

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 17: Reconstructing the State

Section 1 Political Reconstruction

Directions: Use the information from page 418 - 428 to complete the following.

1. After _____ long years of bloodshed, the U.S. _____ ended in the late spring of 1865. (Page 417)
2. The period of _____ from 1865 to 1877 set Georgia on the path it would follow for many decades. (Pages 417)
3. One of the major _____ at the end of the war was how the Union and the former Confederacy would be _____.
4. The South had considered itself a separate _____ during the war. If that logic was followed, then it was a _____ nation at the end of the war and could have been considered "_____."
5. However, the United States government had not considered _____ to be _____, so it did not look at the South as a conquered nation but an area that had been in _____.
6. The return of _____ to the Union is a confusing story because _____ sides were trying to gain _____.
7. One side wanted Georgia after the war to be as much _____ Georgia before the war as possible. The other side wanted Georgia to go in a new _____.

8. Before the Civil War ended, _____ Abraham Lincoln had begun preparing for the South to return to its " _____
_____ with the rest of the country.
9. Lincoln believed that this process, called _____, should be directed by the _____.
10. He was willing to _____ any _____ southerner who renounced secession and accept the end of slavery.
11. Under Lincoln's Reconstruction plan, after _____ percent of the voters in a former Confederate state had taken an oath of _____ to the United States, the state could begin to form a new _____.
12. Many northern leaders thought that Lincoln's "Ten Percent" plan made it too _____ for ex-Confederates to return and that it did not call for any guarantees for rights for the _____ (the newly freed slaves).
13. In July 1864, the U.S. _____ offered a plan that required more. At least _____ percent of the former Confederates in each state would have to take the loyalty _____, and each new state constitution would have to be _____ by those who _____ participated in the rebellion.
14. Congress' plan also contained guarantees of rights for _____ Americans.
15. Lincoln did not sign the _____ - _____ Bill, which outlined Congress's plan, so it did not become _____.

16. On April 14, 1865, southerner John _____ entered the _____ Theatre in Washington, D.C., where _____ and Mrs. Lincoln were watching a play, and _____ the president. Lincoln _____ a few hours later.
17. Vice President Andrew _____ became the president.
18. He [Johnson] was a _____, while Lincoln had been a _____. He was also from the South, a _____, who had _____ secession and the war, which he blamed on the _____ class of the South.
19. Since Congress had _____ in March 1865 and would not meet again until December, _____ believed he had several months to carry out _____ own Reconstruction plan.
20. That _____ included renouncing both _____ and the _____ owed by the Confederate government and ratifying the _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
21. That amendment made it _____ for anyone to be held in " _____," which was another way of saying " _____."
22. In June 1865, President Johnson appointed Columbus attorney and Unionist James _____ as _____ governor.
23. That October, _____ male voters elected _____ to a state constitutional convention.

24. The _____ passed the president's requirements, although some _____ like having to do it.
25. These delegates also wrote a new _____.
26. It [constitution] outlined _____ rights in Article 1 and, in following articles, established the _____, _____, and _____ branches of government and outlined their powers. Article V held " _____ " provisions.
27. There were some restrictive _____. One said a requirement for _____ was to be a free white _____. Another said that no one could _____ office unless he was _____ to vote. A third provision made the _____ of a white person to a "person of African descent" _____.
28. That November, voters chose Charles Jones Jenkins of Richmond County as _____ and elected a new General _____.
29. The new state constitution said that the General Assembly had "to provide by law for the government of _____ persons of color." As a result, the legislature passed _____, laws that applied _____ to the freedmen.
30. Georgia's Black Codes were milder than those in other southern states, but they still _____ freedmen the right to serve on _____, _____ against whites, or marry a white person.

31. In special elections in the fall of 1865, white southerners, who considered themselves "reconstructed" under Johnson's plan, elected _____ to the U.S. _____. Their state legislatures chose _____.
32. It [Georgia] chose as its two senators Alexander Stephens (former _____ of the Confederacy) and Hershel Johnson (a former _____ senator).
33. Overriding Johnson's _____, Congress passed a _____ Act in 1866, guaranteeing rights to freedmen.
34. That summer, Congress passed the _____ Amendment to the Constitution, making anyone _____ or _____ in the United States a _____ of the country with certain citizenship guarantees.
35. States were also _____ from repaying the Confederacy's debts or _____ owners for freed slaves.
36. These actions began a _____ between President Johnson and the _____ in Congress for _____ of Reconstruction.
37. Southern whites remained _____, however, and all of the _____ states except _____ rejected the Fourteenth Amendment.
38. In March 1867, the other former Confederate states, including Georgia, were divided into five _____ districts, each of which was _____ by U.S. _____.

