

Chapter 15 Study Guide

Total Number of Pages: 41

Guided Reading Pages: 25

Dates Covered by Chapter: 1865-1877

Events, Innovations, and Individuals

Remember to include the Why Does It Matter (WDIM)

Freedmen's Bureau (pg. 588)—Organization formed by the federal government to address poverty and illiteracy among former slaves.

WDIM—

Sharecropping (pg. 594)—The replacement solution for cotton production wherein farmers (mostly former slaves) would work a piece of land and then share the proceeds of the crop with the landowner.

WDIM—

Black Codes (pg. 601)—Early attempt by former slave states to regulate the lives of freed slaves in terms of their legal rights and ability to own property.

WDIM—

14th Amendment (pg. 603)—One of three “Reconstruction Amendments” to the Constitution that establishes the principle of birthright citizenship and which empowered the federal government to protect the rights of American citizens.

WDIM—

15th Amendment (pg. 605)—One of three “Reconstruction Amendments” to the Constitution which prohibits the denial of the right to vote based on race.

WDIM—

Bradford v. Illinois (Pg. 609)—Supreme Court ruling in 1873 which clearly established the limits of the 14th Amendment in that the idea that free labor principles did not extend to women nor grant them access to licensure for certain professions (law, medicine, etc.)

WDIM—

Enforcement Acts (pg. 618)—Acts passed by Congress in 1870 and 1871 that authorized the President to use the army to combat domestic terror groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

WDIM—

Slaughterhouse Cases (pg. 620)—A series of cases in which the Supreme Court limited the extent of the 14th Amendment and other acts of the federal government designed to promote racial equality during Reconstruction.

WDIM—

Redeemers (pg. 620)—White southerners who resisted Reconstruction and largely acted to re-establish antebellum social structures and norms in the post-Reconstruction era.

WDIM—

Bargain of 1877 (pg. 622)—Agreement that ended the contested election of 1876 and gave the presidency to Rutherford B. Hayes in exchange for an end to Reconstruction in the South.

WDIM—

Chronology and Context

What is happening in the larger world outside of what will become the United States during this time and how did those things affect American History? (Identify 3)

- o –
- o –
- o –

Guided Reading

Introduction- 586

Families in Freedom- 588

Church and School- 588

} Consider these together

- o (SOC) (R.5) In what ways does church become the institution through which Black Americans seek advancement during Reconstruction and why?

Political Freedom- 589

Land, Labor, and Freedom- 590

Masters without Slaves- 591

} Consider these together

- o (WXT) (GEO) (R.1) How does the economic reality of the Reconstruction era reinforce the importance of land ownership in the American conception of freedom?

The Free Labor Vision- 592

The Freedmen's Bureau- 592

The Failure of Land Reform- 593

} Consider these together

- o (WXT) (R.3) How does the idea of “free labor” central to the new conception of American freedom and what might its effects be on the post-Civil War economy?

❑ Toward a New South- 594

❑ The White Farmer- 595

} Consider these together

- (ARC) (R.3) In what ways does the failure of Reconstruction make life worse for poor, white Southerners?

❑ Andrew Johnson- 600

❑ The Failure of Presidential Reconstruction- 600

❑ The Black Codes- 601

} Consider these together

- (PCE) In what ways is Andrew Johnson's version of Reconstruction an attempt to re-establish the pre-Civil War status quo?

❑ The Radical Republicans- 602

❑ The Origins of Civil Rights- 602

❑ The Fourteenth Amendment- 603

❑ The Reconstruction Act- 604

❑ Impeachment and the Election of Grant- 605

} Consider these together

- (PCE) How does the nature and purpose of Reconstruction change under the Radical Republicans who take control of Congress in 1866?

❑ The Fifteenth Amendment- 605

❑ The "Great Constitutional Revolution"- 606

❑ The Rights of Women

❑ Feminists and Radicals- 609

} Consider these together

- (PCE) How might the early women's rights movement view the change in governance brought about by the Reconstruction differently than men might?

❑ "The Tocsin of Freedom"- 610

❑ The Black Officeholder- 611

❑ Carpetbaggers and Scalawags- 614

❑ Southern Republicans in Power- 614

} Consider these together

- (SOC) (ARC) In what ways do the reform efforts of Black leaders in the South during Reconstruction mirror the efforts of earlier reform groups in other parts of the country?

❑ "A Reign of Terror"- 617

❑ The Liberal Republicans- 618

❑ The Triumph of the Redeemers- 620

} Consider these together

❑ The Disputed Election of 1877- 621

❑ The End of Reconstruction- 622

- (NAT) What are the intended and unintended consequences of the end of Reconstruction in 1877?

Reasoning

Provide examples from the chapter for each and explain how your example is best understood with that line of reasoning:

- Change Over Time—
 - What is the situation as described at the beginning of the chapter?
 - How have things changed by the end of the chapter and why?
- Causation—
 - What is ONE event, innovation, or individual that alters the situation and how?
 - What is a SECOND event, innovation, or individual that alters the situation and how?
 - What is a THIRD event, innovation, or individual that alters the situation and how?
- Compare and Contrast—
 - How do the events, innovation, or individuals in the chapter affect groups of people the same and how are the effects different?
 - Who wins and who loses because of the events in this chapter? What is won or lost?

Connections

Identify and explain (2) events, innovations, or individuals from the chapter and explain how they still affect us today:

1. –

2. –

Argumentation

Answer each of the following questions related to the content of the chapter and defend your reasoning with evidence:

1. –What changes in society over time have affected how we perceive the legacy of Reconstruction?
2. –Do the Reconstruction amendments amount to a restructuring of the American political system or are they corrections that move the Constitution more towards its original intent?

Unanswered Questions

Identify and explain (2) things from the chapter you would still like to know after completing it:

1. –

2. –