

What's the Story? *Foundations*

Unit 9: Reconstruction

Name: Date: Period:

Significant Events

1. Read each passage about a significant event during Reconstruction.
2. **What happened:** Highlight or circle **two** statements that are most significant to this event.
3. **Significance:** A helpful tip: determine the significance of each event **FIRST** to help you understand what's most important about each reading. Then choose the **two** events under "What Happened" that best support the significance. **NOTE:** BOTH statements may be true, but only one explains the overall significance of the event.

First Significant Event(s)

The End of the Civil War

When:	What happened?	Significance:
1865	<p>A) Southern states experienced enormous destruction during the Civil War.</p> <p>B) Southern states refused to recognize abolition and immediately worked to reinstate slavery.</p> <p>C) The Southern economy experienced serious struggles after the Civil War.</p>	<p>A) After the Civil War, the U.S. government needed to determine how to reunite the country and address issues in the South.</p> <p>B) Approximately 4 million Black Southerners were freed from slavery after the Civil War.</p> <p>C) Less than one week after the main armies of the Confederacy surrendered, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.</p>

**Second Significant
Event(s)**

Presidential Reconstruction

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1865 - 1867	<p>A) President Andrew Johnson established strict requirements for ex-Confederates to rejoin the Union.</p> <p>B) President Andrew Johnson allowed ex-Confederates to rejoin the Union fairly easily.</p> <p>C) President Johnson required the ratification of the 13th Amendment but did little else to support the Freed People.</p>	<p>D) Southern states were required to write new constitutions and ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, which officially abolished slavery.</p> <p>E) Southern states were rejoining the Union with ex-Confederates in charge, and now, with more power in Congress.</p> <p>F) The U.S. Congress took control of Reconstruction because they were unhappy with President Johnson's lenient Reconstructions policies.</p>

**Third Significant
Event(s)**

Presidential Reconstruction in Texas

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1865 - 1867	<p>A) "Black Codes" passed by the ex-Confederates prohibited Black Texans from voting or serving on juries.</p> <p>B) Black Texans were elected to the state Legislature and supported Johnson's policies.</p> <p>C) The U.S. Congress impeached President Johnson and passed stricter Reconstruction laws.</p>	<p>A) The Texas Legislature wrote a new state constitution but refused to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.</p> <p>B) The Texas Legislature passed Black Codes and Vagrancy Laws to restrict the rights of Black Texans.</p> <p>C) Texan ex-Confederates returned to power and tried to re-establish policies that existed before the Civil War.</p>

Fourth Significant Event(s)

Congressional “Radical” Reconstruction

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<i>1868 - 1873</i>	<p>A) President Johnson was completely removed from office, and the country held a new presidential election.</p> <p>B) Congress required the states to pass more amendments protecting the rights of Black people.</p> <p>C) The Freedmen’s Bureau worked to support the Freed People through services and education.</p>	<p>A) Reconstruction under Congress was much stricter, granting more rights to Black Southerners, and limiting the powers of Southern states.</p> <p>B) The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were passed under Congressional Reconstruction.</p> <p>C) The South was placed under martial law during Reconstruction.</p>

Fifth Significant Event(s)

Congressional Reconstruction in Texas

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<i>1868 - 1873</i>	<p>A) The state government raised taxes to expand education, railroads, and public safety.</p> <p>B) Some groups carried out acts of violence against Black Texans and supporters of Congressional Reconstruction.</p> <p>C) The state government lost political power during this time because of the Redeemers.</p>	<p>A) The railroads and public school system expanded under Congressional Reconstruction.</p> <p>B) The Federal government controlled Texas under Congressional Reconstruction, causing ex-Confederates Texans to become angry.</p> <p>C) Violent resistance to Congressional Reconstruction increased through groups like the Ku Klux Klan who opposed the changes occurring in Texas.</p>

***Sixth Significant
Event(s)***

The Redeemers & the End of Reconstruction

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<i>1873 - 1877</i>	<p>A) Redeemers expanded the role of the Federal and State government in local communities after the election of Governor Coke.</p> <p>B) Redeemers repealed the state police, limited the size of the state militia, and reduced the number of courts.</p> <p>C) Redeemers wrote a new state constitution, decentralized education, and reduced taxes.</p>	<p>A) Ex-Confederate “Redeemers” regained control of Texas, undid many Federal policies, and returned political power to the local level.</p> <p>B) Reconstruction ended in 1877 when the Federal government removed military troops from the Southern districts and ended martial law.</p> <p>C) “Redeemers” elected ex-Confederate Richard Coke governor of Texas in 1873 and wrote a new constitution for the state.</p>