

## Bingo Teacher Clue Sheet

### Clue Sheet

1. Congressional
  - This phase of Reconstruction was strict and passed numerous requirements on Southern states and ex-Confederates.
  - This phase of Reconstruction included placing the South into five military districts under martial law controlled by the federal government.
  - This phase of Reconstruction included passing the Reconstruction Amendments which required Southern states to end Black Codes, write new constitutions, and ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments.
2. Presidential
  - This phase of Reconstruction was characterized by its lenient policies allowing ex-Confederates to be pardoned, and Southern states to easily rejoin the Union.
  - This phase of Reconstruction held only a few requirements for ex-Confederates who had rebelled against the U.S. government, including taking a loyalty oath.
  - This phase of Reconstruction ended when Congress impeached President Johnson and took control, in order to pass stricter requirements on the South.
3. Redeemer
  - This phase of Reconstruction occurred when ex-Confederates regained political control and worked to reverse the policies established under Congress.
  - This phase of Reconstruction had the primary goal of decentralizing the state government of Texas and returning power to local control.
  - This phase of Reconstruction included decentralizing public schools, abolishing the state police, and reducing the number of courts.
4. Black Codes
  - These laws were passed during Presidential Reconstruction to restrict the rights and activities of Black Southerners.
  - These laws denied Black Texans the right to vote, serve on juries, or attend public schools.
  - The U.S. Congress required Southern states to end these laws, which had placed strict limitations on Black Southerners.

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### 5. Vagrancy Laws

- These laws were passed in Southern states during Presidential Reconstruction in order to attempt to regulate the labor of Black Southerners by allowing employers to reduce pay for things like "laziness" and "wasting time."
- These laws were passed in the South during Presidential Reconstruction, which placed fines and punishments on things like being "idle" and not having a permanent home.
- These laws stated that anyone charged with "laziness" or being "idle" could be forced to work to pay off legal fines.

### 6. Sharecroppers

- Many poor white and Black farmers during Reconstruction had to rent land from landowners, paying for the land with a portion of their crops.
- Taking part in this type of farming was often difficult and led to cycles of debt that were almost impossible to break free from.
- Farmers who could not afford to buy their own land could rent land from a landowner, paying for the land, equipment, and other items with a portion of their crops, which often led to debt.

### 7. "Sul" Ross

- This Texan was a former Texas Ranger who had served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and took part in government after the war.
- This Texan served as a sheriff of McLennan County, helped establish the Sheriff's Association of Texas, and served in the Texas government.
- This Texan helped write the Constitution of 1876 and served as a state senator and governor during Reconstruction.

### 8. Impeach

- This term means to officially remove an elected official from office due to misconduct or illegal activities.
- The U.S. Congress was unhappy with President Andrew Johnson's lenient Reconstruction policies, so they voted to remove him from office.
- President Johnson was voted to be removed from office by Congress; however, he was not convicted. As a result, he remained in office, though he held little power.

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### 9. Loyalty Oath

- One requirement of ex-Confederates who had taken part in the rebellion against the U.S. government during the Civil War was that they had to swear to be faithful to the U.S. Government.
- Some ex-Confederates would not make this promise to the U.S. government. As a result, they were disfranchised and not allowed to vote.
- By the end of Reconstruction, most ex-Confederates had made this promise to the U.S. government, which allowed them to be able to vote and hold office again.

### 10. Assassination

- Abraham Lincoln's term in office was cut short because he was killed in office.
- After Abraham Lincoln's \_\_\_\_\_, his Vice President Andrew Johnson became president.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of Abraham Lincoln happened only one week after the Civil War had ended.

### 11. Reconstruction Acts

- These laws were passed under Congressional Reconstruction, requiring Southern states to end the Black Codes and create new state constitutions.
- These laws were passed under Congressional Reconstruction, requiring the Southern states to submit to federal military control under martial law.
- These laws were passed under Congressional Reconstruction, requiring Southern states to ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> amendments.

### 12. Freedmen's Bureau

- This organization was established at the end of the Civil War to provide services and support to the formerly enslaved people.
- This organization provided services like education, legal assistance, and medical care to the newly Freed People.
- This federal organization worked throughout Southern states to ensure the newly Freed People had access to support and were protected as they went about exercising their rights as citizens.

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### 13. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- This addition to the U.S. Constitution officially abolished slavery.
- This addition to the U.S. Constitution stated that forced servitude is only allowed as a punishment for being convicted of a crime.
- This addition to the U.S. Constitution was the first of the three additions to the U.S. Constitution during Reconstruction.

### 14. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- This addition to the U.S. Constitution granted citizenship to all people born in the United States.
- This addition to the U.S. Constitution officially granted citizenship to the formerly enslaved people, who had not been considered citizens before, despite being born in the U.S.
- This addition to the U.S. Constitution establishes the policy of birthright citizenship.

### 15. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- This addition to the U.S. Constitution prohibits discrimination based on skill color when it comes to voting.
- This addition to the U.S. Constitution extended suffrage to Black males after the Civil War.
- This addition to the U.S. Constitution not only enfranchised the Freedmen, it also disfranchised high ranking Confederate officials who had previously sworn an oath to the U.S. before they rebelled during the Civil War.

### 16. Abraham Lincoln

- He was the U.S. President during the Civil War.
- He was reelected at the end of the Civil War; however, he never got to serve his second term because he was assassinated.
- When \_\_\_\_\_ was assassinated, Vice President, Andrew Johnson, became president.

