

CHAPTER 3 • SECTION 3 • STUDY GUIDE

List three “overnight” events that helped make the Reconstruction Period so chaotic.

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Who were four leaders of the Radical Republicans in Congress?

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In the years leading up to the Civil War, what additional label could be applied to the Radical Republicans?

What was the major political difference between President Abraham Lincoln and the Radical Republicans with regard to Reconstruction?

Describe what the “New South” was all about. Who coined the phrase? What southern city reflected this new concept?

Who were the four Presidents of the Reconstruction Period?

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1. The purpose of Black Codes was to:
 - A. integrate freedmen into American society
 - B. enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
 - C. limit the rights of newly freed slaves
 - D. expand educational opportunities

2. To receive a pardon under Lincoln's Reconstruction proposal, southerners had to take an oath of loyalty to the United States and:
 - A. promise never to secede again
 - B. set up schools for freedmen
 - C. accept that slavery had ended
 - D. pay monetary damages

3. The collective goal of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments was to:
 - A. grant civil and political rights to American Indians
 - B. allow women to become full citizens
 - C. extend constitutional rights to new territories under the law
 - D. guarantee blacks equal treatment

4. Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction called for:
 - A. trying Confederate leaders for war crimes
 - B. revolutionizing Southern institutions, habits, and manner
 - C. guaranteeing African American voting rights
 - D. reconciling with the South rather than punishing it

5. Conditions in the South during the Reconstruction Period can be described as all of the following except:
 - A. orderly
 - B. chaotic
 - C. dangerous
 - D. unstable

6. Under the system known as sharecropping:
 - A. any slave family could claim a portion of land (up to 50 acres) from a plantation owner by marking out the boundaries, agreeing to plant a crop, and building some form of residence
 - B. local merchants extended credit to black planters in order to purchase supplies in return for a lien or mortgage on the growing crop
 - C. the plantation owner divided his land into small units, each farmed by a black family, who would repay the land owner by giving him a portion (usually half) of the harvested crop
 - D. to obtain a certain plot of land, a black family would agree to work the entire farm of the donor planter for a certain amount of years, typically 5-7