What are the black codes? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts that placed harsh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restrictions on blacks. Hailed as “necessary” to protect freedmen’s civil liberties. The Black Codes were designed to give the state control over blacks’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and, particularly, their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Any Benefits?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_marriages between blacks. Did it legalize interracial marriages?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Do blacks have the right to sue in state courts? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blacks prevented from testifying in state court cases involving whites. Can blacks own land? Limited black land ownership. Blacks could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_land, but only inside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Written Employment Contract**

What type of labor system did the South use?

What type of labor system did the North use?

Another provision of the Black Code was to require black workers to have a written employment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ witnessed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Will the Freedmen’s Bureau like this part of the Black Code?

If they broke the contract, they could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their employer (this only applied to blacks). The Black Code also provided for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of blacks who assembled without permission or who were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Blacks who were arrested and could not pay the fine could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to anyone who paid the fine. Prohibited blacks from carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or any other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Black Codes and Mississippi’s refusal to ratify the \_\_\_Amendment troubled the freedmen and greatly angered many northern whites. Congress refused to seat Mississippi’s Congressional delegates. Congress passed three laws designed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Black Codes and guarantee black rights. One of them is the Fourteenth Amendment. What is the 14th Amendment?

**Congressional Reconstruction**

When Mississippi and several other southern states refused to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress took control of Reconstruction. 14th amendment passed on March 2, 1867. Congress divided the South into 5 military districts.

**Register Voters**

Voter registration boards in each county. Registered any adult male—regardless of race. 137,000 of the state’s 160,000 adult males (**black** and **white**) had qualified to vote. **Blacks** formed the majority of registered voters in 32 Mississippi counties. **Whites** held the majority in 29 counties. New electorate’s first test at the polls came in November 1867. The election was to decide whether to organize a constitutional convention and write a new constitution. Conservative Democrats (old south) opposing the convention. The convention was made up of **scalawags** and  **carpetbaggers .**

What is a scalawag?

What is a carpetbagger?

Which party did black voters register? Why?

The Republican party gained the approval needed for the constitutional convention. The Constitution of 1868 met in Jackson in January. The delegates in drafting the state’s third and most democratic (liberal) constitution. What were the 3 major concerns of Mississippi’s freedmen?

**2** were a part of the constitution, which **2**?

**Ballot**

What did they add to the constitution? What is Universal Male Suffrage?

**Education**

The second resolution provided for a system of free public education for all children between the ages of **six** and **eighteen**.

The constitution also forbid discrimination in public transportation. Eliminated the property qualification for voting or holding office. Extended property rights to married women. What was the first state in the South to extended property rights to married women?

Conservative Democrats objected to the Constitution. Objected to a provision that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all persons who supported secession or gave aid to the Confederacy. What does the term disfranchise mean? They fought the provisions that increased the power of the governor. They also fought the provisions that required former Confederates to take an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acknowledging that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The constitution was finally put to the voters in 1868. **It failed!** One of the reasons it failed was the use of violence and intimidation to keep blacks from the polls. Who used violence and intimidation? What 3 things did the Ku Klux Klan preach?

In November 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the constitution to the people of Mississippi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the provision \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ former Confederates and the created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Republican Rule**

In the election of 1869, Republican James LuskAlcorn was elected governor. Republicans also won a majority of the seats in the legislature. In January 1870, the legislature met the final two requirements for the state’s readmission to the Union by ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

What is the 13th Amendment?

What is the 14th Amendment?

What is the 15th Amendment?

The legislature elected provisional governor Adelbert Ames to the United states Senate. The legislature also elected Hiram Revels, a blackminister from Natchez. He migrated to Natchez from Missouri. He was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Governor Alcorn**

In his inaugural address, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and pledged to be the governor of \_\_\_\_\_\_ the people. White Mississippians did not accept his philosophy of equality. Economy of the state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Land values \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Public school system was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Laws of the state were made more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Election of 1873**

Ames \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the governor’s race, but the campaign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Republican Party.

**Benjamin T. Montgomery, First Black Office Holder.**

In 1868, General Ord appointed him to the office of Justice of the Peace. He was part of Davis Bend**,** Mississippi was originally founded by planter Joseph E. Davis as a model plantation slave community. Benjamin T. Montgomery, a literate African slave, establish a store on the property. Davis sold the property in 1867 to his former slave Benjamin T. Montgomery.

**Mayor of Natchez**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the first black mayor in Mississippi. He was probably the first black ever elected mayor of an American city. He later served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Adams County.

**Blanche K. Bruce United States Senator from Mississippi.**

He the first African American to serve a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term in the U.S. Senate. Bruce was appointed by President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be the Register of the Treasury, making Bruce the first black person whose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was represented on U.S. paper currency.