

Answer Key: Review Study Guide and Flashcards

Warm-up

Topics NOT likely to appear on the test are crossed out.

How the U.S. worked to reunite the North and South after the Civil War	Growth in political participation by the newly Freed Black Southerners	Ex-Confederate attempts to regain political power over Southern governments.
Opposing viewpoints on how to deal with the South and the ex-Confederates	New laws addressing the rights and citizenship of the Freed People	Commercial and political partnerships between the U.S. and Mexico
A growing movement throughout the South to abolish slavery	Attempts to reinstate slave-based plantation agriculture throughout the South	Changes in state governments including centralized and decentralized governments.

Lesson

Part I: Key Terms

1. Reconstruction Acts
2. Redeemer Reconstruction
3. The Constitution of 1876
4. 14th Amendment
5. Impeachment
6. Presidential Reconstruction
7. 13th Amendment
8. 15th Amendment
9. Black Codes
10. Congressional Reconstruction
11. Vagrancy Laws
12. Freedmen's Bureau

Part II: Cause and Effect

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. D
5. B

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Part III: Practice Test Questions

GRADE LEVEL and FOUNDATIONS

1. The chart below contains the correct responses.(This is question #3 in the ADVANCED work)

Characteristics of each phase	Presidential	Congressional	Redeemer
Strict requirements for readmittance to the Union, and martial law implemented in the South.		X	
Lenient policies for readmittance to the Union, and pardons for ex-Confederates.	X		
Political power centralized in Texas under the federally controlled state government.		X	
Political power decentralized in Texas and returned to the local governments.			X
Increased state taxes to pay for public education, state police, and courts.		X	
Restrictions placed on Black Southerners with Black Codes and Vagrancy Laws	X		

2. Responses will vary

ADVANCED:

1. A
2. C, D
3. (See the chart above)
4. Responses will vary

Exit Ticket

- Responses will vary