

Civil War Reconstruction Answer Key

Name: _____

Date: _____

Civil War Study Guide Answer Key

1. Life was hard in the South on the home front because ____ Prices were high and there was not enough food.
2. Sherman's strategy of total war included ____ Attacking and destroying anything the enemy could use to continue fighting.
3. After the Civil War, President Lincoln wanted ____ Defeated Confederate states to set up new governments and rejoin the Union quickly.
4. At the end of Reconstruction:
True or False: African Americans lost political power.
True or False: The president told federal troops to leave the South.
True or False: Segregation was enforced.
5. Why did Jim Crow laws harm African Americans? ____ They enforced the segregation of African Americans from other Americans.
6. What are some advantages the North had during the Civil War? ____ The North had more factories for making weapons and supplies.
7. What took the place of slavery? ____ Sharecropping
8. The Union was also known as the ____ The North and The Yankees
9. Why did Southern states leave the Union ____ To protect their own right to own slaves
10. Who won the battle at Gettysburg? ____ the Union
11. Before the Civil War, why did tension increase between the northern and southern states? ____ They disagreed about whether or not slavery should continue
12. Who was the president of the Union during the Civil War? ____ Abraham Lincoln
13. Who led the Confederate troops at the Battle of Bull Run? ____ Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
14. What is the name of the famous speech Lincoln gave during the Civil War? ____ Gettysburg Address
15. What was the Underground Railroad? ____ a system of escape trails that led slaves to freedom
16. The battles of the Civil War were mostly fought ____ in the South
17. What Constitutional Amendment ended slavery in the United States? ____ 13th

Civil War Reconstruction Answer Key: The Reconstruction era following the American Civil War was a complex and transformative period in United States history. It stretched from 1865 to 1877 and involved significant changes to the social, political, and economic landscape of the nation. The aftermath of the Civil War left the Southern states in ruins, and the challenge was to reintegrate them into the Union while addressing the rights of newly freed African Americans. Understanding the key components of Reconstruction is essential for grasping the broader narratives of American history.

Understanding Reconstruction

Reconstruction refers to the efforts made to rebuild the South after the Civil War, both physically and socially. It was a time of significant change and conflict, as the nation grappled with issues surrounding civil rights, governance, and the economic integration of formerly enslaved people.

Objectives of Reconstruction

The main objectives of Reconstruction included:

1. Reintegration of Southern States: Establishing a process for Southern states to rejoin the Union.
2. Civil Rights for Freedmen: Ensuring that newly freed African Americans had legal rights and protections.
3. Economic Recovery: Reviving the Southern economy through various means, including land reform and investment.
4. Political Stability: Restoring order and governance in the South while addressing the power dynamics that had shifted due to the war.

Phases of Reconstruction

Reconstruction can be divided into several distinct phases, each characterized by different policies and approaches.

Presidential Reconstruction (1865-1867)

After President Abraham Lincoln's assassination, President Andrew Johnson took office and implemented his version of Reconstruction. His approach was lenient toward the South.

- Key Features:
- Johnson offered pardons to many Southern leaders and allowed states to organize new governments.
- Southern states were permitted to create black codes, which limited the rights of African Americans.

Congressional Reconstruction (1867-1877)

Frustrated by Johnson's leniency and the emergence of black codes, Congress took control of Reconstruction.

- Key Features:
- The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 divided the South into military districts governed by Union generals.
- Southern states were required to draft new constitutions guaranteeing African American men the right to vote.
- The 14th and 15th Amendments were passed to ensure citizenship and voting rights for African Americans.

Key Legislation and Amendments

Several significant pieces of legislation and constitutional amendments were enacted during Reconstruction, which aimed to secure rights for African Americans.

The Reconstruction Amendments

1. 13th Amendment (1865): Abolished slavery and involuntary servitude.
2. 14th Amendment (1868): Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including former enslaved individuals, and guaranteed equal protection under the law.
3. 15th Amendment (1870): Prohibited the federal and state governments from denying a citizen the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Legislation to Protect Freedmen

- Civil Rights Act of 1866: This act aimed to protect the rights of African Americans and was the first federal law to define citizenship and affirm that all citizens are equally protected by the law.
- Freedmen's Bureau: Established in 1865, this agency provided assistance to freed slaves and poor whites in the South by offering food, housing, education, and medical care.

