plan easy or harsh for the South? \_\_\_\_\_ Only \_\_\_\_\_ % of voters had to take a loyalty oath!
8. Lincoln believed the U.S. was \_\_\_\_\_ (cannot be separated) and that \_\_\_\_\_ was illegal, so the governments in the South were not legit, and didn't count! Do you agree with him or disagree: agree disagree
9. Lincoln did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ the South....wanted to act with " \_\_\_\_\_ towards none, \_\_\_\_\_ for all.
10. Who took over when Lincoln died? \_\_\_\_\_ Did the Radical Republicans like him? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Radical Republicans believed the South (circle one) SHOULD or SHOULD NOT be punished; also (circle one) DID or DID NOT want to guarantee equal rights for freed blacks.
12. What'd you think of Sherman's idea? Give freed blacks the land that slave owners ran away from? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What'd Radical Republicans due to Johnson when he did not agree to their policies? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Were they able to kick him out of office? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Who became President after Johnson? \_\_\_\_\_ He urged Radical Republicans to \_\_\_\_\_ with the Confederates. He fought for the rights of \_\_\_\_\_, and was opposed to \_\_\_\_\_ directed at the South.
16. What three words can be used to describe the meanings of the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments? \_\_\_\_\_
17. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment did what: \_\_\_\_\_
18. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment did what: \_\_\_\_\_
19. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment did what: \_\_\_\_\_
20. Which one do you think is most important and why? \_\_\_\_\_
21. What did Robert E. Lee urge the South to do following the Civil War? \_\_\_\_\_
22. He became President of \_\_\_\_\_ and emphasized the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Frederick Douglass continued to work for full \_\_\_\_\_ and helped get the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ Amendments passed. He encouraged the federal government to protect the freed blacks in the \_\_\_\_\_ and later served as an ambassador to \_\_\_\_\_.
24. In 20 words, describe when Abe Lincoln did not want to punish the South:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
25. In 23 words, do you think the South should have been punished for leaving the Union?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Reconstruction Vocabulary

1. Reconstruction
2. Thirteenth Amendment
3. Pardon
4. Radical Republicans
5. Black codes
6. Fourteenth Amendment
7. Civil rights
8. Impeach
9. Fifteenth Amendment
10. Carpetbagger
11. Scalawag
12. Sharecropping
13. Tenant farming
14. Infrastructure
15. Enforcement Act of 1870
16. Solid south
17. Compromise of 1877
18. Freedman's Bureau
19. Rutherford B. Hayes
20. 10% Plan

## *Part 1 - Presidential Reconstruction*

- I. The Aftermath of the Civil War
- A. The physical toll
1. Southern shipping and railroads were \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_% of farmland was destroyed
- B. The human toll
1. 20% of adult white males were \_\_\_\_\_
  2. 35% \_\_\_\_\_ rate
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ hardships
1. Black southerners were now \_\_\_\_\_, but homeless, jobless, and hungry
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ owners lost their cheap source of labor and were heavily indebted by the war
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ white southerners could not find work due to competition from newly freed slaves
- D. Punishment of \_\_\_\_\_ ???
1. With the war over there were many unresolved questions about \_\_\_\_\_ the Union
  2. How and when should Southern states be \_\_\_\_\_?
  3. Should the south be \_\_\_\_\_ or not?
  4. Would \_\_\_\_\_ blacks have equal rights?
  5. Did the \_\_\_\_\_ government need to be strengthened?
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ Reconstruction Plan
- A. Lincoln did not believe the Confederate states were \_\_\_\_\_
1. They never had the \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the Union
  2. Since they had not left \_\_\_\_\_ they had always remained in the Union
  3. Reconstruction was just a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ legitimate state governments that were loyal to the Union
- B. Lincoln's \_\_\_\_\_ Plan (Dec. 1863)
1. Pardoned any \_\_\_\_\_ who would pledge \_\_\_\_\_ to the Union
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ pardons to Confederate officers, members of the government, and those who murdered African American war prisoners
  3. States could create a new constitution after only \_\_\_% had sworn allegiance to the Union
  4. States could then hold elections and fully participate in the Union
- C. Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
1. Lincoln did not believe the south should be \_\_\_\_\_
  2. "With \_\_\_\_\_ toward none; with \_\_\_\_\_ for all . . ."
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ Republicans oppose Lincoln's plan
1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the reason for the war
  2. The goal of Reconstruction should be to \_\_\_\_\_ freed blacks equality in society
  3. Lincoln was too \_\_\_\_\_ on the south
  4. Lincoln overrode them using a \_\_\_\_\_ veto
  5. After Lincoln's death they are able to make Reconstruction more \_\_\_\_\_ for the south
  6. Southern states would not be immediately allowed back in, but were subject to \_\_\_\_\_ occupation

