**South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Activity Sheets Answers**

Chapter 10

Vocabulary

1. Tumultuous
2. Reconstruction
3. Fusion
4. Vagrant
5. Depression
6. Amnesty
7. Trump cards
8. Propaganda
9. Capital
10. Carpetbaggers
11. Discrimination
12. Scalawags

The Freedmen’s Bureau

1. Answers will vary, but may include:

Blacks and whites are in the same school.

There are several teachers.

Students are working on different things.

1. Answers will vary, but may include:

Before the Civil War, there were laws prohibiting teaching reading to blacks.

Whites would have not been openly teaching blacks to read.

Blacks did not have formal schools.

1. Answers will vary.

Reconstruction Plans

1. Abraham Lincoln’s Plan: Lincoln would readmit any state to the Union when at least 10% of its voters swore allegiance to the United States. He also insisted that the South accept the freedom of slaves.
2. Andrew Johnson’s Plan: Johnson blamed Southern plantation owners for the Civil War; and he wanted them punished more harshly than Lincoln did. But, he really did little to punish the Confederates. He appointed temporary governors in the states that seceded. These governors came from the South’s traditional ruling class. He pardoned most former Confederate officials. He demanded few changes in southern behavior.
3. The Radical Republican Plan: The Radical Republicans, who controlled Congress, were determined that former Confederate states would not be welcomed as equal partners in the Union until they demonstrated a willingness to reform. Congress passed laws to invalidate state laws that promoted discrimination against blacks. Confederate states had to hold conventions to write new constitutions. Black men could vote and serve as delegates to the convention. Former Confederate officials could not vote, unless they were pardoned by Congress. A state could be readmitted to the Union when it had a suitable constitution, approved the 14th amendment, and allowed elections with universal male suffrage.
4. Which of the three plans do you think was the harshest? Explain your answer.

Answers will vary.

Developing Writing Skills: Treatment of Former Confederates

 Answers will vary.

The Black Codes

1. Anyone with more than 1/8 Negro blood.
2. Blacks could

 acquire, own, and dispense of property.

 make contracts.

 enjoy fruits of labor

 sue and be sued.

 receive protection under the law for their person and property.

 have their marriage recognized. (Marriages between a black and a white were illegal.)

 have their children legitimatized.

1. The contract had to specific the wage and terms of service. The contract had to be written and signed by a judge. Other provisions of the code listed the rights and obligations of the servant and master. Black servants had to reside on the employer’s property, remain quiet and orderly, work from sunup to sunset except on Sundays, and not leave the premises or receive visitors without the master’s permission. Masters could “moderately” whip servants under 18 to discipline them. Whipping older servants required a judge’s order. Time lost due to illness would be deducted from the servant’s wages. Servants who quit before the end date of their labor contract forfeited their wages and could be arrested and returned to their masters by a judge’s order. On the other hand, the law protected black servants from being forced to do “unreasonable” tasks.
2. They were held in courts separate from those that heard cases of whites.
3. They could not have firearms, make or sell liquor, come into a state without posting a bond for good behavior, or sell farm products without the permission of white employees. They could only serve as farmers or servants unless they got an annual license.

Voices of Reconstruction

1. D
2. H
3. J
4. B
5. E
6. A
7. K
8. I
9. G
10. F
11. C

The Economy during Reconstruction

1. The greatest increase was sugar. The greatest decrease was apples.
2. 1860-1866: Answers will vary.
3. When goods are in short supply, people are willing to pay more for them.
4. During the war years, and immediately afterwards (1860-1866), inflation was very high with the price of goods often doubling. After the war, prices began to go down. By 1880, prices had almost reached their 1860 level; in some cases, as with apples and flour, the 1880 price was lower. Inflation generally occurs when there are too few goods, as there were during the war years.
5. Answers will vary.

Extending Your Learning: Graphs will vary.

A Reconstruction Era Budget

 Answers will vary.

Governors During Reconstruction

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| **South Carolina’s Governors During Reconstruction** |
| **Governor** | **Term of Office** | **Events During Term** |
| Benjamin F. Perry | 1865 | Writing of the South Carolina Constitution of 1865 which was a little more democratic that the one during the Civil War  |
| James Lawrence Orr | 1865-1868 | Reopened South Carolina College as the University of South Carolina; 13th Amendment ratified; Constitution of 1868 was approved |
| Robert K. Scott | 1868-1872 | 14th Amendment ratified; circuit courts established; military supervision of government ended |
| Franklin J. Moses, Jr. | 1872-1874 | Lots of corruption in government; undermined northern support for keeping troops in the state to protect the Republican government |
| Daniel H. Chamberlain | 1874-1877 | Tried to form a coalition of moderates of both political parties; Hamburg Massacre; Red Shirt Campaign; he and Wade Hampton both declared governor in 1877 |