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### 17. Andrew Johnson

- He was elected to serve as the Vice President under Abraham Lincoln during Lincoln's second term.
- He became president after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, but he was later impeached, though he was not convicted so he remained in office.
- His Reconstruction policies were considered too lenient, pardoning ex-Confederates and placing few restrictions on the South.

### 18. Centralized government

- This type of government means that all the power is at the top, in the hands of the leaders.
- Under Congressional Reconstruction, states had this type of government, being placed under the total control of the state leaders like governors.
- Under Congressional Reconstruction, state governments were very powerful, rather than local governments.

### 19. Decentralized government

- Under Redeemer Reconstruction, Redeemers worked to remove power from the state and give it back to local governments.
- Redeemers did not want power in the hands of the state governor, rather they wanted power in the hands of local communities.
- Under Redeemers, power over schools, courts, and police was taken from the state and granted to local authorities.

### 20. Constitution of 1876

- This was the third document during Reconstruction that created a government for the state of Texas.
- Under this document, the Texas government was decentralized, and power was placed back in the hands of local authorities.
- This document established the government of Texas, and it is still the current document of the Texas government today.

### 21. Martial Law

- Government under military, rather than civilian control.
- The South was divided into 5 military districts under Congressional Reconstruction.
- Under this type of government control, unelected military leaders are in charge of the government, rather than elected officials.

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### 22. Principles

- This term means a fundamental or really important belief
- Examples of this include Federalism, Republicanism, and Separation of Powers.
- Examples of this include Individual Rights, Checks and Balances, and Popular Sovereignty.

### 23. Ku Klux Klan

- A terrorist organization that was established during Reconstruction
- This terrorist organization used threats and violence to try to scare Black Southerners and prevent them from exercising their rights
- This terrorist organization threatened and attacked Black Southerners and their allies during Reconstruction

### 24. Ratify

- To officially approve government documents, laws, or amendments.
- One requirement for Southern states to rejoin the Union was to officially approve the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments.
- Under Presidential Reconstruction, the Texas government recognized, but did not \_\_\_\_\_, or officially approve the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment.

### 25. Taxes

- Money citizens pay to the government
- This money paid to the government is used to pay for government actions and services provided to the people.
- During Congressional Reconstruction, the Texas legislature paid for expanded education, the state police, and the increase in courts by raising \_\_\_\_\_ on the Texas people.

### 26. Ex-Confederates

- These people had participated in the Southern rebellion against the United States during the Civil War.
- Under Presidential Reconstruction, these people were required to take a loyalty oath to receive a pardon from President Andrew Johnson.
- This group of Southerners worked to regain political power so they could reverse the policies set during Congressional Reconstruction – they are often called Redeemers during Reconstruction.

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### 27. Radical Republicans

- This was the term given to people in the U.S. Congress that wanted to punish the Southern states and ex-Confederates.
- Members of this political party impeached President Andrew Johnson and took control of Reconstruction.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S. Congress enacted strict requirements for the South, including martial law.

### 28. Limited Government

- This principle of government provides the foundation for many other principles, because it states that the government cannot become too powerful.
- This is a principle of government which ensures that there are restraints on the government, and it must follow the rules of the Constitution.
- This principle of government restricts the abilities of the government in order to protect individual rights, prevent the abuse of power, and ensure that the government can't become too powerful.

### 29. Richard Coke

- He was elected governor by the Redeemers in Texas, and he worked to reverse many of the policies that had been put in place during Congressional Reconstruction.
- He served as governor of Texas under Redeemer Reconstruction. He reduced taxes and government spending by decentralizing the government.
- He was the Redeemer governor of Texas when the Constitution of 1876 went into effect, and he took measures to reduce the size of the state government by taking measures such as decentralizing public schools.

### 30. Separation of Powers

- This principle of government divides the powers of government into three branches.
- Under this principle of government, the government is divided into the Legislative branch, Executive branch, and Judicial branch.
- This principle of government divides the powers and actions of government into three branches in order to keep the government restrained and limited.

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### 31. Republicanism

- This principle of government states that people have the right to elect representatives to work for their interests.
- Citizens elect representatives for a set period of time to work for the interests of the people according to this principle of government.
- An example of this principle of government is that the people of different districts in Texas elect state senators and representatives for a designated period of time to serve in the state legislature.

### 32. Federalism

- This principle of government ensures that the powers of government are shared between the states and the national government in Washington D.C.
- An example of this principle of government is that the government in Washington D.C. has the power to make treaties and declare war, while the states have the power to carry out elections and set the terms for operating public schools.
- An example of this principle of government is that the national government can regulate commerce, or business and trade, between states, while each state can set laws for traffic, and regulate different types of licenses including drivers' licenses, medical licenses, and marriage licenses.

### 33. Popular Sovereignty

- This principle of government states that the power of the government is held by the people.
- "The power of a government comes from the consent of the governed." This quote exemplifies which political principle?
- The first three words of the U.S. Constitution are "We the people." These three words exemplify which political principle of government?

### 34. Checks and Balances

- This political principle is one way to ensure limitations on the government, by granting each branch of government the power to limit the other branches.
- An example of this political principle is that the Texas legislature can pass laws, but the governor has the power to approve or veto (deny) those laws.
- An example of this political principle is that the Texas governor has the power to pass executive actions, but the Supreme Court has the power to declare those actions unconstitutional.

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### 35. Individual Rights

- This principle of government states that the people have rights that cannot be taken away.
- Examples of this principle of government are freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the freedom to assemble peacefully.
- Examples of this principle of government are rights to bear arms, rights not to be searched without a warrant, and rights of people who are accused of a crime.