

Radical Reconstruction Is Enforced

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Chapter 15, Section 3

Directions: Read each passage carefully. Then on the line provided, write the letter of the sentence that best states the main idea of the passage. You will then understand the impact Radical Reconstruction policies had on the South.

_____ 1. Sharecropping and tenant farming were two arrangements set up in the South to help blacks and poor whites. Landowners divided their land and gave each worker a few acres, seed, tools, and food to live on. When the crops were harvested, the grower gave a share—usually two-thirds—to the landowner, thus the name *sharecropper*. Some sharecroppers saved enough to rent land, thus becoming tenant farmers. These arrangements failed to help blacks and poor whites move up the economic ladder or become landowners.

- a. Neither freed slaves nor poor whites had land after the war.
- b. Landowners had neither workers nor cash to hire workers after the war.
- c. Sharecropping and tenant farming provided landowners with workers and provided workers with the means to live.

_____ 2. Scalawags were white Southerners who joined the Republican party. They supported Radical Reconstruction governments. Some scalawags wanted the South to industrialize as quickly as possible. Others had opposed slavery and secession and did not want plantation owners to return to power. Unfortunately, some scalawags used blacks to further their own interests. Most white Southerners considered scalawags traitors.

- a. Scalawags were white Southerners who supported Radical Reconstruction governments, sometimes for their own purposes.
- b. Scalawags used the black vote to help get themselves elected to public office.
- c. Scalawags wanted the South to become more agricultural again.

_____ 3. Like scalawags, carpetbaggers also supported Radical Reconstruction. Carpetbaggers were Northerners who moved to the South after the war. Like scalawags, carpetbaggers were sometimes helpful and sometimes not. Some were teachers and members of the clergy who wanted to help former slaves. Some were business people who came to start new industries. However, some carpetbaggers came South to make money in any way they could.

- a. Carpetbaggers were Northerners who moved to the South for a variety of reasons after the Civil War.
- b. Carpetbaggers were all known to be dishonest people.
- c. Some new businesses in the South were started by carpetbaggers.

_____ 4. The new constitutions drafted by the Southern states under Reconstruction improved life in many ways. They gave blacks the right to vote. Further, they took away property qualifications for voting and for holding office. These measures benefited blacks, but they also gave poor whites their first chance to take part in politics. In addition, according to the new constitutions, a person could not be imprisoned for debt. Reconstruction governments also provided laws that established a system of public schools.

- a. The new constitutions drafted by Southern states failed to provide for black suffrage.
- b. Radical Reconstruction governments improved certain conditions in the South.
- c. Radical Reconstruction gave poor whites the opportunity to hold office.

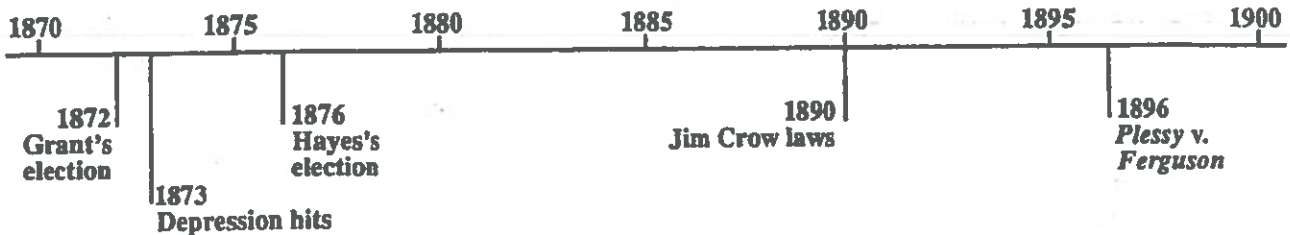
_____ 5. Some white Southerners were so opposed to the ideas of the Radicals that they turned to terrorism and violence through secret societies. Two such societies were the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the White Camelia. At first these groups simply warned blacks not to vote. After a while, however, they began burning black-owned cabins and churches. Eventually they turned to murder. Congress finally passed the Force Acts to try to stop the Klan violence. The Force Acts provided for federal help during elections. They also gave the President power to declare martial law in areas where the Klan was active.

