**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2013**

**Reconstruction (1865-1877)**



**Perspectives on Reconstruction (Point of View)**

What side in the Civil War was the song writer on?

What does the author hate?

In the last two stanzas, how will the author act during Reconstruction?

Oh, I'm a good old Rebel soldier, now that's just what I am;

For this "Fair Land of Freedom" I do not give a damn!

I'm glad I fit against it, I only wish we'd won,

And I don't want no pardon for anything I done.

I hates the Constitution, this "Great Republic," too!

I hates the Freedman's Bureau and uniforms of blue!

I hates the nasty eagle with all its brags and fuss,

And the lying, thieving Yankees, I hates 'em wuss and wuss!

Three hundred thousand Yankees is stiff in Southern dust!

We got three hundred thousand before they conquered us.

They died of Southern fever and Southern steel and shot,

But I wish we'd got three million instead of what we got.

I can't take up my musket and fight 'em now no more,

But I ain't a'gonna love 'em, now that's for sartain sure!

I do not want no pardon for what I was and am,

And I won't be reconstructed, and I do not care a damn!

* *Written by* [*Major Innes Randolph, C.S.A.*](http://www.civilwarpoetry.org/authors/innes.htm) *(year ?)\_*

2.

What side in the Civil War was the author on? (Give evidence)

What is the “rightful reward of victory over treason”?

Whose “the rights of individuals” the author is concerned with?

WHETHER THE TREMENDOUS war so heroically fought and so victoriously ended shall pass into history a miserable failure, barren of permanent results … or whether, on the other hand, we shall, as the rightful reward of victory over treason, have a solid nation, entirely delivered from all contradictions and social antagonisms, based upon loyalty, liberty, and equality, must be determined one way or the other by the present session of Congress …

The arm of the Federal government is long, but it is far too short to protect the rights of individuals in the interior of distant States. They must have the power to protect themselves, or they will go unprotected, spite of all the laws the Federal government can put upon the national statute-book. *- Written by Frederick Douglass 1866*

1.

**I. Presidential Reconstruction (1863-1866)**

What was the major goal of the president’s plan for Reconstruction?

**A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s Plan (10% Plan)**

TO Rejoin the Union, a Southern state must:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ white Southerners must take a loyalty \_\_\_\_\_\_
* New state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_given to most white Southerners who took oath

How did the assassination affect Reconstruction?

**B. ASSASINATION**

* Abraham Lincoln is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on April 14, 1865
* Many Northerners seek a greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in South
* President Johnson sets to battle with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Lincoln’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_term only)

Was there any protection for the freedmen in the president’s plans?

* A former Senator and a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a Confederate state!)
* A Southerner who remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Believes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class caused secession and the Civil War
* Johnson’s plan is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Lincoln’s

**II. Freedmen in Trouble** (1865-1866)

**A. Black Codes**

1. Laws made in Southern states to restrict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AFTER the Civil War

2. Restricted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights, arrested for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_crimes such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Not allowed to serve on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against white citizens

**B. Sharecropping (tenant farmer)**

1. white landowner would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shack, land, seed and crude tools to tenant farmer

2. the tenant would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landowner a “share” of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. the majority and the tenants lived in conditions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than slavery

How did young freedmen get arrested and put on chain gangs?

Describe details of this freedmen family.





**C. Violence**

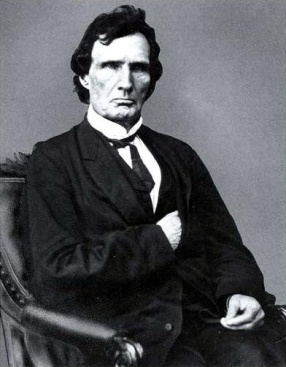
* Groups formed to intimidate freedmen like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* White population riots and attacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1866)

* Johnson does nothing to protect them

Are freedmen being treated equally? Explain.