39. The U.S. military commander of the district oversaw voter _____
in each state, including registration of the male _____.
(_____ were still not allowed to vote.)
40. The voters in the states then had to _____ (approve) the new
_____ constitution and the Fourteenth _____ to the
U.S. Constitution.
41. Governor Charles J. _____ had been elected in November 1865 after
having taken part in the convention that drafted the 1865 constitution.
42. In 1867, the governor [Jenkins] went to Washington to ask the _____
Court to stop military _____. He was _____.
43. Back in Georgia, many conservative white _____ urged voters to vote
" _____ " on whether to have another constitutional _____.
They [African Americans] and some Republican whites _____ it.
44. Most of the convention _____ were members of the _____
Republican Party of Georgia. This party's members included _____
Americans, _____ who had come to the South, and some southern
whites.
45. Conservative whites had nicknames for those last two groups: the northerners were
called _____, and the southern whites who became
Republicans were known as _____. Both names were meant to be
_____.
46. General George _____ became the military commander in Georgia in 1868.

47. When he said the state had to pay the _____ cost for the convention, Governor Jenkins _____. Meade _____ him from office
48. Jenkins then left the state, taking with him both the _____ of the governor's office and his official _____. The state _____ took \$400,000 of the state's money to a bank in New York.
49. Meanwhile, the new state constitution the delegates wrote was a _____ one.
50. One of the most important feature was the _____ that the Georgia legislature establish a system of _____ public schools for _____ of Georgia's children, _____ and _____.
51. Georgia's voters _____ the new constitution and elected _____ Americans to both _____ of the General Assembly.
52. One of the African American men elected was Henry McNeal _____, a _____ at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Macon.
53. During the war, he [Turner, a free person] became the first African American _____ in the U.S. Army.
54. Turner came to _____ after the war and was active in _____, serving as a _____ to the 1867 constitutional convention and later in the _____.
55. One of the _____ acts of the new legislature was to _____ the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in July 1868.
56. With the requirement met, _____ allowed Georgia _____ into the Union.

57. Thinking they were safely back in the _____, the _____ in the Georgia legislature, with the cooperation of about thirty white Republicans, _____ the African American legislators from both house of the General Assembly.
58. They claimed that having the right to _____ did not mean that African Americans had the right to hold _____.
59. _____ leaders were horrified.
60. _____ called for a meeting of the _____ legislators in Macon. They founded the _____ and _____ Rights Association and turned to the national government for help.
61. With the beginning of _____ Reconstruction, a _____ organization known as the _____ (KKK) came to Georgia.
62. Founded by former Confederate General Nathan Bedford _____ in Tennessee in 1866, the Klan became an _____ that tried to frighten those it considered _____ - carpetbaggers, _____, and African Americans.
63. The _____ worked mainly at the _____ level, where local leaders picked their _____ and planned their _____ acts.
64. Ku Kluxers, as they were sometimes called, used _____ and outright violence to try to defeat the _____ Party, maintain _____ control, and control _____ Americans both in their work and their personal lives.

65. The Klan saw itself as keeping African Americans " _____
_____."
66. The U.S. House of Representatives _____ to the _____
of the Georgia legislature [removal of Black legislators] by _____
Georgia's representatives in March.
67. In December 1869, after months of _____ violence and upon
recommendation of Governor Rufus _____, who had been elected
governor in 1868, the U.S. government _____ military rule in
Georgia while Georgia underwent further _____.
68. Georgia and these states [the states that had not been readmitted to the Union] were
now pressured to ratify the _____ Amendment.
69. That amendment guaranteed that no one could be _____ the right to vote
because of _____ or _____. This is sometimes called the
" _____ amendment."
70. In fact, when ratified by the states, this _____ opened voting to
African Americans not only in the _____, but also in the
_____ states that had not previously allowed them to vote.
71. In January 1870, the new military commander of Georgia, General Alfred H. Terry,
_____ the seats of the African Americans who had been removed from
the _____ Assembly in 1868.
72. With the ex-Confederates removed, the majority of the new legislature
_____ the Fifteenth Amendment.

