Reconstruction Study Guide KEY

1. Define Reconstruction. Period after the Civil War in which Southern states were rebuilt and brought back into the Union.

2. True or False. Reconstruction polices were not harsh. FALSE

3. True or False. Reconstruction attempted to give meaning to the freedom that former enslaved African Americans had achieved. TRUE

4. What is an amendment? A change to the Constitution

5. What is the 13th Amendment? Bans slavery in the United States and all its territories.

6. What is the 14th Amendment? Grants citizenship to all persons born in the US and guarantees them equal protection under the law

7. What is the 15th Amendment? Ensured all citizens the right to vote regardless of race or color or previous condition of servitude – men only

8. What did Frederick Douglass fight for? Constitutional amendments that guaranteed equal voting rights.

9. True or False. Douglass was considered a voice for human rights and civil liberties for all. TRUE

10. What was Lincoln’s plan for reconstruction call for? Reconciliation

11. Fill in the blank. According to Lincoln, PRESERVATION of the Union was more important than PUNISHING the South.

12. Who became the president of Washington College? What is it called today? Robert E. Lee

13. What did Robert E. Lee urge Southerners to do? Reconcile with Northerners at the end of the war even when some wanted to fight.

14. True or False. Southern military leaders could hold public office after the Civil War. FALSE

15. True or False. African Americans could hold public office after the Civil War. TRUE

16. What is the Military Reconstruction Act? Divided the South into military districts to ensure Reconstruction policies

17. Describe the belief of Radical Republicans. Did they agree with Lincoln’s plan for reconstruction? The South should be forced with an army to ratify the 14th and 15th amendments

18. Define emancipation. Physical freedom/free from restraint or the power of another.

19. What two things did the Civil Rights Act of 1866 do?
African Americans gained equal rights and authorized the use of federal troops for its enforcement.

20. What was the Freedmen’s Bureau and what did they do?

*1st* federal relief agency; established to aid former enslaved African Americans from the South

21. Who were the Carpetbaggers?

*Republicans from the North who came to the South to form governments*

22. Who were the scalawags?

*White southern who supported the Republican government*

23. Define segregation.

*Separation of people by race*

24. What was segregation based on? *RACE*

25. What year did Native Americans gain citizenship? *1924*

26. What did the Black codes restrict? *Restricted African American rights*

27. Define sharecropping. *A farming system where white planters rented individual pieces of land to freedmen in return for a large portion of crops; limited freedmen’s economic freedom*

28. What did Plessy vs. Ferguson state?

*Stated that segregation was legal*

29. Who won the election of 1876? *HAYES*

30. **Fill in the Blank:** Democrats agreed to give *HAYES* the presidency and in return Federal *TROOPS* were removed from the *SOUTH*

31. **Matching:**

   ___D___ Jim Crow Laws

   ___B___ Poll Tax

   ___A___ Literacy Tests

   ___C___ Secret Societies

32. **True or False.** Jim Crow laws made discrimination practices legal in many states. *TRUE*

33. List the areas in which Jim Crow laws created unequal opportunities. (4 areas)

   *Housing, work, education, and government*

34. What did Poll Taxes and Literacy tests attempt to do? *Prevent African Americans from voting*

35. Which African American believed equality could be achieved through vocational education? *WEB DuBois*

36. Which African American believed in full political, civil, and social rights for African Americans? *Booker T Washington*