

What's the Story? *Grade Level*

Unit 9: Reconstruction

Name:

Date:

Period:

Significant Events

1. Read each passage about a significant topic during the Civil War era.
2. Complete your chart by placing each event in the correct order based on the order of the readings.
3. Write the title of the event and the date it occurred. **NOTE:** Some events may be **ongoing**. Some readings may have more than one event. Record all significant dates.
4. Write quick notes summarizing the most significant events that happened in each reading. Your notes should be 2 – 4 bulleted items in a list.
5. Choose the statement that best explains the significance of the event or events in the reading. **NOTE:** both statements may be TRUE, but only one explains the significance. **Helpful Tip:** Determine the significance first, then identify the events that support or demonstrate the significance.

<i>First Significant Event(s)</i>	The End of the Civil War	
<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
		<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>
		<p>A) Southern states were required to write new constitutions and ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, which officially abolished slavery.</p> <p>B) Southern states were rejoining the Union with ex-Confederates in charge, and now, with more power in Congress.</p> <p>C) The U.S. Congress took control of Reconstruction because they were unhappy with President Johnson's lenient Reconstruction policies.</p>

*Third Significant
Event(s)*

Presidential Reconstruction in Texas

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
		<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>
		<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 Federal government controlled Texas under Congressional Reconstruction, causing ex-Confederates Texans to become angry.</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>
		<p>A) The railroads and public school system expanded under Congressional Reconstruction.</p> <p>B) The Federal government controlled Texas under Congressional Reconstruction, expanding education and rights, but ex-Confederates and those opposed to taxes.</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>
		<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>