73. Among the _____ chosen for the December-March session of the U.S. Congress was African American Jefferson Franklin _____ of Macon.

74. Long became the first African American to make a _____ on the floor of the U.S. House of _____ when he urged the House to reject a _____ that would change the _____ required of ex-Confederates.

75. In 1872, with a _____ elected as governor and Democratic _____ in both houses of the General Assembly, Georgia was back in the control of _____ white southerners.

76. They believed they had " _____ " or " _____ " the state from the North's Reconstruction policies.

77. These Democrats became known as the _____.

78. With Redeemers in control, political _____ that African Americans had made began to _____.

79. Some Democrats _____ from the party and became _____

80. In 1877, some Georgians wanted a new _____.

81. In June 1877, Georgians _____ for a new constitutional convention by a small margin.

82. The new constitution set up a _____ state government and _____ the power of the _____ areas of Georgia.

83. The constitution also established a _____, which had to be _____ in order for a citizen to vote. That made it difficult for _____ people to vote, affecting both poor _____ and most African Americans.

84. In the early 1870s, the Republicans of the _____ had hoped to stop the violence of the _____ by passing the Ku Klux Klan Act.

85. They also tried to stop _____ in public places by making it _____ in the 1875 _____ Act.

86. (_____ is the unfair treatment of a person or a group because of _____.)

87. But _____ of those two laws was not possible where the Redeemers controlled _____ enforcement and the _____ system.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 17: Reconstructing the State

Section 2 Economic and Social Reconstruction

Directions: Use the information from page 430 - 439 to complete the following.

1. One of the most important problems facing Georgia and other southern states at the end of the war was how to _____ their _____.
2. The other issue to be addressed by the people of Georgia and the other southern states was how the postwar _____ would be structured.
3. Most _____ southerners and many white northerners, however, did not believe that _____ and whites were _____.
4. Most white southerners hoped to maintain _____
(white control of government and society based on the belief that the white race is superior to any other race.)
5. One of the most important actions taken by the _____ government during Reconstruction was the establishment of the _____ Bureau.
6. Founded in March 1865, the Bureau was led by Oliver O. _____ (for whom Howard University in Washington, D.C., was named).
7. Officially named the Bureau of _____, Freedmen, and _____ Lands, this agency provided _____ to the ex-slaves as they adjusted to their _____ and to the responsibility of providing all the _____ of life for themselves.
8. The Bureau also provided _____ to poor whites who were struggling after the war.

9. As the economy developed in the postwar period, the Bureau was there to try to help _____ the freedmen and poor whites from _____ who tried to _____ advantage of them.
10. The Bureau also coordinated efforts to provide _____ for the African Americans.
11. One of the most _____ areas of the Bureau's work was in _____.
12. Working with northern _____, missionary societies, and other aid groups, the Bureau helped bring _____ and education to those who had been legally denied those benefits before the Civil War.
13. When _____ returned home as the war came to an end in the spring of 1865, many Georgians worked to get crops _____ and _____.
14. The state produced less than _____ percent of the cotton it had _____ in 1860 and far less _____ and _____ as well.
15. Nevertheless, _____ continued to be " _____ " in Georgia's Black Belt or Cotton Belt, that rich band of soil through the state that was good for growing cotton.
16. Production [of rice] _____ after the war and continued to drop in the late 1800s as rice grown in _____ took a larger share of the market.

17. In the first year or two after the war, many freedmen had _____ to the _____ and large _____ did not have enough _____.
18. Plantation owners still had their _____, but they needed workers. Most freedmen, on the other hand, _____ land but knew how to _____ the crops.
19. The most obvious way to bring _____ to the land was for landowners to pay _____.
20. The Freedmen's Bureau set _____ for wages.
21. Some landowners had little _____ after the war, especially if they had _____ heavily in the Confederacy.
22. If the crop was _____ good in a year, the landowner probably did not make a _____ (the amount left over after costs are subtracted from the sale price).
23. Another problem with wage _____ was that the freedmen found that working in the fields for wages was somewhat like the _____ system under slavery.
24. As a result, another system began to emerge called _____ . (A _____ is someone who rents land or living space from an owner).
25. Some tenants _____ the landowner a _____ of the crop.
26. This system was known as _____.

