

Chapter 18 "Reconstruction 1865-1877" pg. 530-551

18-1 "Rebuilding the Union" pg. 533-537

One American's Story

What Pennsylvania congressman became a leader of the Radical Republicans?

Reconstruction Begins

What challenge did the South face after the Civil War?

What was Reconstruction?

What was the Freedmen's Bureau?

Who supported policies that were based on Lincoln's goal of quickly accepting the Confederate states back into the Union?

What were Johnson's two Reconstruction policies?

Rebuilding Brings Conflict

What were two policies of the Southern governments that angered Congress?

What did Congress refuse to do in 1865?

How did Congress let the president know that it planned to play a role in Reconstruction?

How did the Radical Republicans wish to reorganize the South?

**What were the "black codes"?

**Who led the Radical Republicans in Congress?

The Civil Rights Act and The Fourteenth Amendment

What did the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the 14th Amendment declare?

What is the difference between the Civil Rights Act and the 14th Amendment?

What did the 14th Amendment not establish?

What was the effect of opposition to civil rights legislation?

What were the four provisions of the Reconstruction Act of 1867?

**What gave African Americans full citizenship?

**What divided the South into five military districts?

**Why was the Fourteenth Amendment necessary, after the Civil Rights Act of 1866: the Civil Rights Act did not guarantee citizenship for blacks, Congress wanted citizenship for blacks protected in the Constitution, the Civil Rights Act only gave African Americans the right to vote, the Civil Rights Act of 1866 stated that African Americans could not vote

The New Southern Governments and Johnson is Impeached

What three groups controlled the drafting of new state constitutions in the South in 1867?

What happened after all the Southern states had approved their new constitutions?

Why was President Johnson impeached?

What was the verdict in the impeachment?

Why or why not do you think the House was justified in impeaching President Johnson?

******Why did the House of Representatives impeach Andrew Johnson?

18-2 "Reconstruction and Daily Life" pg. 540-544

One American's Story

What were Mill and Jule?

What did the Union's victory in the Civil War spell and end for?

Responding to Freedom

What were African American's first reactions to freedom?

Where did some former slaves return to?

African Americans also traveled and searched for whom?

How far did one man walk to find his family?

What helped many families reunite?

Former slaves could now do what legally?

What did many families do to keep family ties strong?

Starting Schools

What did most African Americans have to do to achieve their goal of economic independence?

Where did they learn these skills at?

Why did the Freedmen's Bureau set up freedmen's schools across the South?

What did children who went to school do?

How many schools were there by 1869?

How many students were attending these schools?

What percent of the South's African Americans could read?

What did racist people in the south do to stop the teaching going on?

**Who operated schools to educate former slaves?

40 Acres and a Mule

What did freed people want more than anything else?

Who suggested that abandoned land in coastal South Carolina be split up?

What was the rumor that got started?

Why did some new freemen have to return land to its former owners?

What plan did Thaddeus Stevens propose?

Why were many moderate Republicans and even some radicals against the plan?

Did Congress pass the land reform plan?

**What rumor spread among former slaves?

The Contract System

Since they didn't have land where did many African Americans return to work at?

What did many freed workers assume the planters still had to do?

What was still the South's main cash crop after the Civil War?

Why was the contract system far better than slavery?

What were the 4 drawbacks of the contract system?

Sharecropping and Debt

One form of agriculture that became common in the South was _____ in which the landowner let the farmer work the land in return for a share of the crop.

Explain how the sharecropping system worked?

What was one cause of problems with the sharecropping system?

Why did farmers have to buy food?

Who owned the stores they had to buy food from?

How did farmers pay for the food they bought?

What did farmer's often have to use one year's harvest to do?

Besides African American farmers, who else became sharecroppers?

Why did these people also become sharecroppers?

How many white farmers in the Deep South worked someone else's land by 1880?

What happened to the value of cotton after the war?

How did Southern planters respond to this change?

What did their response do to cotton prices?

Why did the South have to import half its food?

Relying on cotton was one reason the Deep South experienced years of what?

**Which of the following systems created a cycle of debt?

******Test Essay Question****** What was sharecropping? How did the system hurt farmers?

The Ku Klux Klan

What secret group rose in the South in 1866 and tried to deprive former slaves of their rights and tried to restore white control in the South?

What was this group's goals?

