NAME:

DATE: PERIOD: UNIT V (1848-1877) Ch. 15 Student Outline – RECONSTRUCTION

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Notes |
|--|--|
| The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights. | Read the Frederick Douglas quote and first two paragraphs of the chapter on page 291. Summarize the 5 main questions facing the nation at the end of the Civil War. 1) 2) 3) 4) |
| | What economic sectional conflicts remained in 1865? |
| | Northerners wanted |
| | Southerners wanted |

| 4 | D C: | T. | - | | |
|----|---------|--------|-------|-------|---|
| 1 | Define | RACON | ctru | ction | _ |
| 1. | Dellile | ILCCOI | เวน น | CUUII | |

- 2. Explain why Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction was so lenient
 - a. Describe specific parts of Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction that justify the argument that it was lenient –
- 3. Explain why Congress desired a more stringent plan for Reconstruction
 - a. Describe specific parts of Congress' plan for Reconstruction that justify the argument that it was more stringent –
- 4. Describe the purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau -
- 5. In your opinion, was Johnson's plan for Reconstruction lenient or strict? Defend your claim with SFI –
- 6. Were the **black codes** a step forward or a step backward for African Americans gaining equal rights? Defend your claim with SFI –

| NAME | : : | DATE: | PERIOD: |
|------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Explain why President Johnson vetoed more legislation than his predec | | |
| 8. | Explain how Congressional Reconstruction differed from Presidentia | al Reconstr | uction – |
| 9. | Describe the difference between moderate and radical republicans A | ND the goa l | s of each - |
| 10 | . Describe 3 things that 14 th Amendment guarantees all Americans – | | |
| 11. | . Describe the intent behind the tactic of "waving the bloody shirt" – | | |
| 12. | . Describe the political consequences of Republicans winning a supermaj | ority in the | election of 1866 - |
| 13. | . Explain the circumstances behind President Johnson's impeachment - | - | |
| | . Describe the election of 1868 – | | |
| 15. | . Describe the Fifteenth Amendment – | | |
| 16. | . Describe the difference between "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers" – | | |
| 17. | . Explain how freedmen were able to gain political power in southern sta | tes during F | deconstruction – |
| 18. | . Explain how newly freedmen and women reacted to recent emancipation | on – | |

| NAME: 19. Describe the system of sharecropping and explain how it can be considered a | _ |
|---|--|
| 20. Describe the <u>scandals</u> associated with the Grant administration – | |
| 21. Describe the Compromise of 1877 – | |
| Fill this in! | → |
| Lincoln developed his% Plan in 1863 and begun re-admittance before the South surrendered at Appormattox in 1865. Congress challenged Lincoln's% Plan with the% Wade-Davis Bill. Lincoln pocket vetoed the bill. Radical Republicans were kept in line by the moderate Lincoln. His death let them loose under the weaker Johnson. Johnson was the only Southern Senator to s in Congress after the secession of the South which is why Lincoln chose him as VP in but that did mean he could handle the radicals. | tay Lincoln's lenient plan, but radicals demanded the |
| Radicals ensured the Amendment was ratified, ending slavery. Southerners resented growing power of freedmen. Race riots spread across the South to protest the Act. Radicals had no opposition while taking over the reconstruction of the South. They passed the Act in 65. Johnson veloed. Congress overrode veto. (first time in history) | Johnson angered Radicals when he issued for all but those above the rank of colonel. He also allowed Southern states to hold elections to Congress in late 1865. |
| Congress clearly marked the end of Presidential Reconstruction when the passed the First Act in 1867. Johnson vetoed it, Congress overrode veto. The radicals then took over reconstruction of the south by occupation. The was treated as a foreign nation. Many lost the right to vote (again) as Congress started over with the process of readmitting states. | Southern state governments were subject to Union military commanders. This second class status continued until they gave Black men the right to vote and ratified the Amendment. |
| ACTIT 1867. | |
| Grant suspended habeas corpus as he went after the after the 1871Act. Southern states had to ratify the Amendment giving the right to vote to all men. Resentment led to the rise of the Act. Many Freedmen voted while many Southern Whites couldn't, resulting in large numbers of being elected. Radicals took over the executive with their "bloody shirt," bringing in | Johnson condemned the plan as harsh, but was silenced by Congress though Act and |
| Breaking the Confederate spirit and forcing the social reformation of the South proved idealistic, and Northern The troops were removed following the, and the South rose again re-implementing disenfranchisement. | |
| Answer the following Multiple Choice questions in the space below: | |
| 1. 5. | |
| 2. 6. | |
| 3. 7. | |
| 4. 8. | |

NAME: DATE: **PERIOD:** Please answer **Short Answer #1** in the spaces below: Write your answer to SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1 on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.