- III. \_\_\_\_\_ Reconstruction Plan
- A. Andrew Johnson became president upon Lincoln's death
  - B. Johnson's plan for Reconstruction was similar to Lincoln's, however, it was more \_\_\_\_\_ on the south

**Part 2 - Congressional Reconstruction**

- I. Adjusting to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. \_\_\_\_\_ now had to deal with their newly acquired freedom
  - B. Had to discover new ways to provide for themselves
    - 1. Land distribution?
    - 2. 40 acres and a \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. Black codes
    - 1. White southerners passing laws to limit the \_\_\_\_\_ of free blacks
    - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ such as: curfews, vagrancy laws, labor contracts, and land restrictions limited the newfound freedom of blacks
- II. The Amendments
- A. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment
    - 1. Passed immediately after the war
    - 2. Made the institution of \_\_\_\_\_ forever \_\_\_\_\_ on American soil
  - B. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment
    - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ rights Amendment
    - 2. Guaranteed all Americans to equal protection under the law (due process)
  - C. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment
    - 1. Everyone (not women) was guaranteed the right to \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2. "\_\_\_\_\_, color, or previous servitude" could not be determining voting conditions
- III. Radical Republicans vs. Andrew Johnson
- A. President Johnson was from the \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to be lenient
  - B. Radical Republicans controlled the \_\_\_\_\_ and attempted to pursue \_\_\_\_\_ treatment of the south
    - 1. Southern states were ruled under \_\_\_\_\_ law
    - 2. Temporarily barred former Confederates from \_\_\_\_\_
    - 3. Forced the south to agree to and enact the three new Amendments, especially the equal rights section
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_ fights back
    - 1. Johnson fires Radical Rep. leader Edwin Stanton
    - 2. Congress impeaches Johnson for this act
    - 3. Johnson stays in office by \_\_\_\_\_ vote
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ is elected as our 18<sup>th</sup> President
- A. Grant was a Republican who would work with the Congress instead of against it
  - B. First president voted for by \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1. Former slaves used their new rights and voted by the thousands
    - 2. Even elected black officials and Congressmen
    - 3. Angry \_\_\_\_\_ southerners refused to vote
      - a. Angry at blacks having the right to vote
      - b. Angry at Radical Republicans controlling the \_\_\_\_\_
      - c. Angry at northern \_\_\_\_\_
      - d. Angry at southern \_\_\_\_\_

*Part 3 & 4; Birth of the "New South" and The End of Reconstruction*

- I. Changes in farming
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1. Poor whites and freedmen work a landlords acreage in exchange for a \_\_\_\_\_ of the crop
    - 2. Landlord charges for food and housing
    - 3. Sharecroppers often end up \_\_\_\_\_ the landlord money
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_ farming
    - 1. Rented farm land
    - 2. Grew what they wanted, sold it, lived off the profits
  - C. The effects on the South (from the changes in farming)
    - 1. Changes in \_\_\_\_\_ force
    - 2. Emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ crops
    - 3. \_\_\_\_\_ of debt; Rise of merchants
- II. Rebuilding the South
  - A. Many wanted to rebuild the South more like the North
    - 1. \_\_\_\_\_ or manufacturing based society
    - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ farms; more factories
  - B. Southern factories became less profitable, secondary factories
  - C. Most Reconstruction funds went to rebuild the South's infrastructure
    - 1. Public services; Railroads and bridges
    - 2. Telegraph lines; Public schools
- III. The rise of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Many southern whites were angry at the new position of African Americans in society
  - B. The Ku Klux Klan was organized by former \_\_\_\_\_ officers (1866) (Nathan Bedford Forrest)
  - C. It's goal: "To defend the social and political superiority of whites against the aggressions of an inferior race."
  - D. The Klan used \_\_\_\_\_ and terror tactics to keep freedmen from voting
  - E. Fought against the Radical Republicans in government
  - F. The U.S. government passes \_\_\_\_\_ of 1870
    - 1. Banned the use of terror, force, or bribery to prevent people from voting
    - 2. Thousands of Klan members were arrested and tried
    - 3. Within a year the Klan was virtually wiped out
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_ ends
  - A. People grow tired of Reconstruction
  - B. The Compromise \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1. Election of 1876 end in a \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2. Democrats allow the Republican candidate to win in exchange for the ending of Reconstruction
    - 3. " \_\_\_\_\_ " era of American history begins