**III. Radical Reconstruction (1867-1873)**

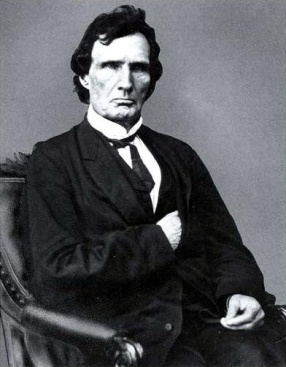
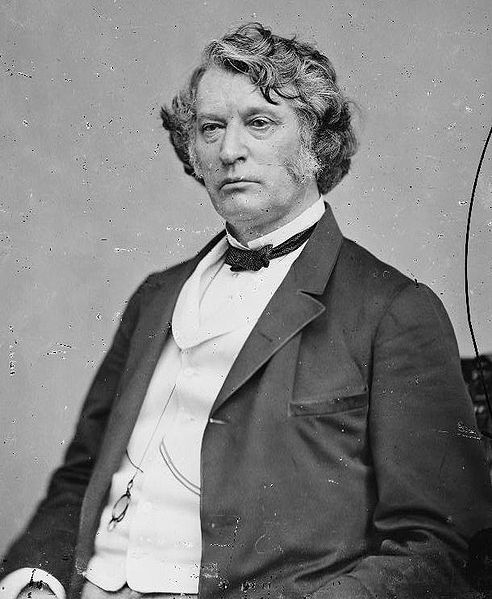


**A. Leaders (“Radical” Republicans)**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Leader of “Radicals” in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Representatives

from Gettysburg, PA

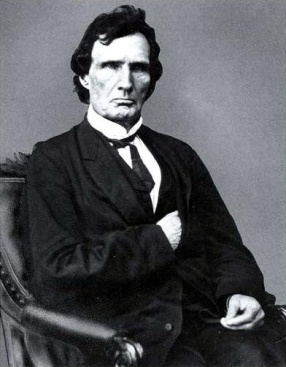


* Hated slavery from his law work in Maryland

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Leader of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Boston, MA
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in attack in Senate in 1856

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “the Beast"**



* Civil War general who “reconstructed” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Elected in to the House and works for civil rights for freedmen

**B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the Freedmen**

**1. \_\_\_\_ th Amendment (1865) - ends slavery**

What was “radical” in Radical Reconstruction?

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1865)**

* a federal agency created to help freedmen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to freedom
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by providing food, clothing and medical services
* help get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and academies
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by President Johnson but is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Civil Rights of 1866**

* Granted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizenship to African Americans
* Bill is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Johnson but is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ V. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!!**

**C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1867**

**1. Radical Republicans pass a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for Southern states**:

* Southern states divided into 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ districts ruled by a military commander
* Guaranteed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of African-Americans to vote
* Banned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders from holding office
* Required army to REGISTER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freedmen

**2. To rejoin nation, Southern states had to**:

* Ratify the \_\_\_\_\_th Amendment (1868)
* Submit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutions for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approval

**D. Johnson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Congress pass laws to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ president
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Office Act of 1867:
   * Forbid president from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials without Senate approval
   * Johnson suspended Edwin Stanton from Secretary of War without “approval”
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Representatives IMPEACHED the president in March 1868
4. Senate held a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three days later
   * Senate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ president (voted not guilty)
   * Radical Republicans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote away from 2/3 majority for guilty

**E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendments**

**13th Amendment (Jan 1865)**

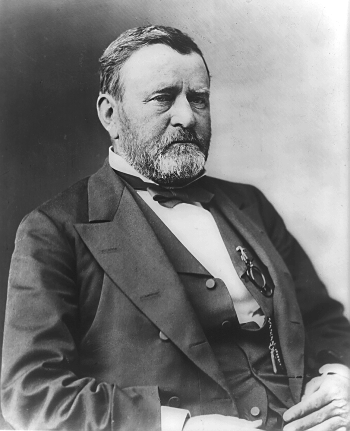
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**14th Amendment (1868)**

* People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the U.S. are American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Citizens have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**15th Amendment (1870)**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ males are given the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



How did Radical Republicans hope to make changes permanently?

Who won between Johnson and the Radicals?