- a. Southern resentment against blacks resulted in the formation of secret societies which used violence to terrorize blacks.
- b. The Ku Klux Klan was led by a former general in the Confederate army.
- c. Some Southerners expressed their resentment against blacks by refusing to register to vote.

Reconstruction Efforts Come to an End**RETEACHING ACTIVITY****Chapter 12, Section 4**

12

Directions: Read the notes below and refer to the time line. Use this information to answer the questions. You will then understand the successes and failures of Reconstruction.

**Grant's Election**

- Ulysses S. Grant was elected for a second term, 1872–1876. He surrounded himself with corrupt people, and his administration had many scandals.
- The Treasury Department scandal led to the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- The Whiskey Ring involved tax collectors who defrauded the government of taxes on whiskey.
- Secretary of War William Belknap was impeached for taking bribes from merchants in Indian territory.

Depression of 1873

- People borrowed heavily to build businesses, assuming loans they could not pay back.
- Eighty-nine railroads went bankrupt.
- Three million people lost their jobs.

Hayes's Election

- Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes ran against Democratic candidate Samuel J. Tilden.
- Tilden received the popular vote but, due to alleged cheating by Radical Republicans, lost.
- Southern Democrats made a secret deal. They agreed to accept Hayes if federal troops were withdrawn from the South and if they received money to build railroads and to improve harbors and bridges.

Political Restrictions

- The South set a policy of legal segregation of whites and blacks. By 1890 ways had been found to keep blacks from voting. New voting regulations stayed within the bounds of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments but were still discriminatory.
- Blacks had to pass literacy tests. They had to pay poll taxes in order to vote.
- Jim Crow laws, which segregated public facilities, were passed.

Plessy v. Ferguson

- 1896: In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court declared that segregation was legal.

Who

1. was reelected President in 1872?

2. was the Secretary of War impeached for taking bribes?

3. was the Republican candidate in the election of 1876?

4. should have won the 1876 election?

What

5. was the scandal in which tax officials defrauded the government of taxes on whiskey?

6. resulted in the bankruptcy of many railroads?

7. did blacks have to pay before voting?

8. did blacks have to pass before voting?

9. laws permitted segregation in public facilities?

10. was the court case that declared segregation legal?

Reconstruction and Its Effects

TEST

Chapter ~~11~~ 12

LEVEL II

Part I (36 points)

Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Whose plan for Reconstruction did Andrew Johnson support?
- the Radical Republicans' plan
 - Abraham Lincoln's plan
 - the South's plan
 - his own plan
- _____ 2. Who were scalawags and carpetbaggers?
- black tenant farmers and sharecroppers
 - Radical Republican congressmen
 - Southern proslavery whites
 - those who tried to profit from Radical Reconstruction in the South
- _____ 3. Why did Congress impeach Andrew Johnson?
- He had violated Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
 - It wanted to test the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - It wanted to control the executive branch.
 - It wanted to confirm the separation of powers.
- _____ 4. Which Southern state was *not* punished by Radical Reconstruction?
- Florida
 - Tennessee
 - Louisiana
 - South Carolina
- _____ 5. How many years did Radical Reconstruction last?
- two
 - five
 - ten
 - twenty-two
- _____ 6. Which one of the following items led to the other three?
- poll taxes
 - black suffrage
 - literacy tests
 - grandfather clauses
- _____ 7. The process of Southern whites regaining control of their local governments was known as
- amnesty
 - reconstruction
 - tenure
 - redemption

- _____ 8. What two main problems did Grant's administration face?
- corruption and a depression
 - corruption and a tax revolt
 - inflation and reconstruction
 - a depression and a tax revolt
- _____ 9. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- the Force Acts were constitutional
 - "separate but equal" laws were constitutional
 - Jim Crow laws were unconstitutional
 - the First Reconstruction Act was unconstitutional

Part II (10 points)

Match each description with the correct person.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Thaddeus Stevens | d. Samuel J. Tilden |
| b. Charlotte Forten | e. Horace Greeley |
| c. Hiram Revels | f. Orville E. Babcock |
- _____ 10. teacher for the Freedmen's Bureau
- _____ 11. Senate leader of Radical Reconstruction
- _____ 12. one of the two black senators elected during Reconstruction
- _____ 13. "loser" of 1876 Presidential election
- _____ 14. Grant's private secretary who was indicted in the Whiskey Ring scandal

