

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 10: Reconstructing the Nation and the State

Section 1 Political Reconstruction on the National Level

Directions: Use the information from pages 296 - 302 to complete the following.

1. The first efforts to _____ the _____ states back into the _____ were made by President Abraham _____ and Andrew _____.
2. Even before the war ended, Lincoln offered the _____ states a generous plan, hoping to entice some of them to give up the _____.
3. If at least _____ percent of voters would swear _____ to the United States, he would _____ the states.
4. Lincoln and Congress set up the _____ to assist poor _____ (and many poor whites as well).
5. This was the first _____ of the United States _____ to provide direct _____ assistance to citizens.
6. The Bureau provided _____ and _____ services, gave _____ money to help reunite families and set up hundreds of _____ across the South to meet the needs of the freedmen (and poor whites).
7. President Lincoln was _____ only a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, in April 1865, so he had no opportunity to put most of his _____ plan into action.
8. His _____, Andrew Johnson, was from _____, one of the seceded states, but he had stayed _____ to the United States.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. Johnson's plan included the appointment of temporary _____ from the South's traditional _____ class, _____ most former Confederate officials, and demanded _____ changes in southern _____.
10. In the fall of 1865, _____ legislatures began passing _____ that placed _____ restrictions on freedmen.
11. These _____ differed from state to state.
12. In most states, job opportunities were limited to work on a _____ or as a house _____.
13. Freedmen could not travel without _____ of their employer or possess _____ unless they owned _____.
14. _____ (persons who appeared to have no work or permanent home) could be _____ or have their labor auctioned off to planters.
15. In South Carolina, any _____ person could _____ a black person _____ of a crime, and blacks were tried in a _____ court system.
16. The _____ of the Black Codes was to _____ between the _____.
17. Whites _____ a system in which blacks enjoyed the same _____ and _____ under the law that whites did.
18. Whites feared that blacks would seek _____ for prior _____ if they were not strictly _____ and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

19. To _____ in Congress and the regular population, the _____ indicated that the South was trying to resurrect _____.
20. Those northerners who pushed most for _____ for freedmen and changes in southern behavior were called _____ Republicans.
21. They were determined not to allow the former _____ states back into full partnership in the _____ until they demonstrated their willingness to _____.
22. Congress passed the _____ Act of 1866, which _____ any state laws — such as the Black Codes — that _____ on the basis of race.
23. President Johnson _____ the act.
24. The administration of President Johnson, from 1865 to 1869, was strained and disorderly, partly because he was always at _____ with the Republican Congress.
25. The House of Representatives _____ him, but his _____ in the Senate resulted in his _____ the presidency by a _____ - vote margin.
26. To impeach is to bring _____ against a _____ official who is still in office.
27. In June 1866, Congress passed the _____ Amendment which defines _____ to include _____ Americans.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

28. Northern _____ gave the Radical Republicans an even larger _____ in Congress in the election of 1866.
29. They took over Reconstruction from the _____ and placed _____ state governments under temporary _____.
30. With _____ now in control of Reconstruction, all former Confederate states _____ and established new governments by 1868.
31. These new state governments were dominated by _____, carpetbaggers, and _____.
32. _____ was the name given by southern whites to northerners, white or black, who _____ south after the war.
33. _____ was the name given to southern whites who cooperated with blacks and Republicans.
34. Traditional southerners considered them _____ to the white race and to the South.
35. States with the _____ black populations, including South Carolina, were _____ by Republicans until 1877.
36. U. S. _____ troops helped maintain the Republicans in _____ in face of fierce opposition by the white _____ minority.