

Unit 5: Civil War and Reconstruction
Part 3: Reconstruction Review

Name: _____
Period: _____ Score: _____/60

I. **Vocabulary:** *Using your notes, identify the term being described and write the term in the space provided. (All terms in this section should be colored **RED** in your notes)*

1. a person who wants to make drastic changes in society _____
2. time period following the Civil War when rebuilding took place _____
3. the name given to white southerners who supported the Republican governments during the Reconstruction Era _____
4. the name of the law that restored voting rights to nearly all white southerners was called the _____
5. the name of a plan requiring a majority of Southerners to swear loyalty to the Union before a state could be reunited with the Union _____
6. in some southern states voters had to pass a _____ to show they could read before being permitted to vote
7. law that gave citizenship to African Americans _____
8. a law that threw out state governments for all states refusing to ratify the 14th Amendment _____
9. a government agency that was created to help former slaves _____
10. the constitutional amendment granting citizenship to all people born in the U.S. _____
11. a legal separation of the races was called _____

12. men and women who had been slaves before the Civil War _____
13. the constitutional amendment that abolished slavery in the U.S. _____
14. the Supreme Court case that ruled that segregation was legal as long as facilities were equal for blacks and whites was known as _____
15. the name given to white southerners who resisted Reconstruction and wanted the South to change as little as possible _____
16. the name of Lincoln's plan to reunite the Southern states into the union

17. to bring formal charges against an elected official for the purpose of trying to remove them from office is called _____
18. a term meaning a government pardon _____
19. laws passed in the South that restricted the rights of freedmen _____
20. the name of the historical period following the Election of 1866 _____
21. the constitutional amendment that forbade any state to deny African Americans the right to vote on the basis of race _____
22. the term describing northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War to try to profit from the South's misfortunes _____
23. the name of a secret society in the South that used violence and terror to keep African Americans and white Republicans out of office _____
24. Freedmen who rented land from former plantation owners in exchange for a share of the crops were called _____

25. A fee charged in some southern states before a person could vote was called a _____

26. Laws that allowed illiterate whites to vote if their father or grandfather were able to vote on January 1, 1867 were called _____.

27. laws that were passed in the South that separated blacks and whites in schools, streetcars, restaurants, trains, playgrounds, etc. were called _____

II. **Key People:** *Using your notes identify the person or persons responsible for the item described. (All terms in this section should be colored **BLUE** in your notes)*

28. the President of the U.S. following the assassination of Lincoln _____

29. the leading radical in the House of Representatives _____

30-31. Name the two men who were the first African Americans to serve in the U.S. Senate

32. this man was elected U.S. President in 1876 and brought an official end to the Reconstruction Era _____

33. the name for Republican members of Congress who wanted to take control of Reconstruction

34. name of the Republican candidate who was elected President in the Election of 1868

35. name the leading radical in the Senate _____

36. this man assassinated President Abraham Lincoln _____

Short Answer Questions: *Using your notes, answer the following questions as detailed and completely as possible. Answers to problems are found in the note sections indicated in front of each question.*

37. (Part 10) Although the North had lost more soldiers, the South faced more staggering problems after the Civil War. Explain why?

38-39. (Part 10) Name two provisions of the Wade-Davis Bill.

38. _____

39. _____

40. (Part 10) Why did Republicans refuse to let southern representatives take their seats in Congress in December 1865?

41-42. (Part 11) Name the two main goals of the Radical Republicans.

41. _____

42. _____

43. (Part 11) Explain why Republicans wanted to impeach Andrew Johnson.

44-46. (Part 11) Name the three Civil War Amendments and tell what each did.

44. _____

45. _____

46. _____

52-53. (Part 12) What were the three groups of people that came to dominate southern politics after the Civil War ended?

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50-52. (Part 12) What were three reasons why carpetbaggers moved to the South?

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53-55. (Part 13) Name three tools used by southern state governments to prevent African Americans from voting.

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56-58. (Part 13) Provide three examples of Jim Crow laws as shared in class.

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59-60. (Part 13) Describe one way in which the Reconstruction era was beneficial to African Americans and one way in which it was as harmful as well.

59. _____

60. _____