

Unit: Civil War

Lesson: Political Impacts of Reconstruction

Name _____

»→ KEY TERMS ←«

Match the term to its definition.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. scalawag _____ | a. group of the Republican Party that wanted strong consequences for the South during Reconstruction; also wanted equal rights and voting rights for African Americans |
| 2. 15 th Amendment _____ | b. Northerner who moved South during Reconstruction, usually for self-interest |
| 3. carpetbagger _____ | c. someone who does not have a steady job or place to live |
| 4. Freedman's Bureau _____ | d. the formal act of forgiving someone for a crime |
| 5. Radical Republicans _____ | e. federal agency established just before the end of the Civil War to help former slaves, poor whites, and Native Americans affected by the war |
| 6. black codes _____ | f. declared all persons born or naturalized in the US are citizens |
| 7. redemption _____ | g. a white Southerner who supported Reconstruction policies, usually for self-interest |
| 8. allegiance _____ | h. declared no one could be prevented from voting based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude |
| 9. 13 th Amendment _____ | i. to charge a president of misconduct while in office |
| 10. 14 th Amendment _____ | j. series of laws passed in 1865 & 1866 that discriminated against African Americans |
| 11. vagrant _____ | k. the loyalty citizens owe to their country |
| 12. pardon _____ | l. abolished slavery in the US |
| 13. impeach _____ | m. Democratic Party belief they were saving the South from the evils of the Republican Party |

APPLY: Create a word sort that groups the terms based on similarities. Label each category.

Word Map: (e.g. Protect African Americans, Against African Americans Used by Democrats, Used by Republicans)

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QUIZ

Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.

1. Southerners who supported the Republican Party were called _____, and some hoped to be voted into office for selfish reasons.
2. Lincoln's Reconstruction plan required 10% of voters in Southern states to make an oath of _____ to rejoin the Union.
3. All citizens born or naturalized in the US were US citizens (except Native Americans) under the _____.
4. Johnson was accused of misconduct while in office, so he was _____.
5. _____ were angry because Johnson _____ ex-Confederate officials who were elected to serve on Congress.
6. Southern states passed _____, which took away the rights of African Americans, and they could be arrested as a _____ if they did not sign yearly labor contracts.
7. Northerners who moved south were called _____, and most white Southerners believed they only wanted to exploit the South to get rich.
8. The _____ abolished slavery.
9. The _____ was established to help African Americans, poor whites, and Native Americans affected by the Civil War.
10. Reconstruction officially ended with the election of 1876 when Democrats were in control of all Southern states, and their _____ of the South was complete.
11. The _____ did not allow anyone to be prohibited from voting based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

WORD BANK

14 th Amendment	allegiance	black codes	impeached	vagrant
13 th Amendment	15 th Amendment	Freedman's Bureau	Radical Republicans	pardoned
scalawags	carpetbaggers	redemption		

Choose the best answer.

12. How did the Supreme Court weaken Reconstruction?
 - a. The Supreme Court found Johnson guilty and impeached him.
 - b. The Supreme Court ended Presidential Reconstruction.
 - c. The Supreme Court ruled against the 14th and 15th Amendments.
 - d. The Supreme Court allowed Democrats to take control of the South.

13. Which Southern state was not placed in a military zone under the Reconstruction Act of 1867?
 - a. Tennessee
 - b. Virginia
 - c. Florida
 - d. South Carolina

14. Why did moderate and Radical Republicans decided to work together against President Johnson?
 - a. Johnson passed his Presidential Reconstruction plan.
 - b. Johnson vetoed the Freedman's Bureau Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - c. Johnson tried to veto the Reconstruction Act of 1867.
 - d. Johnson proposed the Compromise of 1876.

15. Circle the reasons the Republicans stopped pushing Reconstruction in 1876.
 - *Republicans thought the government couldn't enforce the moral and social changes needed.
 - *Northerners focused more on the economic problems of the country.
 - *Northerners focused more on the corruption of Grant's administration.
 - *President Johnson was impeached.
 - *African Americans were elected to Congress.

16. How did the Democrats take control of the South in the 1870s?

Response: