

- _____ 1. _____ is a group pardon.
- _____ 2. _____ were enslaved people who had been freed by the war.
- _____ 3. _____ were new laws used by southern states to control African Americans.
- _____ 4. _____ were southern whites who had opposed secession.
- _____ 5. _____ was a name given by southerners to northern whites who went south to start businesses or pursue political office.
- _____ 6. _____ is the bringing of formal charges against a public official.
- _____ 7. _____ was a personal tax to be paid before voting.
- _____ 8. _____ was a test to see if a person can read and write.
- _____ 9. _____ was a provision that allowed a voter to avoid a literacy test if his father or grandfather had been eligible to vote on January 1, 1867.
- _____ 10. _____ is the enforced separation of races.
- _____ 11. _____ is a laborer who works the land for the farmer who owns it, in exchange for a share of the value of the crop.
- _____ 12. The _____ amendment guaranteed equal protection of the laws.
- _____ 13. When Reconstruction began, Lincoln's main goal was to quickly restore the _____.
- _____ 14. The first duty of the Freedmen's Bureau was to provide _____ to people displaced by the war.
- _____ 15. The _____ was created because some whites who were angry about losing power resorted to violence.
- _____ 16. Under Lincoln's _____ Plan new state governments had to declare an end to slavery.

- _____ 17. Lincoln did not sign the _____ Bill because he favored a more lenient plan for Reconstruction.
- _____ 18. After the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau established _____ for African American children.
- _____ 19. A major reason why Lincoln's plans for Reconstruction were not put into practice was because Lincoln was _____.
- _____ 20. The _____ began to lose power when Grant was elected President.
- _____ 21. A major criticism of black codes was that they replaced _____ with a similar system.
- _____ 22. One of the first signs of conflict between President Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction was that Congress refused to seat _____ senators and representatives who had been newly elected by Southern states.
- _____ 23. As opponents of the _____ began to take back the South, African Americans lost more rights.
- _____ 24. Reconstruction finally come to an end because president Rutherford B. Hayes promised the _____ that he would end Reconstruction.
- _____ 25. A provision saying that a _____ does not have to take a literacy test if his father was eligible to vote on a certain date is an example of a grandfather clause.
- _____ 26. The Supreme Court's position in _____ was that a law could require separate facilities, if all facilities were equal.
- _____ 27. _____ as president, was assassinated five days after Lee surrenders.
- _____ 28. _____ was the person who assassinated the man in Question # 27.
- _____ 29. _____ was the name of the man who took over as President after the death of the man in Question #27.

- _____ 30. _____ was the first African American senator.
- _____ 31. _____ was the second African American senator.
- _____ 32. _____ was the name of the man who had been arrested for sitting in a coach marked “for whites only.”
- _____ 33. The _____ amendment banned slavery within the U.S.
- _____ 34. _____ won the presidential election for the Republicans in 1868.
- _____ 35. The _____, which granted citizenship to African Americans and guaranteed their civil rights, was passed in 1866.
- _____ 36. The _____ Amendment describes that states could not deny the right to vote based on Race, Color, or previous condition of servitude.
- _____ 37. List 4 laws passed in Southern states to prevent African
- _____ 38. Americans from voting.
- _____ 39.
- _____ 40.
- _____ 41. _____ won the presidential election in 1876.
- _____ 42. During Reconstruction, the _____ industry came to play an important role in the southern economy.
- _____ 43. List the three natural resources used in the South that allowed
- _____ 44. new mills and factories to grow.
- _____ 45.
- _____ 46. Andrew Johnson was from _____. (State)
- _____ 47. _____ is the year that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.
- _____ 48. _____ is the year that the Fifteenth Amendment is ratified.
- _____ 49. _____ is the year that Cotton production set new records in the south.
- _____ 50. _____ is the year that the Supreme Court upholds separate facilities for blacks and whites.

_____ 51. _____ is the year that Radical Reconstruction begins.

List the 2 Radical expectations that states had to do in order to join the Union.

52. _____

53. _____

List the 4 provisions provided by the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

List 3 items that the Freedmen's Bureau set up to provide emergency relief to people displaced by war.

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

Chapter 16 Word Bank

Andrew Johnson

Public Schools

Plessy v. Ferguson

Slavery

Republicans

Ku Klux Klan

Black codes

Fourteenth

Impeachment

Grandfather clause (Twice)

Hiram Revels

1875

Thirteenth

Tennessee

Fifteenth

Iron

Wade-Davis

Abraham Lincoln

Radicals

Democrats

Ten Percent

Freedmen

Union

Carpetbaggers

Segregation

Literacy test (Twice)

1896

Homer Plessy

1865

Civil Rights Act

Timber

Textile

John Wilkes Booth

Assassinated

Voter

Southern

Amnesty

Emergency relief

Scalawags

Sharecropper

Poll tax (Twice)

1867

Blanche Bruce

1870

Ulysses S. Grant

Oil

Jim Crow Laws

Rutherford B. Hayes

QUESTIONS 52 – 60

- A. Settled disputes between blacks and whites.**
- B. Write new constitutions.**
- C. Denying the vote to any male citizen will reduce a state's representation in Congress.**
- D. Helped freedmen find jobs.**
- E. Citizens are promised due process of law.**
- F. Ratify 14th Amendment.**
- G. Set up schools for African Americans.**
- H. All citizens are guaranteed rights.**
- I. All people born or naturalized in the United States are citizens.**