PART II: RECONSTRUCTION
6. When was and what was Reconstruction?

7. Reconstruction was an attempt to fix the problems of the United States that led to the Civil War. What were the major issues the United States was faced with after the Civil War?
   a)
   b)
   c)

8. List the human costs of the Civil War.

9a) What were the top four wars that resulted in the greatest number of American deaths? (In decreasing order of deaths from the 5th deadliest and on are the Mexican American War, The American Revolution, The Spanish American War, The War of 1812, and the Persian Gulf War.)
   i) 600,000
   ii) 400,000
   iii) 50,000
   iv) 40,000

b) What is the capital of the Confederate South?
10. Read and annotate the following excerpt of Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. What does it do?

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free...”

-Abraham Lincoln, Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863

11. Read, annotate, and paraphrase the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the united states, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

12. What were some responsibilities of the Freedman’s Bureau? List them.

13. After the Civil War, there were over 4 million former slaves. Evaluate the success of the Freeman’s Bureau.
14. Lincoln’s Reconstruction Plan included:

1. Offered amnesty and pardons, to any Confederate who would swear to support the Constitution and the Union.
2. High Confederate officials and military leaders were to be temporarily excluded from the process.
3. When one-tenth of the number of voters who had participated in the 1860 election had taken the oath within a particular state and abolished slavery then that state could launch a new government and elect representatives to Congress. (Congress wanted 50% sworn loyalty to the Union.)
4. Free all slaves

In your opinion, does this sound like a fair deal for the South?

15. Why did Abraham Lincoln’s presidential term end on April 15, 1865—in less than a week after the Civil War?

16. Lincoln’s successor also believed in letting the Southern states return easily. What was his name and why did he take Lincoln’s place as president?

17. Black codes were a series of racist laws to 1) control and inhibit the freedom of ex-slaves. These laws controlled almost all aspects of life for African Americans and prohibited them from exercising their freedoms that had been won in the Civil War and 2) allow White southerners to continue to have a stable labor force since salary was abolished. Give at least three examples of black codes.

18. How did the South’s political make-up prevent Reconstruction?
19a) The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) was one of the many white supremacist organizations that rose to popularity after the Civil War. What was their main objective?

b) Who was the first Grand Wizard of the KKK?

c) Define lynching.

20. The Black population in Memphis, Tennessee quadrupled and race tensions between the Black residents and the police (primarily Irish-Americans) that resulted in 46 Black, and two white deaths, five Black women raped, and hundreds of Black homes, schools and churches broken into or destroyed by arson. What happened to Congress as a result?

21. Due to the Congressional elections of 1866, how does that change president Johnson’s presidential powers?

22. The First Reconstruction Act was passed over President Johnson’s veto in March 1867. What did it do?
   a) The former Confederate States were divided into 5 __________________ _________ under the supervision of army generals and subject to martial laws.
   b) Each southern state had to ratify the 14th Amendment. What did the 14th amendment do?
      i) Granted citizenship to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States” including…
      ii) It forbade states from denying any person’s… “

   or to “deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protections of its laws”.

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In March 1867 Congress passed the second Reconstruction Act over Johnson’s veto. This act gave the __________________________ commanders of the ______ districts instructions on holding state constitutional conventions.

b) In July 1867 Congress passed the third Reconstruction Act, _______________ Johnson’s __________, granting military district commanders the power to remove state officials from office.

c) In March of 1868 Congress passed the fourth Reconstruction Act which allowed proposed state constitutions to be ratified by a __________________________ ________________ (more than half of the votes) in each state.

President Andrew Johnson was the first president to be __________________________ by Congress. Under the Constitution, the __________________ of Representatives have the power of impeachment. The ___________________________ had the power to try the impeachment but Johnson was __________________________ (freed by a verdict of not guilty) only by one vote. *The only other two presidents to be impeached was Bill Clinton in which was acquitted of the charges of lying under oath to a federal grand jury and obstructing justice.

What was the result of the June 1868 Republican Reconstruction plan?

What right does the 15th amendment guarantee?

"...The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

-Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, 1870
27. Who were the leaders of the Women's suffrage movement and what was their goal?

28. List the reasons for the end of Reconstruction:
   a) The Northern interest in Reconstruction began to decline with time.
   b) The Northerners were unhappy that the U.S. ____________ still had to
      __________________ parts of the South.
   c) The economic ______________________ of 1873 limited ____________
      available for the Reconstruction effort. The North could no longer afford its costs.

29. The ______________ of 1873 began a depression that lasted until 1878. The
    __________________ Exchange (NYSE) was
    closed for 10 days. Credit dried up. _________________________ were common
    and many factories shut down.

30. The ______________________ of 1877: Tilden had the most popular
    votes but lacked one electoral vote to earn a majority in the ________________
    __________________________. Republicans made deals with southern politicians to
    exchange their support to Hayes in return for his promise to pull all the remaining troops
    out of the former Confederate states. This compromise was nicknamed “the
    __________________ that ended __________________________.”
31. The battle for equality continued in the federal courts. *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* was a landmark case. Homer Plessy, a black man, tried to board a white-only train because the black only train was full. What was the result of this case?

32. How did the ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson* further restrict African American rights?

33. One other way to restrict the political power of African Americans is by __________________________ voting districts to reduce Black voting strength and minimize the number of black elected official. Draw gerrymandering.

34. Give at least 5 examples of methods to disenfranchise (prevent someone from having the right to vote) Blacks.

a)

b)
35. Describe the pattern you see in the chart that illustrates Voter registration for African Americans in Louisiana. Use quantitative data.

36. The failures of Reconstruction led to the Civil Rights movement in the ___________ and the 1870’s. African Americans struggled for ______________________ and ________________________ that was not only a southern issue, but a national issue for the whole country to deal with.