



## GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 14-1

### Reconstruction Plans

**Directions: Answering Questions** Reading the section and answering the questions below will help you learn more about Reconstruction. Refer to your textbook to answer the questions.

1. What was the term given to the period of rebuilding the South?

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2. What was Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan?

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What did Lincoln offer to all white Southerners, other than Confederate leaders, who gave loyalty to the Union?

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4. What three states set up governments under Lincoln's plan?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Who did the Wade-Davis Bill bar from public office?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the Freedmen's Bureau?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who assassinated President Lincoln?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Who became president after Lincoln's death?

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9. Under Andrew Johnson's "Restoration" plan, how could high-ranking or wealthy Confederates be pardoned?

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10. What did a state have to do before entering the Union?

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**GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 14-2****Radicals in Control**

**Directions: Outlining** Reading the section and completing the outline below will help you learn more about how the Radical Republicans took control of Reconstruction. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

**I. African Americans' Rights**

- A.** When the Southern states elected former Confederate leaders to \_\_\_\_\_, Northerners realized that Johnson's Reconstruction plan was not strong enough.
- B.** Southern states had passed \_\_\_\_\_, laws that attempted to control freed men and women.
- C.** Congress gave the \_\_\_\_\_ the power to set up special courts to try individuals charged with violating the rights of African Americans.
- D.** Congress passed a \_\_\_\_\_ bill that overturned the black codes, and overrode President Johnson's vetoes.
- E.** The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment guaranteed African Americans full rights.

**II. Radical Reconstruction**

- A.** The \_\_\_\_\_ divided the states that had not ratified the Fourteenth Amendment into military districts.
- B.** President Johnson violated the \_\_\_\_\_ by removing Secretary of War \_\_\_\_\_ from office without Senate approval.
  - 1.** The House of Representatives responded by voting to \_\_\_\_\_ the president.
  - 2.** Johnson was \_\_\_\_\_ during the Senate trial.
- C.** The Republicans chose \_\_\_\_\_ as their presidential candidate in the 1868 election.
- D.** The last major piece of Reconstruction legislature was the \_\_\_\_\_, which gave African American men the right to vote.

**GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 14-3****The South During Reconstruction**

**Directions: Reading for Accuracy** Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about the South during Reconstruction. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. During Reconstruction, the Republicans dominated Southern politics.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Between 1869 and 1880, six African Americans served in the House of Representatives.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Blanche K. Bruce was an African American senator from Missouri.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Frederick Douglass supported President Johnson's Reconstruction program.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Frederick Douglass supported the Fifteenth Amendment, guaranteeing African American men the right to vote.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Southern white Republicans were known as Copperheads.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Northern whites living in the South who were Republican supporters were called carpetbaggers.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Ku Klux Klan used fear and violence to deny rights to freed men and women.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Reconstruction governments created public school systems for both races, but African American and white students generally attended different schools.  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The most common form of farm work for freed individuals was sharecropping.  
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## GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 14-4

### Change in the South

**Directions: Answering Questions** Reading the section and completing the questions below will help you learn more about the South at the end of Reconstruction. Refer to your textbook to answer the questions.

1. What two issues caused Republicans to leave the party?

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2. How did the Amnesty Act affect the political balance in the South?

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\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was the Compromise of 1877?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the nickname of the Democrats who dominated Southern politics after Reconstruction?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What was the movement called that looked to create industrial development and progress in the South?

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6. What is the Bessemer process?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What kept Southern agriculture from advancing?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What two things were implemented in Southern states to prevent African Americans from voting?

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9. What did Jim Crow laws require?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What was the biggest disappointment of the Reconstruction era?

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