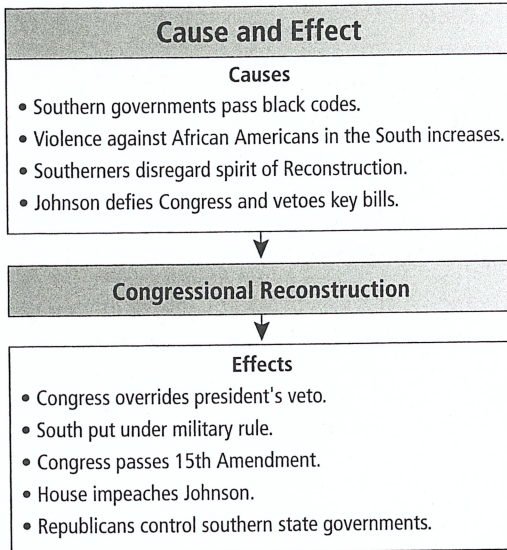


Quick Study Guide

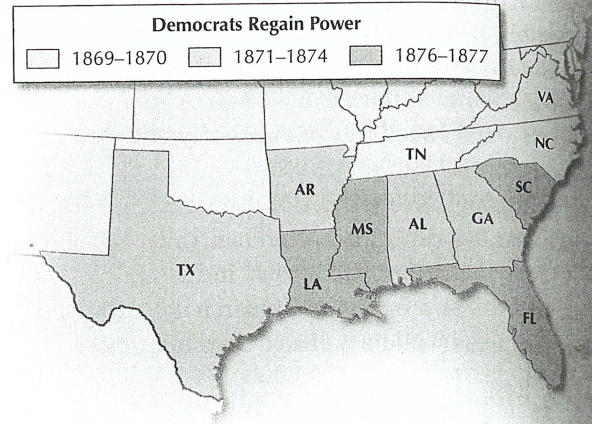
Progress Monitoring *Online*

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nca-1204

■ Congressional Reconstruction



■ Democrats Regain Control



■ Successes and Failures of Reconstruction

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Union is restored. • Southern economic rebuilding begins. • African Americans are granted citizenship and voting rights. • Freedmen's Bureau helps African Americans get education, housing, and jobs. • Public school system develops in the South. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of wealth and power in the South remains unchanged. • Many southerners are caught in a cycle of poverty. • Southern governments limit African American voting. • Racism continues in the North and South. • Many southerners remain bitter toward the federal government and Republican Party.

✓ Quick Study Timeline

<p>In America</p>	<p>1863 Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction</p>	<p>1865 Freedmen's Bureau created</p>	<p>1866 Ku Klux Klan forms in Tennessee</p>	<p>1867 South placed under military rule</p>	
<p>Presidential Terms Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865</p>		<p>Andrew Johnson 1865-1869</p>			
<p>1862</p>	<p>1865</p>		<p>1868</p>		
<p>Around the World</p>	<p>1864 Taiping Rebellion ends</p>	<p>1867 Russia sells Alaska to the United States</p>		<p>1868 Japan's Meiji Restoration</p>	

American Issues Connector

By connecting prior knowledge with what you have learned in this chapter, you can gradually build your understanding of enduring questions that still affect America today. Answer the questions below. Then, use your American Issues Connector study guide (or go online: www.PHSchool.com Web Code: nch-1202).

Issues You Learned About

● **Checks and Balances** The Constitution gives each of the three branches of government the ability to check the powers of the other branches.

1. Think about the political clashes and events that surrounded Congressional Reconstruction. Then, write a paragraph that describes how the system of checks and balances worked to shape the Reconstruction era. Consider:
 - the Fourteenth Amendment
 - presidential vetoes
 - the Tenure of Office Act
 - President Johnson's impeachment trial

● **Expanding and Protecting Civil Rights** During Reconstruction, new legislation guaranteed African American civil rights.

2. Prior to the Civil War, how were the rights of free African Americans in the South restricted?
3. After the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery, southern states responded by passing "black codes." How did these codes affect African Americans' experience of freedom?
4. Why did Republicans in Congress believe that the Civil Rights Act of 1866 was an insufficient response to the "black codes" and work for passage of the Fourteenth Amendment?

● **Federal Power and States' Rights** In some cases, the federal government passes laws that are contrary to the laws a state would make.

5. What is the meaning of the term *states' rights*? Why was this an important issue prior to the Civil War? How was this an important issue during Reconstruction?
6. In the 1870s, the Supreme Court issued several rulings that allowed states the opportunity to undermine federal laws. What were these cases, and how did they limit federal power?

Connect to Your World

Activity

Voting Rights African Americans today enjoy equal voting rights, but do they have equal political representation? What proportion of elected federal, state, and local officials are African American today? Conduct research online or go to the local library to investigate this question. Consider the percentage of African Americans in the population as it compares to the percentage of African American elected officials. Also consider the types of elected roles that African Americans hold. To conclude, write a paragraph analyzing the political power of African Americans and include your thoughts on what the future may hold.

History Interactive

For: Interactive timeline
Web Code: ncp-1203

1870
Fifteenth Amendment gives African Americans the right to vote



1876
Supreme Court rules in *Cruikshank* case

1877
Reconstruction ends

Ulysses S. Grant 1869–1877

Rutherford B. Hayes 1877–1881

1871

1874

1877

1869
Suez Canal opens

1871
Germany is unified

1873
Slave markets abolished in Zanzibar

1876
Diaz gains power in Mexico