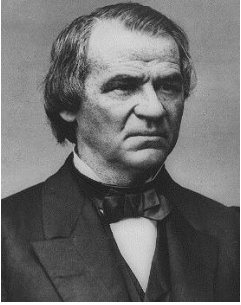


The Ordeal of Reconstruction

SSUSH10 The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

- Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Radical Republican Reconstruction.
- Explain efforts to redistribute land in the South among the former slaves and provide advanced education (Morehouse College) and describe the role of the Freedmen’s Bureau.
- Describe the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.
- Explain Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.
- Explain the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in relationship to Reconstruction.
- Analyze how the presidential election of 1876 and the subsequent compromise of 1877 marked the end of Reconstruction.

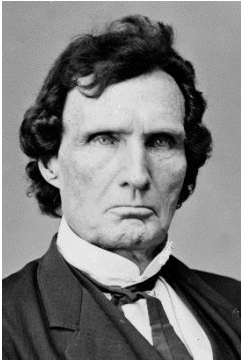
Presidential Reconstruction



After Lincoln’s assassination in April 1865, who took over the office of President?

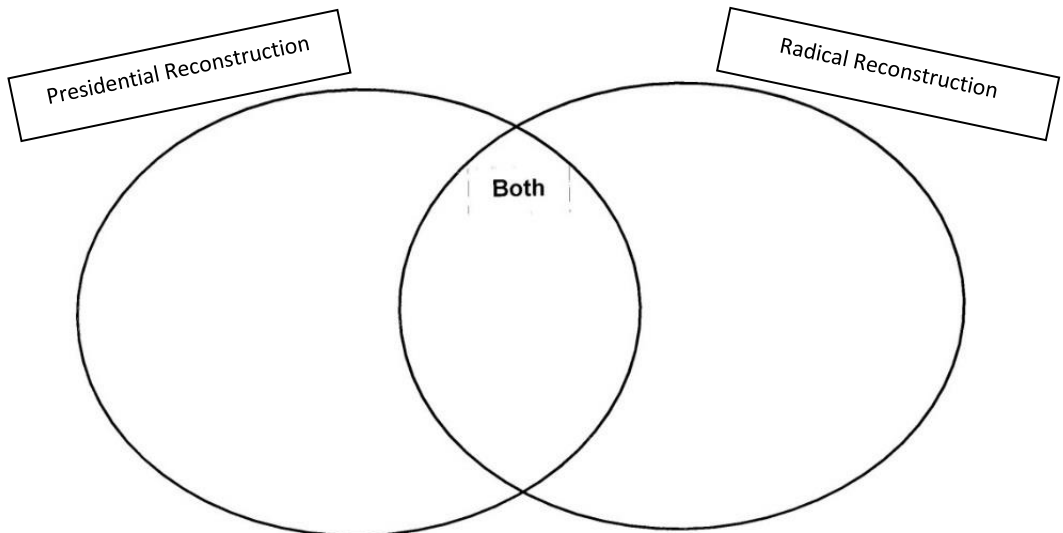
1. What was Lincoln’s “10 percent” rule as it pertains to a state being readmitted to the Union?
2. What two requirements did the Southern states have to meet in order to regain their respective seats in Congress?
 - a.
 - b.
3. What was Lincoln willing to do to former Confederate soldiers?
4. What does “pardon” mean?
6. What view did Andrew Johnson take towards Reconstruction?

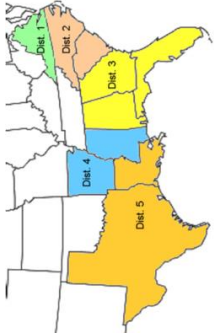
Radical Republican Reconstruction



Who was the leader of the Radical Republicans?

1. Define “radical.”
2. So what is a “Radical Republican”?
3. After the Civil War, the Radical Republicans maintained a veto-proof majority in Congress. What is a veto-proof majority?
5. Why did the Radical Republicans oppose Lincoln’s/Johnson’s 10% plan?
6. As opposed to Presidential Reconstruction (Lincoln/Johnson), what approach did the Radical Republicans want to take concerning the re-admittance of the South?



<p>The Freedman's Bureau</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What specific services did the Freedman's Bureau provide former slaves? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c. d. e. 2. How did the work of the Freedman's Bureau impact higher education for former slaves? 3. What is the most famous of these historically black colleges (HBCs)?
<p>Redistribution of Confederate Lands</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which Union general proposed a plan that would redistribute Southern land to former slaves? 2. What did Sherman call this plan? 3. Where did the federal government acquire this land they planned to redistribute to former slaves?
<p>The Civil War Amendments</p>	<p>During and after the Civil War, a series of amendments to the Constitution were passed dealing with former slaves. What did each of the following amendments specifically do?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13th amendment: 2. 14th amendment: 3. 15th amendment:
<p>Southern Resistance to Black Equality</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the "black codes"? 2. What were some restrictions placed on African Americans because of the black codes? 3. Why did many former slaves find themselves back working in the fields after the Civil War? 4. Why was sharecropping seen by many as just another form of slavery? 5. Why was the Ku Klux Klan founded in 1866? 6. Which political party did the KKK despise? 7. Why did the KKK use terror to prevent former slaves from voting?
<p>Johnson Clashes with Congress</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What did Democratic President Andrew Johnson do with many pieces of legislation pass by the Radical Republican-controlled Congress? 2. Why were the Radical Republicans able to pass their legislation despite Johnson's vetoes? 3. What piece of legislation did the Radicals in Congress pass despite President Johnson's veto? 4. What did the Military Reconstruction Act do? 5. What was the objective (goal) of these southern military districts?

<p>President Johnson is Impeached</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1867, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act. What did this act require a President to do before firing a member of his cabinet? 2. After Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act, what step did the Radical-controlled Congress take? 3. What does “impeach” mean? 4. In the end, what happened to President Johnson? 5. What does “acquitted” mean?
<p>The Election of 1876</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the election of 1876, who was the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Democratic candidate? b. Republican candidate? 3. Which candidate won the popular vote? 4. What did Republicans say happened in 3 Southern states that cast doubt on the results of the election? 5. After the votes were recounted, who ended up victorious in the disputed Southern states?
<p>The Compromise of 1877 <i>What period in American history was officially ended after the Compromise of 1877?</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to avoid conflict between Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats, what agreement was reached? 2. In the Compromise of 1877, what would the Republicans (North) get? 3. In the Compromise of 1877, what would the Democrats (South) get?