Part III (12 points)

Match each term with the best definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| a. Jim Crow laws | c. black codes |
| b. grandfather clauses | d. Force Acts |
- _____ 15. restricted the economic and social lives of freed slaves
- _____ 16. allowed for the use of federal troops to protect African Americans from secret societies
- _____ 17. guaranteed suffrage to people whose ancestors had the right to vote
- _____ 18. established segregation in public facilities

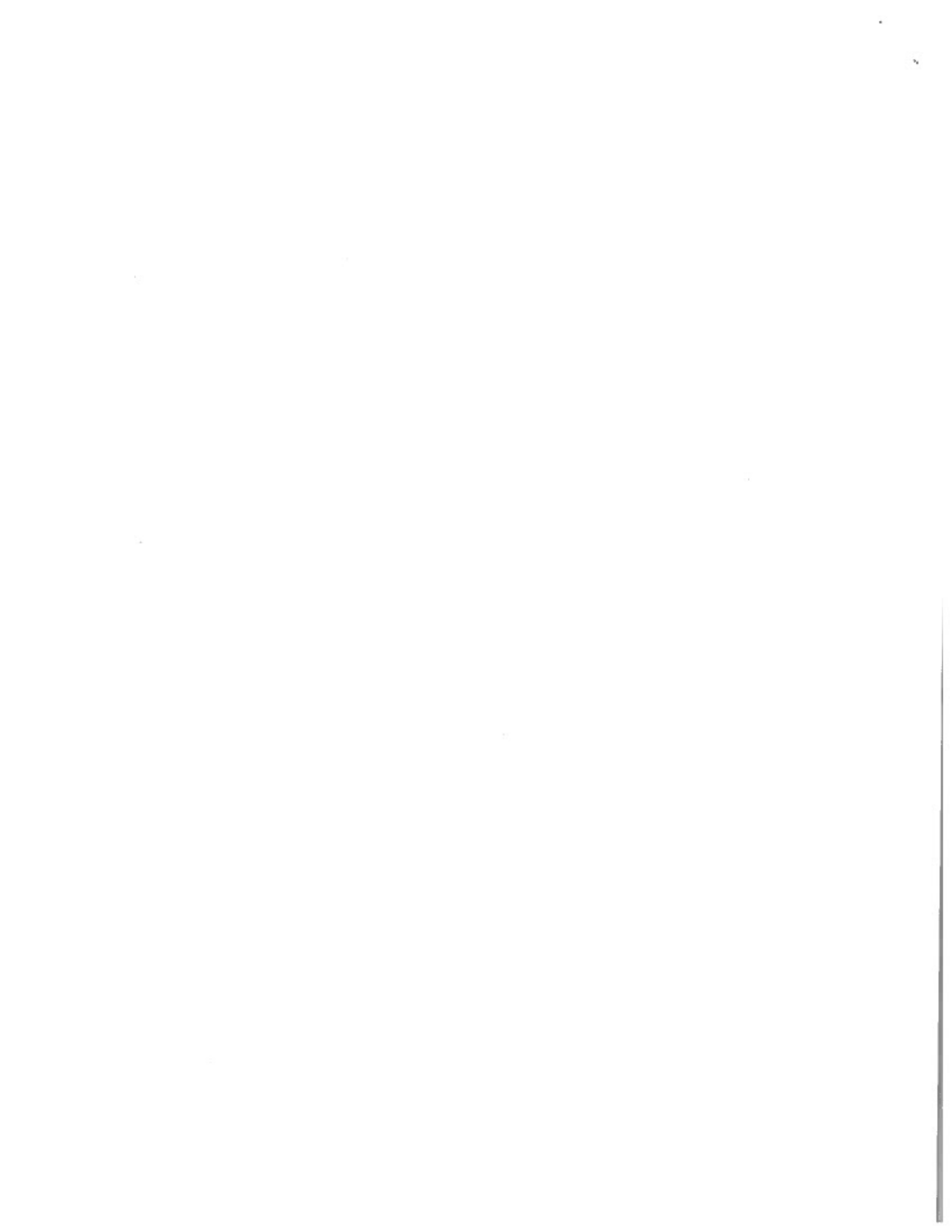
Reconstruction and Its Effects

12 CHAPTER ~~12~~ REVIEW

pgs 402-429

Directions: Write a T before the statements that are true and an F before those that are false.

