

Name: _____

Chapter 15 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>Who should be in charge of Reconstruction, the president, or Congress?</p> <p>Should the South have been punished, or welcomed back?</p> <p>What was the Freedmen's Bureau's biggest success?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Problem of Peacemaking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reconstruction questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ How should the South be readmitted?○ Should leaders be punished?• Radical Republicans:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ _____○ Wanted harsh punishments for the South and its leaders<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wade-Davis Bill: (1864)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ _____○ _____, abolish slavery in state constitutions, and disenfranchise Confederate leaders○ Pocket-vetoed by Lincoln• Presidential Reconstruction plans<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Lincoln's 10% Plan: (1863)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Much more favorable than Radical Republicans• 10% of voters in _____ election took oath of loyalty• Lincoln hoped to extend suffrage to certain African-Americans○ Johnson's Plan: (1865)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Favored oath of allegiance, could _____• Favored appointing a governor for each state• By end of _____ all seceded states met requirements of Lincoln's or Johnson's plans• 20% of the adult white male population died• "_____":<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Looking fondly at the South as it was pre-Civil War○ Leaders were _____○ Many whites wanted to preserve this culture and way of life• Differing views of "freedom"<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Southern whites – freedom from the _____ and federal government○ African Americans – _____• Freedmen's Bureau:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ General Oliver Howard○ Provided _____ to former slaves and poor whites○ Its biggest success was in _____! <p style="text-align: center;">Radical Reconstruction</p>	

What does impeachment mean?

How do you remember where Scalawags are from?

- Why did Congress refuse to recognize Southern governments and begin “Radical Reconstruction?”
 - “_____”:
 - Harsh laws for African-Americans, could be arrested for being unemployed
 - Many Southern states elected high ranking Confederates to Congress
 - _____ – Former VP of CSA became a Senator from GA
- Civil Rights Act of 1866:
 - Like almost all acts, it was _____ by Johnson, then overridden by Congress
 - Granted Citizenship to African Americans
- 13th Amendment:
 - Abolished _____
- 14th Amendment:
 - Granted citizenship to those born in US, and guaranteed “privileges and immunities”
 - Would reduce representation in Congress if a state denied suffrage to adult males
 - Former Confederates could NOT hold office
- Congressional Reconstruction:
 - _____ first state to be readmitted to Congress
 - The rest of the South was divided into ____ military districts
- Congress must approve the state constitutions
 - 3 states still not readmitted – (VA, TX, and MI)
- 15th Amendment:
 - Suffrage could not be denied based on “_____”
- *Ex Parte Milligan*:
 - Military courts were unconstitutional where civil courts could be used
 - Went against Reconstruction in the South
 - Radicals threatened to disrupt the Supreme Court
- Johnson is impeached:
 - Violated the _____ Act:
 - President must get consent of Senate before removing cabinet members
 - Johnson is impeached, however, he is NOT removed from office

The South in Reconstruction

- African-Americans made up a voting majority in SC, MI, LA, AL, and FL
 - _____ benefited from this
- Key terms to know:
 - Scalawags: Southerners that favored _____ (mostly for economic reasons)
 - Carpetbaggers: Northerners that moved South during _____:

- Doctors, lawyers, teachers
- African-Americans:
 - Served as delegates to many state constitutions
 - ____ became members of the House, and __ in the Senate
- Education:
 - Huge accomplishment during Reconstruction
 - By mid 1870s, 50% of white children, and 40% of black children went to school
 - South began to create _____ schools
- “40 Acres and a Mule”
 - Never really happened, although some African Americans did gain land under the Freedmen’s Bureau
- Sharecropping:
 - Renting land and paying via _____
 - If a drought or poor farming hit, tenants would be in trouble
- Crop-Lien:
 - Receiving credit from a local store, usually at a HIGH rate (_____%)
 - Usually led to debt for borrowers
- African-American Women:
 - Usually worked in domestic tasks
 - 50% of black women worked for money; most were married

The Grant Administration

- Most of his administration is associated with “scandal and corruption”
 - Regularly used the _____
 - Republican Party split for the 1872 election over “Grantism”
 - In the end, Grant served two terms, 1869-1877 (tried for a third later)
- Credit Mobilier:
 - Union Pacific RR company created bogus contracts to make _____
 - Members of Congress, and Grant’s VP accepted _____
- Whiskey Ring:
 - Government officials were creating false _____ reports
 - Secretary of War accepted bribes
- Panic of 1873:
 - Worse depression of the century to that point
 - Began by over-investing in _____
 - Debtors favored printing paper \$ - increase money supply - > inflation -> easier to pay off _____
- Specie Resumption Act:
 - New certificates would be based on _____; eliminate greenbacks
- Seward’s Folly - 1867 (Not part of Grant)
 - William Seward purchased Alaska from Russia
 - Seen as a mistake by some, later produced large oil

What President is the Spoils System associated with?

Who created the excise tax as part of his financial plan?

reserves

The Abandonment of Reconstruction

- By 1877, Democrats “redeemed” 7 states in the South
- Red Shirts and White League:
 - Forced whites to join the Democratic Party, monitored elections
- KKK:
 - Terrorist organization that used to intimidate and prevent blacks from _____
- Enforcement Acts: 1870-1871
 - Response to the _____
 - Federal government could now prosecute criminals of federal law
 - President could use the _____ to protect individual rights
- The Panic of 1873 weakened support for Reconstruction
- Compromise of 1877:
 - Hayes (Republican) v. Tilden (Democrat)
 - Tilden received 184 electoral votes to Hayes 165; 185 needed to win
 - _____ votes were in dispute
 - Eventually, all 20 were given to _____
- Importance of the Compromise of 1877?
 - _____!
 - The military is _____ from the South
 - Many African-Americans felt betrayed
- Legacy of Reconstruction:
 - Mostly a failure
 - Civil Rights not fully addressed

The New South

- By 1878, all Southern states had been “redeemed” by Democrats
- Education decreased
 - “schools are not a necessity”
- Industrialization came slowly at first
 - _____ – American Tobacco Company
 - RRs increased drastically in 1880s
 - Used the same _____ as the North (standard gauge)
 - Many factories refused to higher African-Americans
 - Those that did paid little and provided harsh jobs
- Black colleges increased
- Booker T. Washington (former slave):
 - _____ Institute
 - Advocated blacks to gain an education (vocational training)
 - Learning _____ (today – plumbing, auto repair, etc.)

What does “redeemed” mean in this context?

Why?



What ends as a result of Reconstruction?

What is a railroad gauge?

What court case reversed *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

- Believed African-Americans should “adopt the standards of the white middle class”
- _____
- The Atlanta Compromise:
 - African-Americans would _____ if they had economic opportunities
- Civil Rights Cases of 1883:
 - 14th Amendment did not prevent _____ discrimination, only government discrimination
- Plessy v. Ferguson:
 - Established “ _____ ”

Disenfranchising African-Americans

- Poll taxes:
 - Required a tax to _____
- Literacy Tests:
 - Required to pass a _____ to vote
 - African-Americans often received a much harder test
- Grandfather clause:
 - Poll taxes and literacy tests were not required to vote if their ancestors could vote in the election of 1860
 - _____
- Jim Crow laws:
 - _____ in the South
 - Upheld by _____
- Lynching:
 - Increased drastically in the 1890s
 - *** _____ ***
 - Journalist that spoke out against lynching