Challenges and Opposition

Despite the legislative advancements, Reconstruction faced numerous challenges, including violent opposition and systemic racism.

Violence and Intimidation

- Groups like the Ku Klux Klan emerged, using terror tactics to intimidate

African Americans and their allies.

- Racial violence was rampant, with lynchings and other acts of brutality aimed at suppressing black political participation.

Political Opposition

- Many Southern whites resented Reconstruction efforts and sought to restore white supremacy.
- The rise of the Democratic Party in the South signaled a political backlash against Reconstruction policies.

The End of Reconstruction

Reconstruction came to an end in 1877, primarily due to political compromises and the waning commitment to civil rights.

The Compromise of 1877

- This agreement resolved the disputed 1876 presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden.
- As a part of the compromise, Hayes was awarded the presidency in exchange for the withdrawal of federal troops from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction.

Consequences of Reconstruction's End

The end of Reconstruction had significant implications:

- Southern states implemented Jim Crow laws, enforcing racial segregation and disenfranchising African Americans.
- The social and economic advancements made during Reconstruction were largely rolled back, leading to decades of systemic discrimination.

Legacy of Reconstruction

Despite its challenges and eventual failure to achieve lasting equality for African Americans, the Reconstruction era laid the groundwork for future civil rights movements.

Long-term Impact

1. **Civil Rights Movements:** The fight for civil rights continued well into the 20th century, drawing inspiration from Reconstruction-era legislation.
2. **Historical Scholarship:** Reconstruction has become a critical focus of American historical scholarship, prompting ongoing debates about race, equality, and justice.
3. **Political Awareness:** The struggles and successes of Reconstruction fostered greater political awareness among African Americans, which would eventually contribute to the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

Conclusion

The Civil War Reconstruction Answer Key provides not only a summary of the events and policies that defined this era but also emphasizes the ongoing struggle for civil rights in America. While Reconstruction aimed to heal a fractured nation and secure rights for freed slaves, its legacy reveals the complexities of American society. The period serves as a reminder of the importance of vigilance in the pursuit of equality and justice, a pursuit that remains relevant today. Understanding Reconstruction is vital for comprehending the historical context of race relations and civil rights in the United States, making it a crucial chapter in American history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the primary goal of the Reconstruction era following the Civil War?

The primary goal of the Reconstruction era was to rebuild the South and integrate formerly enslaved people into society as free citizens with equal rights.

What were the main amendments passed during the Reconstruction period?

The main amendments passed were the 13th Amendment (abolishing slavery), the 14th Amendment (granting citizenship and equal protection under the law), and the 15th Amendment (granting voting rights regardless of race).

What were Black Codes, and how did they impact Reconstruction?

Black Codes were laws enacted in Southern states to restrict the rights of African Americans and maintain a labor force. They undermined the goals of Reconstruction by perpetuating racial discrimination and economic inequality.

Who were the Radical Republicans, and what was their role in Reconstruction?

The Radical Republicans were a faction within the Republican Party that advocated for the full rights of freed slaves and a strict approach to Reconstruction, including military oversight in the South to protect these rights.

What was the significance of the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction?

The Freedmen's Bureau was established to assist freed slaves by providing food, housing, education, and medical care, playing a crucial role in helping former slaves transition to freedom.

What led to the end of Reconstruction in 1877?

The end of Reconstruction was marked by the Compromise of 1877, which resolved the disputed 1876 presidential election and resulted in the withdrawal of federal troops from the South, leading to the resurgence of white supremacy and the dismantling of Reconstruction achievements.

How did sharecropping affect African Americans in the post-Civil War South?

Sharecropping often kept African Americans in a cycle of debt and poverty, as they rented land from white landowners and were frequently exploited, making it difficult to achieve true economic independence.

What role did the Ku Klux Klan play during the Reconstruction era?

The Ku Klux Klan emerged as a white supremacist group that used terror and violence to intimidate African Americans and oppose Reconstruction efforts, significantly undermining the progress made during this period.

What was the impact of the Supreme Court decisions during Reconstruction on civil rights?

Supreme Court decisions, such as the Slaughterhouse Cases and *United States v. Cruikshank*, weakened federal protections for civil rights, ultimately allowing states to impose laws that disenfranchised African Americans and limited their rights.

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