**8th Grade U.S. History: Chapter 18 Study Guide**

**TERMS**

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| **Thirteenth Amendment** | Banned slavery throughout the U.S. |
| **Fourteenth Amendment** | Granted citizenship and equal protection of the laws to all persons born in the U.S. |
| **Fifteenth Amendment** | Right to vote not denied by race |
| **Amnesty Act** | Government pardons that allowed former confederate officers to vote |
| **Carpetbagger** | Northerner who went down South during Reconstruction |
| **Freedmen** | Former slave |
| **Scalawag** | Term for a white southern Republican |
| **Segregation** | Separation of races |
| **Sharecropper** | Person who rented and farmed a piece of land |
| **Poll tax** | Must pay a fee to vote |

**PEOPLE**

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| **John Wilkes Booth** | Assassinated Lincoln |
| **Rutherford B. Hayes** | His election in 1876 meant the official end of Reconstruction |
| **Andrew Johnson** | Under his Reconstruction Plan, former Confederate officers were allowed to hold office |
| **Abraham Lincoln** | His “10 Percent Plan” was criticized by Radical Republicans for being too lenient |
| **Hiram Revels** | First African American elected to Congress |

**FEATURES OF RECONSTRUCTION:**

* Period in time when the South was being rebuilt after the Civil War
* New federal laws and constitutional amendments attempted to ensure equal rights and opportunities for African Americans
* Destruction in the South
	+ Major cities were ruined
	+ 2/3 of railroads were destroyed
	+ Confederate $ was worthless
* Reconstruction Plans/Programs
	+ *Radical Republicans’ main goals:*
		- guarantee freedmen the right to vote
		- support the Black Codes
		- limit the power of the “planter elite.”
	+ *Freedmen’s Bureau*
		- Help African Americans adjust to life after slavery
		- Provide education, food, clothing, medical care
	+ *Lincoln’s 10 percent Plan*
		- Lincoln was lenient toward the South because he wanted to heal the nation’s wounds as quickly as possible

**ANDREW JOHNSON**

* He became president when Lincoln was assassinated in 1865
* Johnson was impeached (formally charged with wrongdoing) by the House of Representatives because of his disagreements with the Radical Republicans in Congress.

**SHARECROPPING**

* Former slaves became sharecroppers who rented land from landowners and farmed the land.
* Sharecroppers – Profits not distributed fairly
* Formerly enslaved persons became economically dependent on the landowners

**THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION**

* *Voting Restrictions*:
	+ Poll Tax – Fee required for voting
	+ Literacy Test – Voters had to be able to read certain sections of the Constitution
	+ Grandfather Clause – Could vote if their fathers/grandfather had voted before Reconstruction
* Reconstruction failed to provide lasting guarantees of the civil rights of freedmen due to the passage of Jim Crow laws in the latter part of the 1800s.
* After Reconstruction ended in 1877, many African Americans were negatively affected by Jim Crow laws which placed major restrictions on their rights.
* The term *New South* was often used to describe changes in the Southern economy (build up industry based on the region’s coal, iron, tobacco, cotton and lumber resources).
* The Compromise of 1877, The Amnesty Act, and America’s renewed focus on foreign policy all contributed to the end of Reconstruction.

**PLESSY V. FERGUSON – Supreme Court Case (1896)**

* Approved or made legal racial segregation in public facilities

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (African American civil rights leader)**

* The best way for formerly enslaved persons to advance themselves in American society was to pursue advancement through agricultural and/or vocational training.