27. Most tenant farmers and sharecroppers had to _____ what they needed for the upcoming year - such as _____, _____, and even _____ - on _____.
28. If the tenant did not make _____ money to pay back the entire _____, the unpaid amount was added to next year's _____.
29. If the _____ or other factors resulted in a poor _____, the sharecropper went even _____ into debt.
30. There were many problems with this system, known as _____.
31. In spite of the _____ of sharecropping, there seemed to be little _____ during the Reconstruction period.
32. Landowners often had little money to _____ and both landowners and sharecroppers needed to make a _____.
33. Their major _____ was the land, so _____ provided a way for both to benefit from it.
34. In Georgia's towns, _____ and artisans continued to operate their _____ during Reconstruction.
35. Many African American _____ who had practiced their _____ on the plantations now moved to the _____ to set up shops.
36. African American _____ found work as _____ and laundresses.
37. Some of the northerners who came to Georgia and other southern states during Reconstruction brought _____ and opened stores.

38. Some of the _____ that had produced _____ supplies closed.
39. _____ mills, sawmills, and other factories that produced goods needed in peacetime continued or _____ operating.
40. Manufacturing, however, required more _____ than _____ stores.
41. With the shortage of money in the South, _____ money often had to come from the _____.
42. Whether the products were _____ or _____, they had to get to _____.
43. Before the Civil War, Georgia had almost 1,500 miles of _____ lines to carry those goods. After the war, hundreds of miles of _____ had to be _____ or repaired.
44. In 1866, during Presidential Reconstruction, Georgia _____ a law to help the state _____ money.
45. Instead of keeping those convicted of _____ in prison, the state _____ (rented) them out to private companies, including the railroad companies.
46. The leasing company had to pay all the _____ for housing, _____, and _____ the prisoners.
47. In return, the _____ did the work the company needed.
48. Over time, this _____ system became very brutal.

49. All areas of the _____ - farming, industry, and retail - suffered when the nation went into a _____ beginning in 1873 and lasting until the late 1870s.

50. The _____ had affected and _____ all the institutions in Georgia and the South. That included, _____, _____, and clubs and other organizations.

51. Before the Civil War, most blacks _____ to the churches of their _____.

52. Because the largest _____ for the southern whites were _____ and _____, the majority of African Americans also belonged to them.

53. Churches became the first institution to _____ (to separate by race), as African Americans broke away to _____ churches of their own.

54. They wanted to _____ in their own way, to _____ their own ministers, and to have some _____ in governing their own churches.

55. Sometimes _____ help found these churches, donating _____ or _____.

56. Black churches became the _____ of life for many. It was from these churches that other organizations often emerged including _____, social _____ and mutual-aid societies.

57. _____ was the major issue after the war.

58. In antebellum Georgia, learning to _____ had been _____ for blacks, although a few _____ schools had existed.
59. After the war, African Americans were eager to be _____ (able to read and write).
60. For some, their _____ was the major push; they longed to be able to read the _____ for themselves.
61. White leaders in Georgia wanted to make sure that if African Americans became _____, whites [poor whites] did not lag behind.
62. During Congressional Reconstruction, Georgia passed a _____ for a public school system for _____.
63. During Congressional reconstruction, the law _____ a public system for _____ children of the state. From the beginning, however, the _____ system was _____.
64. This system provided a _____ (elementary) education only and had a _____-month school year.
65. Those who wanted a _____, or high school, education had to attend _____ schools, which meant only those who could _____ to pay could receive that education.
66. In 1872, Gustavus J. _____, a professor at Oglethorpe College, became what we now call the _____ of schools.
67. A _____ education was basically for the upper classes. Before the war, _____ colleges were run by religious denominations, and the _____ operated what is now the University of Georgia.

68. The _____ colleges also reopened when the war ended.
69. All of these colleges, state and church, were for _____ only.
70. During Reconstruction, the state of Georgia did not address _____ education for _____ Americans. _____ institutions did.
71. The Reconstruction era laid the groundwork for _____ education for Georgia's children, but it would be _____ before opportunities grew for _____ black and white Georgians.
72. In many ways, Reconstruction was a _____.
73. By 1877, southern states were once again controlled mainly by _____ whites.
74. In spite of these failings, Reconstruction left behind some _____.
75. Former slaves were _____ and no longer burdened by the fear of _____ family separation.
76. African Americans had _____ that provided _____ comfort and uplift.
77. Reconstruction brought the framework for an _____ system in Georgia.
78. The _____ Amendment protected against a return of total _____.
79. The _____ gave blacks _____ and the _____ of equality
80. The _____ said _____ could not be used to deny _____.