

REBUILDING THE NATION: CHAPTER 16: SECTION 1

Rebuilding a Nation			
Challenges that the Nation Faced	Proposed Solutions		
<p>1. How would Confederate states and sympathizers be treated?</p>	<p>a. Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loyalty oath: _____ • slavery: _____ • former Confederates: _____ 		
	<p>b. The Wade-Davis Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loyalty oath: _____ _____ • former Confederates: _____ _____ 		
<p>2. What provisions would be made for those freed from slavery?</p>	<p>The Freedmen's Bureau</p> <p>a. main purpose: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>b. examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 		
Murder of Abraham Lincoln		Vice President Becomes President	
When	April 14, 1865	Who	Andrew Johnson
How	_____ _____	From where	_____ _____

By whom		Political party	
National reaction		Expected impact on Reconstruction	People thought he would take a strict approach.

THE BATTLE OVER RECONSTRUCTION: CHAPTER 16: SECTION 2

Johnson's Plan

- issued broad amnesty to _____.
- allowed southern states to organize new governments and _____.

Congress

- refused to seat southern representatives
- appointed committee to _____.
- passed _____
of 1866, which granted citizenship to African Americans and guaranteed their civil rights.

Johnson

- _____ the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- vetoed a bill that extended the life of _____.

Congress

- _____ Johnson's vetoes.
- passed _____.
- All people born or naturalized in the United States are citizens.
- All citizens are guaranteed rights.
- Citizens are promised due process of law.
- Denying the vote to any male citizen will reduce a state's representation in Congress.

Radical Reconstruction

Actions of the Radicals

- imposed _____ on states that rejected _____.
- to join the Union, states had to:
 1. _____.
 2. _____.
- allowed _____ to register to vote.
- opened _____ in the South.
- built a strong following with three key groups:
 1. _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
- spread out _____ more evenly.
- gave _____ to women.
- impeached _____.
- passed _____.
- states could not deny the right to vote based on _____, _____, or previous condition of servitude.

Responses to Radicals

- General _____ elected President in 1868.
- _____ terrorized African Americans and their white allies.

THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION:

CHAPTER 16: SECTION 3

The End of Reconstruction

African Americans' Rights

- Southern states passed laws to prevent African Americans from voting. These included
 - _____.
 - _____.
- grandfather clauses
- Southern states passed _____ laws, which enforced _____.

Freedmen in Poverty

- Most rural freedmen became _____.
- rented land and paid with _____.
- dependent on _____ and crop prices.
- Opportunities declined for urban African Americans.
- Skilled labor jobs closed to African Americans.

Reconstruction's Conclusion

- Support for Radical Republicans declined.
- Many people called for:
 - withdrawal of troops from the South
 - _____.
- Disputed Election of 1876
 - _____ vowed to end Reconstruction.
- All troops removed.

Industrial Growth in the South

- Investors started or expanded industries to turn _____ into _____.
- The _____ industry came to play an important role in the southern economy.
- New mills and factories grew up to use the South's _____ and _____.

SECTION 1 QUIZ

A. Reviewing Key Terms and People

Directions: Match each description in Column I with the correct term or person in Column II. Write the letter of the answer next to the correct number. You will not use all the answers.

Column I

Column II

- _____ 1. men and women who had been slaves
- _____ 2. a government pardon
- _____ 3. person who assassinated Abraham Lincoln

- a. John Wilkes Booth
- b. Walt Whitman
- c. amnesty
- d. Abraham Lincoln
- e. Freedmen's Bureau
- f. Reconstruction
- g. Andrew Johnson
- h. Freedmen

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements and mark them true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) to make it true.

- _____ 4. Abraham Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan meant that ten percent of African Americans were allowed to become full citizens.
- _____ 5. The Wade-Davis Bill required 50 percent of voters sign a loyalty oath before a state could return to the Union.
- _____ 6. Most freedmen were uneducated and poor.
- _____ 7. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln dashed hopes for a harsh plan for Reconstruction.

SECTION 2 QUIZ

A. Reviewing Key Terms and People

Directions: Match each description in Column I with the correct term or person in Column II. Write the letter of the answer next to the correct number. You will not use all the answers.

Column I

Column II

- _____ 1. the bringing of formal charges against a public official
- _____ 2. laws used by southern states to control African Americans
- _____ 3. term for white southern Republicans who opposed secession
- _____ 4. second African American senator
- _____ 5. term used by southern Democrats to describe northerners who moved to the South
- _____ 6. first African American senator
- _____ 7. took over as President after the death of Abraham Lincoln

- a. Charles Sumner
- b. carpetbaggers
- c. Andrew Johnson
- d. black codes
- e. Civil Rights Act of 1866
- f. Blanche Bruce
- g. impeachment
- h. Ulysses S. Grant
- i. scalawags
- j. Hiram Revels
- k. Reconstruction
- l. Thomas Jefferson

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements and mark them true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) to make it true.

- _____ 8. To outlaw the black codes, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act in 1866.
- _____ 9. The Fourteenth Amendment banned slavery in the United States.
- _____ 10. The Radical Republicans used violence to keep African Americans out of political office.

SECTION 3 QUIZ

A. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Match each description in Column I with the correct term in Column II. Write the letter of the answer next to the correct number. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. In Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that the separation of people of different races was legal.
- _____ 2. In the late 1800s, southern states imposed a personal tax to be paid before voting.
- _____ 3. The people who farmed rented land in return for a share of crop profits were mostly freedmen and poor whites.
- _____ 4. Voters had to take a test that showed that they could read and explain part of the Constitution before they could vote.

Column II

- a. segregation
- b. sharecroppers
- c. scalawags
- d. literacy test
- e. poll tax
- f. luxury tax
- g. Jim Crow laws
- h. grandfather clauses
- i. Fourteenth Amendment

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements and mark them true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) to make it true.

- _____ 5. Democrats lost power in Congress because both northerners and southerners believed it was time to let southerners run their own governments.
- _____ 6. Republicans were hurt by widespread corruption in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- _____ 7. The election of 1870 led to the end of Reconstruction.
- _____ 8. Grandfather clauses were a way to ensure that only white men could vote.
- _____ 9. The separate facilities set up for blacks and whites in the South were usually equal.
- _____ 10. During Reconstruction, the South began to develop its industry in order to become more self-sufficient.

Reconstruction and the New South

History and Literature

O Captain! My Captain!

Walt Whitman (1819–1892) served as a nurse in Washington, D.C., during the Civil War. He greatly admired Abraham Lincoln. Like many Americans, he was stunned by the assassination of the President. In this poem, Whitman expresses his grief for the fallen leader.

Directions: *As you read, think about the questions below. When you finish reading, answer the questions.*

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack¹, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
The arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse or will,
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exalt O shores, and ring O bells!
But I with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies, Fallen cold and dead.

¹rack: storm

1. What does the speaker mean by “the prize we sought is won”? (2)

2. Why is the crowd on shore cheering? (2)

3. Why do you think Whitman chose to compare Lincoln to the captain of a ship? (1)