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

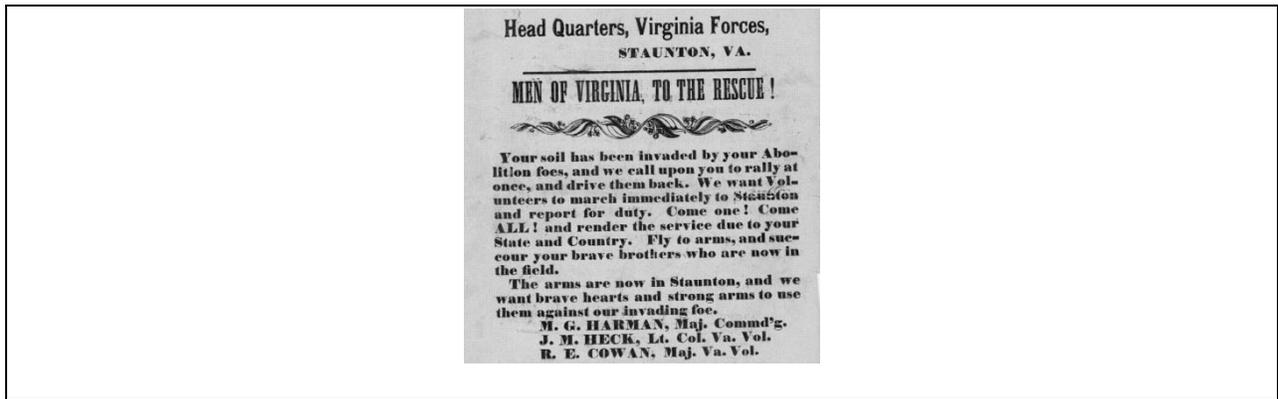
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 12 Study Guide

1. The influence of carpetbaggers in the South led to increased activity by what group? \_\_\_\_\_
2. *The Radical Republicans' push to guarantee voting and other civil rights to African Americans led to the -*  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. *What was the impact of the Civil War on the economies of the North and South?*  
\_\_\_\_\_

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. . .shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

4. *Which document expressed the principles found in the excerpt?* \_\_\_\_\_



5. *What group of people would most likely have supported the enlistment poster shown?* \_\_\_\_\_
6. *Which of the Civil War amendments guarantees the right to vote to all males?* \_\_\_\_\_
7. *List the three Civil War amendments:* \_\_\_\_\_
8. *What were three consequences of the election of 1876?* \_\_\_\_\_

"With malice towards none, with charity to all . . . to bind up the nation's wounds. . ."

--Abraham Lincoln  
*Second Inaugural Speech, 1865*

9. *Which view of Reconstruction would agree with Abraham Lincoln's philosophy in the quote?*

#### Punitive or Lenient

11. Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction was called: \_\_\_\_\_
12. The Black Codes were: \_\_\_\_\_
13. A scalawag was: \_\_\_\_\_
14. A Carpetbagger was: \_\_\_\_\_
15. What group suffered from the passing of the Enforcement act of 1870? \_\_\_\_\_

**16. Under Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan what three groups would NOT receive full citizenship rights?**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_

