

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 10: Reconstructing the Nation and the State

Section 2 Reconstruction in South Carolina

Directions: Use the information from pages 304 - 312 to complete the following.

1. When the Confederacy _____, President Johnson _____ Benjamin F. Perry as temporary _____ until a new _____ could be written and elections held.
2. Perry _____ the old Confederate state officials to _____ their positions.
3. Other than recommending that the state _____ the Thirteenth Amendment _____ slavery, his brief administration appeared to be a _____ of the "old guard."
4. White _____ were determined that their military _____ should not mean northerners could _____ the southern way of life.
5. The first _____ elected under the new constitution and the first one in history _____ directly by the state's _____, not the _____, was James L. Orr.
6. In the fall of 1865, the General Assembly ratified the _____ Amendment [slavery is ended in the United States], but then proceeded to _____ the Black Codes.
7. The legislature _____ to ratify the _____ Amendment [all persons born in the U. S. are citizens].

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8. Ordinary citizens showed resistance by _____ armed night _____ . Patrols that were now used to protect whites' property, _____ freedmen, and enforce _____ supremacy.
9. It was these _____ and _____ that caused the U. S. Congress to require new constitutional conventions in South Carolina and the other southern states.
10. In early 1868 _____ were excited about the new opportunity to have some _____ over their own _____.
11. In three years, with the help of the _____ government, they had advanced from slavery to an opportunity for _____.
12. The new constitutional convention of 1868 was composed of seventy-three _____ and fifty-one _____.
13. The delegates met early in 1868 and completed South Carolina's most remarkable and most _____.
14. This _____ democracy was to provide _____ voting rights and equal political _____ for all men.
15. For the first time since 1670, a man did not have to _____ property to _____ office.
16. _____ in the General Assembly was based solely on _____.

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17. Local people could finally _____ their own officials who could _____ the people to take care of _____ needs.
18. The constitution _____ the first statewide public _____ system in South Carolina — equally available to _____ children.
19. In July 1868, the first general _____ was held.
20. The _____ Party swept almost every office in the state. The majority of those elected were _____.
21. Also in July, the new General Assembly _____ the fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and established _____ across the state.
22. South Carolina had now _____ the _____ of Congress.
23. _____ supervision over the state government _____.
24. The white Carolinians' use of _____ and intimidation _____ after the introduction of the _____ vote and the _____ presence of federal _____.
25. Threats, beatings, and _____ of _____ voters and officeholders became routine in _____ South Carolina.
26. Traditional Conservative _____ had no intention of _____ of *their* civilization to a gang of _____, carpetbaggers, and _____ without a fight.
27. The years after 1868 were times of _____ participation by _____ in the _____ life of the state.

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28. The _____ Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, ratified in 1870, _____ the right of African Americans to _____.
29. The Conservatives' condemnation of virtually _____ Republicans as _____, incompetent, low-class, uncouth _____ helped unify white opinion _____ the Reconstruction regime.
30. The _____ (accusations spread deliberately to further a cause or damage an opposing cause) was more easily believable because quite a number of Republican politicians were corrupt and _____.
31. One of the tragedies of the era is that most _____ came to believe the propaganda, causing them to lose enthusiasm for the experiment in a _____ democracy.
32. For many decades, most Americans believe that _____ was imposed by congressmen seeking _____ and was carried out by ignorant and corrupt _____, scalawags, and _____.
33. Those opinions were used to justify subjecting blacks to a system of _____ and _____ (prejudiced treatment of a group) for another hundred years.
34. The truth is that many of the black _____ and _____ were able, educated, and competent. But there were also some that were _____, corrupt, and _____.
35. Before Reconstruction only _____ black persons had held any public offices anywhere in the United States.

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36. By the end of Reconstruction, about two _____ black men had served in various official positions in the _____.
37. Many of these black men were local officials, but some were lieutenant governors, _____, and _____.
38. One of the most significant changes the _____ democracy made was the initiation of the state's first _____ public _____ system.
39. Most schools were not racially _____. By 1875, _____ than half the school age children were _____.
40. _____ relations were a bit more _____ and _____ integrated _____ Reconstruction, compared to what went before and what came _____.
41. A small professional black _____ developed during Reconstruction. For the first time, blacks could operate in South Carolina as _____, ministers, _____, nurses, and _____.
42. After emancipation, _____ tended to form their own _____ — to express their sense of _____ from white control.
43. Churches became centers of _____ and _____ action within black communities.