

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KNOW THE TERMS

Chapter 6

Directions: Complete each of the following statements by filling in the correct word or words in the space provided.

1. _____ was another name for the former slaves.
2. _____ was the agency formed to help former slaves with food, shelter, education, and health care. It also helped them find jobs and arranged fair wages for them from the planters.
3. _____ was the plan to rebuild the South and restore the southern states to the Union as quickly and easily as possible.
4. _____ means "the right to vote."
5. _____ were codes that were designed to give the state control over blacks' behavior, and particularly, their labor. They placed harsh economic and social restrictions on the blacks.
6. The _____ was a clause added to the state constitution in 1890 as a loophole to allow illiterate whites to register and vote.
7. A(n) _____ is continuous speechmaking to delay action by a legislative body.
8. _____ was a post-Civil War term for northern whites because it was believed that they came to the state carrying their belongings in suitcases made of carpet.
9. _____ is the redrawing the lines of voting districts throughout the state.
10. _____ were white Mississippians who wanted to return control of state government to native whites.

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KNOW THE FACTS

Chapter 6

Directions: Write your answers to the following in the space provided.

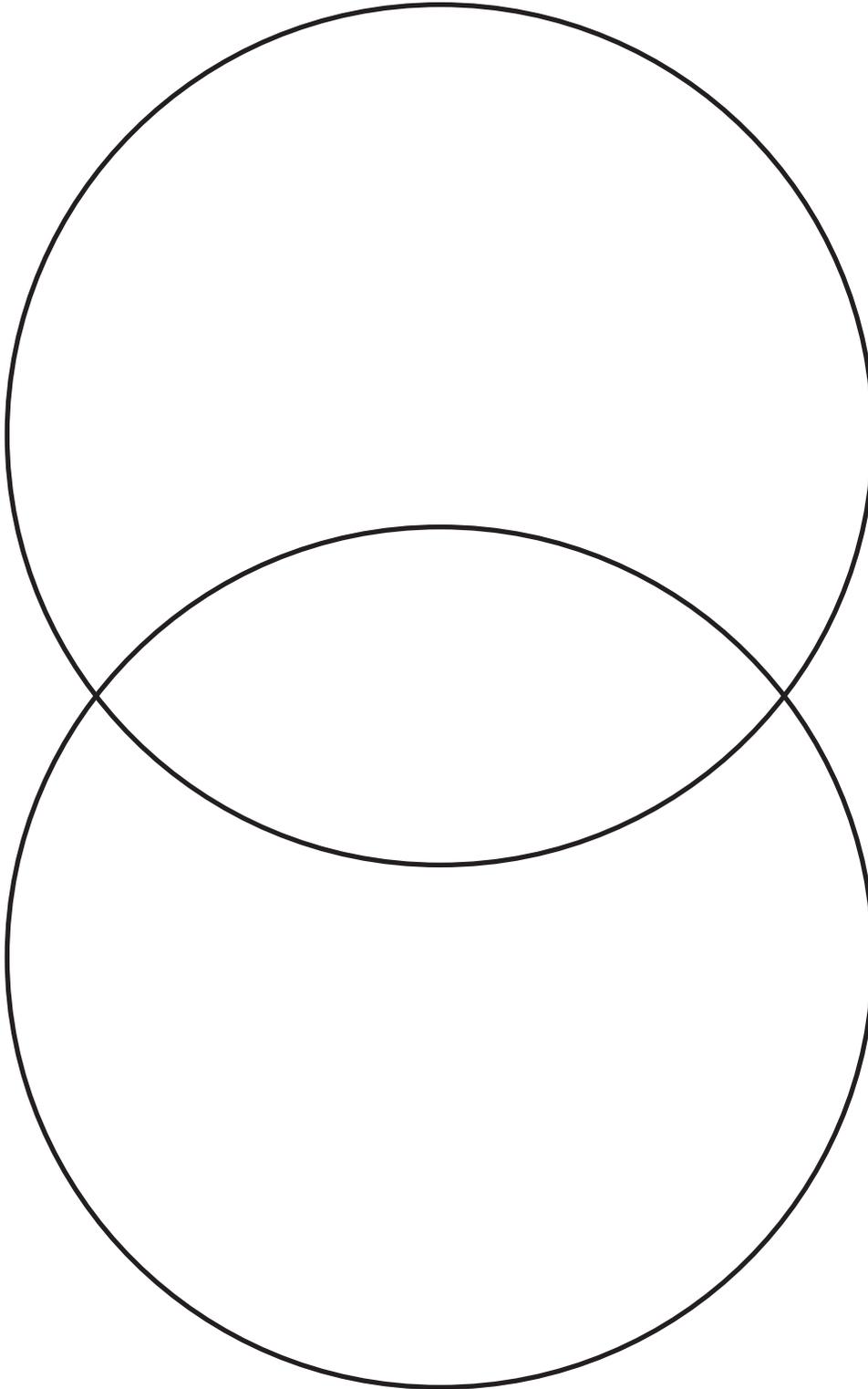
1. What was the twelve-year period following the U.S. Civil War in which the South's social, economic, and political systems had to be rebuilt?
2. What were the two phases of the Reconstruction period?
3. List the two main problems facing the nation during Reconstruction.
4. Briefly describe the life of a freed black immediately following the U.S. Civil War.
5. Why were the members of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention of 1865 hesitant to adopt the Thirteenth Amendment and to extend suffrage to the freed men?
6. Name the three U.S. Constitutional amendments that were added during Reconstruction. Tell what each amendment did.
7. Discuss the increase of black power in Mississippi that came with the ratification of the Constitution of 1868.
8. Discuss the changes in education that came with Reconstruction in Mississippi.
9. Explain the downfall of the Republican party in Mississippi in the 1870s.
10. Explain how the Constitution of 1890 helped return "white supremacy" to Mississippi.