**17. Who replaced Abraham Lincoln? \_\_\_\_\_**

**20. Why did the Radical Republicans impeach Andrew Johnson? \_\_\_\_\_**

**21. What happened as a result of the impeachment trial? \_\_\_\_\_**

**22. What event brought an end to the era of Reconstruction? \_\_\_\_\_**

**23. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution provided voting rights to African Americans? \_\_\_\_\_**

**24. The Thirteenth Amendment made what against the law? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Use the excerpt and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.**

Fourteenth Amendment  
(ratified July 1868)

Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

**25. According to the passage above, why was the 14th Amendment important?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Monroe Doctrine** – issued by James Monroe in 1823; this follows the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, etc... By this point, America had gained its independence and is trying to establish its own identity. The Monroe Doctrine basically stated that Americas should no longer be considered for colonization by the Europeans; US will not interfere with European affairs, and Europe should not interfere over in our hemisphere; in other words, ‘you mind your business, and I’ll mind mine’. Any attempt by Europe to colonize on this side of the world will be seen as a threat.

**CROPS** 1600s, 1700s – Tobacco; 1800s (COTTON GIN) – Cotton

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS**- Southern plantation owners (Jefferson); wanted weak central gov’t, strong state gov’t; STRICT interpretation of Constitution (limiting central govt power); Agricultural based economy

**FEDERALIST** – STRONG national govt; advancement of AGRICULTURE; pro –British (because Britain had strong central govt)

**Texas fight for Independence** – Texas fought for independence (Remember the Alamo!!!); gain independence; then they get annexed by U.S. and become a state

**\*\*Mexican Cession** – The land we took from Mexico following the Mexico-American War (CALI & NM)

**\*\*Gadsden Purchase** – small area of land in Southwest (part of present day Arizona & NM) that we purchase to facilitate a railroad down there

Early 1800s – South was **VERY RURAL** (farm/plantation-based society)

**Popular Sovereignty** – People can choose slavery or freedom; created by Compromise of 1850; FIRST USED in 1854 through KANSAS – NEBRASKA ACT! (Nebraska votes itself free; in Kansas, Missouri people flood borders to vote slavery; bleeding Kansas ensues)

**Why slave/free states were an issue** - Northerners were worried that with the addition of slave states, free states would lose power in Senate; South worry with the addition of free states, slave states would lose power; it would upset the balance of power in Senate

**Tariffs** – North favors high tariffs because it makes foreign products more expensive, so Americans will buy from N; South favors low tariffs because they want the north to have competition; for north, it would favor their industry; for south, it would hurt economy

**Dred Scott Decision** – Dred Scott-former slave; owner moves to North and dies; widow takes Scott back south; he sues for freedom; Chief Justice Taney rules that slaves are property and therefore cannot sue;

**Advantages of N during Civil War:** Financial Resources; Defensive war; large population; **SOUTH** military leaders; home land

**Emancipation Proclamation** was made earlier in the year 1863, to lift the spirits of troops and free slaves; ALSO, THIS GAVE THE WAR A MORAL CAUSE; It persuaded BRITAIN to stay neutral and NOT JOIN THE SOUTH; Freed slaves in REBELLING areas only (already free in NORTH; did not want to upset the Neutral states; only freed slaves in rebelling states)

**Gettysburg Address** – Lincoln issues this following Gettysburg (turning point battle) (later 1863); Civil War is a “struggle to preserve nation’ and reminds that ‘all men are created equal’ \_He makes this as a reminder as to why Americans are fighting – to bring back, or preserve, the nation.

**Economic impact of CW on SOUTH** – South was left embittered, devastated; Factories & farms in ruins; remain a backwards economy, and poorest section of America for decades

**Andrew Johnson** – Besides Bill Clinton, only President to ever get impeached; he tried to carry on Lincoln’s reconstruction plan; Radical Republicans disliked him, when he didn’t do what they want, they impeached him; he didn’t get voted out of office by 1 vote

**\*\*Jim Crow Laws & Black Codes** These were passed in South to restrict the rights of former slaves

**\*\*Women’s rights movement** – Elizabeth Cady Staton & Susan B Anthony

**\*\*13<sup>th</sup> Amendment -** Abolished slavery in ALL of U.S. (N, S, and Neutral states)

**McCullough Vs. Maryland** – state banks try to sue national bank; ruling is States cannot sue federal gov’t