Which African Americans did this group often target?

How did this secret group of people dress?

When people were lynched they were often hung. What is the definition of lynching?

Why did military authorities in the South often ignore the violence?

How did this group help the Democrats?

18-3 "End of Reconstruction" pg. 545-549

The Election of Grant and The Fifteenth Amendment

How did Grant's victory in 1868 highlight the role of free African-American voters?

What was the Fifteenth Amendment?

Why did some women protest the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment?

**What did the Fifteenth Amendment do?

**Why were many white women upset by the Fifteenth Amendment?

****How did Frances E. W. Harper respond to the Fifteenth Amendment?**

Grant Fights the Klan and Scandal and Panic Weaken Republicans

How did President Grant and Congress challenge the power of the Ku Klux Klan?

How did scandals weaken Grant's administration and support for the Republican Party?

What happened after the Republicans were no longer unified?

What was the Panic of 1873?

How did the Panic of 1873 affect the United States: banks and businesses failed and many workers lost their jobs, democrats won victories in the 1874 congressional and state elections, many farmers were unable to get their crops to market and were ruined, all of the above are true

How did economic problems hurt the Republican party?

****What happened after the Panic of 1873 caused economic problems: Republicans strengthened Reconstruction, Democrats wanted all Americans to have equal rights, Northerners lost interest in the South and Reconstruction, Southerners asked for more Reconstruction laws**

****Which president took action against the Ku Klux Klan?**

****What policy did Liberal Republicans favor: cleaning up corruption in the Republican party, strengthening the black codes, cleaning up Civil War battle sites, building railroads in the South**

****How did the Panic of 1873 affect Reconstruction?**

****What did the Liberal Republicans do:** they sought to clean up corruption in the Republican party, they disagreed with the Fourteenth Amendment, they sided with Democrats on all issues, they founded the Freedmen's Bureau

Supreme Court Reversals and Reconstruction Ends

How did Supreme Court decisions affect civil rights for African Americans in the South?

Why did the presidential election of 1876 lead to the end of Reconstruction?

Of the five parts of the Compromise of 1877, which do you think was the most important for the South?

What resulted from the Compromise of 1877: new banking laws ended the depression that began in 1873, the Radical Republicans lost control of Congress, Reconstruction ended in the Southern states, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment

Why do you think Republicans were willing to agree to the Compromise of 1877 and end Reconstruction?

****What did the Compromise of 1877 do:** it ended Reconstruction, it gave African-American men the vote, it gave 40 acres of land to all freedmen, it allowed women to enter Congress

****What brought Reconstruction to an end in the South:** the Compromise of 1877, the actions of the Supreme Court in 1877, ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment

****Which part of the Compromise of 1877 was not kept:** Southern Democrats would respect the civil rights of African Americans, Rutherford B. Hayes would become president of the United States, disputed electoral votes from some Southern states would go to the Republican presidential candidate, the Republicans would pull federal troops out of the South

****How did the Supreme Court undermine the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments:** it ruled the amendments were unconstitutional, it ruled that only a vote by the people could grant African Americans the right to vote, it ruled states could decide for themselves whether to follow these amendments, it ruled that Congress could not punish those who violated the civil rights of African Americans

****Why did abolitionists oppose the Compromise of 1877:** they believed that the South would not respect the African-American rights, they did not want to improve railroads in the South, they were afraid it might lead to another economic depression, they believed Hayes would be a corrupt president

The Legacy of Reconstruction

What obstacles did African Americans still face after the end of Reconstruction?

What are three lasting gains African Americans made during Reconstruction?

Found throughout the Chapter

****What did Radical Republicans do to protect African-American rights:** they passed a law granting African Americans full citizenship, they proposed the Fourteenth Amendment, they proposed the Fifteenth Amendment, all of the above are true

****What role did the Freedmen's Bureau play in Reconstruction:** it operated schools to educate former slaves, it distributed food, clothing, and fuel to needy Southerners, it helped reunite families separated by the war or slavery, all of the above are true

****Which of the following is not true of the Freedmen's Bureau:** it provided schools and supplies to freedmen in the South, it helped reunite African American families, its teachers faced violence and received death threats, President Johnson was opposed to it

******Test Essay Question****** How were the Reconstruction programs of President Johnson and the Radical Republicans in Congress similar and different?