**IV. President Ulysses S. Grant**

**A. Election of 1868**

1. Ulysses S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (R-OH) versus

Horatio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (D-NY)

1. Grant wins a landslide in the electoral college voting
2. Main issue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Grant’s Reconstruction Policy**

1. Supports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the freedmen by using the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Acts”
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Radical Reconstruction policies to help rebuild the South

**C. Corruption**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Credit Mobilier Scandal (1872)
   * Company uses bribes to get favorable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contracts in the \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ring (1875)
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money is “funneled” illegally to whiskey distilleries
4. “Carpetbaggers” and “Scalawags”

Southerners link corruption to the Northerners and Republicans in their states

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – **Northerner** who move South to help Reconstruction
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – **Southerners** who support Republican policies



**IV. Reconstruction - Successes**

**A. African Americans Political Leaders**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_ African-Americans were elected to the House of Representatives
* Hiram \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Blanche K. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see p88)
* Never gained control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments
* Only \_\_\_\_ African-Americans have ever been a governor of a state or U.S. Senator

How did the South change?

**B. Education  
 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bureau**

* Established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South
* 50% white & 40% black children attended
* Schools were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Academies**

* Specialized schools to train skills develop into “Black Colleges” such as Fisk (WEB Dubois), Howard (Thurgood Marshall) & Morehouse (Martin L. King)

**V. Reconstruction – Failure “The Redeemers” (1873-1875)**

**A. How did “White Power” get control in South?**

**1. Amnesty Act of 1872**

* Law \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ almost ALL \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Southerners
* All pardoned could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and HOLD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party in South regains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of state governments (by using majority voting, trickery or terrorism)

**2. Election of 1872**

* Republican party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Grant defeats Horace \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Liberal Repubican)
* Republicans begin to move away from Reconstruction and focus on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Panic of 1873** *(Panic is another word for Economic Depression)*

* Thousands of businesses close and tens of thousands of Americans lose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the economy

**4. Election of 1876**

1. Rutheford B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (R) v. Samuel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (D)
2. Tilden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the popular vote BUT No CLEAR WINNER in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote
3. Electoral College dispute in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Southern States
4. Congress awards all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_elector votes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ making him president
5. Hayes makes deal to **\_\_\_\_\_ “Radical” Reconstruction** and to pull army out of South

**VI. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Reconstruction (1875-1965)**

**A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Society ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ )**

**1. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” seize control Southern States**

- Goal is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments

**2. Demorcats want to restore “White Power”:**

a. Conservative Fiscal Policy:

- Cut state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- lower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- end funding to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and for social policies

b. Voting Restrictions

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. Jim Crow Laws

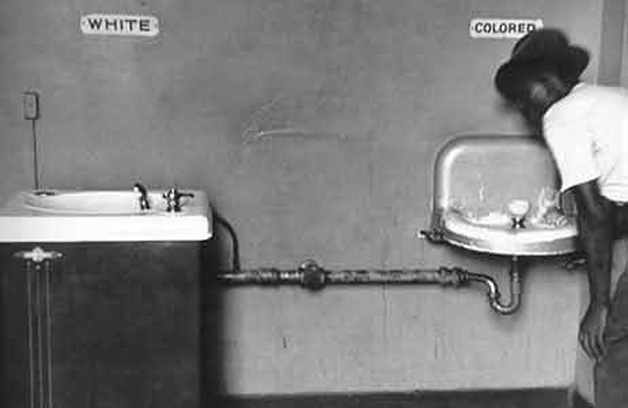
- Laws that created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society in public places till \_\_\_\_\_\_

- “\_\_\_\_\_\_” and “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” division in schools, restaurants, transportation, etc…

**B. Constitutional?**

1. Local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the abuse of freedmen such as harassment and lynching
2. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1896)***
   * Supreme Court rules that the concept of “separate but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” as constitutional
3. Civil Rights movement fights to end segregation in 1950-1960s
4. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1954)***

- Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_\_ and rules that “separate but equal” as UNCONSTITUTIONAL

[](http://www.stuartbmcdonald.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/segregated-water-fountain.jpg)



**ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

1. How did the presidents and Radicals plan to unify the nation differ after Civil War?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2. What was Radical Reconstruction?

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3. How was “White Power” restored in the Southern states?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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4. What was the legacy of Reconstruction? [What were the results/effects?]

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