- _____ 1. President Lincoln favored harsh Reconstruction.
- _____ 2. Lincoln promised amnesty for all Confederates who swore allegiance to the Union.
- _____ 3. The Wade-Davis Bill was the Radical Reconstruction plan.
- _____ 4. Radicals demanded that for a state to rejoin the Union, 10 percent of those eligible to vote in 1860 must take an oath to uphold the Constitution.
- _____ 5. Lincoln used a pocket veto to kill the Wade-Davis Bill.
- _____ 6. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery.
- _____ 7. The Freedmen's Bureau was established to provide assistance to freed slaves and needy whites.
- _____ 8. President Andrew Johnson approved the Civil Rights Bill of 1866, giving blacks citizenship.
- _____ 9. Black codes were laws which gave land and money to freed slaves.
- _____ 10. The Radicals felt the black codes kept blacks from becoming truly free.
- _____ 11. Thaddeus Stevens, a prominent Radical Republican in Congress, spoke out against white Southerners.
- _____ 12. The Fourteenth Amendment made all persons born or naturalized in the United States—including blacks—citizens with equal protection under the law.
- _____ 13. The Fourteenth Amendment gave blacks voting rights.
- _____ 14. The First Reconstruction Act was well received by Southern whites.
- _____ 15. Ulysses S. Grant was elected President in 1868.
- _____ 16. The Fifteenth Amendment, which stated that no one could be kept from voting because of race or color or for having been a slave, was ratified in 1870.
- _____ 17. Sharecropping and tenant farming benefited freed blacks, poor whites, and landowners.
- _____ 18. During Reconstruction, no blacks were ever elected to Congress.
- _____ 19. Scalawags were Northerners who attempted to cheat Southern blacks of their rights of citizenship.
- _____ 20. The Ku Klux Klan was a secret society formed to help freed blacks fight segregation.
- _____ 21. The Force Acts gave the President power to declare martial law in areas where the Klan was active.
- _____ 22. Grant's administration was troubled with corruption and graft.
- _____ 23. The depression of 1873 made people more interested in black welfare.
- _____ 24. Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President in 1876 with a majority of the popular vote.
- _____ 25. Literacy tests helped blacks know how to vote.
- _____ 26. Jim Crow laws made segregation in public facilities legal.
- _____ 27. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court declared that segregation was illegal.



The President Versus Congress

DAILY ACTIVITY Chapter 15, Section 1

Directions: Plans to reconstruct the South created controversy. Compare the three major plans shown on the chart. Then answer the questions.

Mastering Facts

1. Which plan or plans required Southerners to take loyalty oaths?

2. Which plan was killed by a Presidential pocket veto?

3. Under Lincoln's plan, how would Southern state governments win federal recognition?

4. President Johnson was willing to accept loyalty oaths from all Southerners except which two groups? Why?

Comparing and Contrasting

5. Which plan was the most lenient? Explain which provisions made it lenient.

6. Of the three plans, which was the harshest? Explain which provisions made it harsh.

Judging Policies

7. What in Johnson's background would help explain his not accepting loyalty oaths from the two groups specifically excluded under his Reconstruction plan?

Reconstruction Plans

President Lincoln's	Radical Republicans'	President Johnson's
Give amnesty to all (except war criminals) willing to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.	Require a majority of voters in a secessionist state to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.	Grant pardons to all Southerners (except high Confederate officials and persons with property worth more than \$20,000) willing to take a loyalty oath.
Southerners had to promise to support the U.S. Constitution and obey antislavery laws.	Individual state governments had to outlaw slavery.	Confederate states had to revoke their resolutions to secede from the Union and outlaw slavery.
Southern state governments would be recognized after one-tenth of the number of 1860 voters took the oath of allegiance.	Former Confederate officials were banned from voting for state legislators. (The Radical Republicans' plan, called a "hard peace," was contained in the Wade-Davis Bill, which President Lincoln killed with a pocket veto.)	