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VENN DIAGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Chapter 6

Directions: Construct a Venn diagram comparing the Presidential Reconstruction with Congressional Reconstruction.



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RECONSTRUCTION BIOGRAPHIES Chapter 6

Directions: Read each of the following descriptions carefully and identify the Mississippi leader that each describes. Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Ulysses S. Grant | F. | Benjamin Humphreys |
| B. | Rutherford B. Hayes | G. | Hiram Revels |
| C. | Abraham Lincoln | H. | Blanche Bruce |
| D. | Berth Eggleston | I. | Edward Ord |
| E. | Andrew Johnson | J. | James A. Alcorn |

- _____ 1. I was president of the United States during the American Civil War. I had a plan that would allow the southern states to re-enter the Union quickly and as easily as possible. An assassin's bullet destroyed my life and my plan.
- _____ 2. I was the first United States vice president to move into the presidency by the assassination of the former president. I wanted to readmit the Confederate states to the Union as soon as possible, but I wanted stronger laws regarding pardons to their government and military leaders. I also wanted the southern states to repeal their secession ordinances and ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.
- _____ 3. I was the governor of Mississippi in the latter part of 1865, and I was removed from office by Union troops because of my service to the Confederacy.
- _____ 4. I was the first African American to serve in the United States Senate, and I represented the State of Mississippi.
- _____ 5. I came to Mississippi with the Union army, and I later served as the chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. I guided the delegates in drafting Mississippi's third and most democratic constitution.
- _____ 6. I was appointed as the first military governor of Mississippi during the Reconstruction period.
- _____ 7. I was elected governor of Mississippi in 1869 by the Republican party.
- _____ 8. I was the second African American United States Senator from Mississippi, and the only black to serve a full term in the office until Senator Edward Brooke's election in 1966.
- _____ 9. My election as U.S. president ended Reconstruction in the South. I withdrew all the Union troops and abolished the military districts.
- _____ 10. I was the first U.S. president to remove all the black Union troops from the military districts in the South.

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THE FIVE MILITARY DISTRICTS OF RECONSTRUCTION

Chapter 6

Directions: On the U.S. map below, divide the defeated Confederate states into the five military districts created by the Reconstruction Act of 1867. Number each district correctly.



Why was the Reconstruction Act of 1867 passed? How did it affect life in the South?

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LIFE IN THE RECONSTRUCTION DAYS

Chapter 6

Directions: Pretend that you are a freedman, distraught planter, carpetbagger, scalawag, or Mississippi Choctaw. In the space below, write a page that you would have placed in a daily journal during that time. Give the journal entry a date and describe the events in your daily life. Use figurative language and varied adjectives to correctly set the mood for the entry.

Date _____