

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

AP US HISTORY

CHAPTER 15 REVIEW – RECONSTRUCTION, 1865-1877

TERMS TO KNOW: Identify and explain the significance of each term below.

Key Concepts and Events:

Ten Percent Plan (p. 480)	National Woman Suffrage Association (p. 486)	Classical Liberalism (p. 498)
Wade-Davis Bill (p. 480)	<i>Minor v. Happersett</i> (p. 486)	<i>Laissez Faire</i> (p. 498)
Black Codes (p. 481)	Sharecropping (p. 491)	Credit Mobilier (p. 498)
Freedmen's Bureau (p. 481)	Union League (p. 493)	"Redemption" (p. 498)
Civil Rights Act of 1866 (p. 481)	Scalawags (p. 493)	Ku Klux Klan (p. 499)
Fourteen Amendment (p. 481)	Carpetbaggers (p. 493)	Enforcement Laws (p. 499)
Reconstruction Act of 1867 (p. 482)	Convict Leasing (p. 495)	<i>Slaughter-House Cases</i> (p. 500)
Fifteenth Amendment (p. 485)	Civil Rights Act of 1875 (p. 496)	<i>U.S. v. Cruikshank</i> (p. 500)
American Woman Suffrage Association (p. 486)	Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company (p. 497)	<i>Civil Rights Cases</i> (p. 500)

Key People:

Andrew Johnson (p. 480)	Ulysses S. Grant (p. 483)	Blanche K. Bruce (p. 494)
Charles Sumner (p. 481)	Elizabeth Cady Stanton (p. 486)	Nathan Bedford Forrest (p. 498)
Thaddeus Stevens (p. 482)	Robert Smalls (p. 493)	

Mrkaich Term:

* precipitous * enacted * forbade * condoned * compulsory * infrastructure * implementation
* indistinguishable * tenets

AP Periodization and Key Concepts

Period 5: 1844–1877

5.3 Union victory in the Civil War and Reconstruction settled the slavery issue and secession, but questions remained about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

- Altered relationships between the states and the federal government and among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
- Constitutional changes led to conflicts over northern definitions of citizenship for African Americans, women, and other minorities.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answer these questions to demonstrate your understanding of the chapter's main ideas.

1. What goals did Republican policy makers, ex-Confederates, and freed people pursue during Reconstruction? To what degree did each succeed?
2. Lincoln is frequently considered our best president for his handling of the Civil War. How do you rate his early attempts at Reconstruction?
3. How might Reconstruction have been different if Lincoln had not been assassinated?
4. How would American political development have differed if President Johnson had been removed from office?
5. How did the U.S. presidents and Congress seek to reintegrate the Confederates into the Union? What different approaches did they take, and what were the results?
6. How did Lincoln and Johnson approach Reconstruction differently?
7. Evaluate how Presidents Lincoln and Johnson envisioned Reconstruction.

8. Under what circumstances did the Fourteenth Amendment win passage, and what problems did its authors seek to address?
9. Abolitionists and women's suffrage advocates were generally close allies before 1865. What division emerged during Reconstruction and why?
10. Analyze how and why Republicans in Congress took control of Reconstruction.
11. Why did sharecropping emerge, and how did it affect freedpeople and the southern economy?
12. What policies did southern Reconstruction legislators pursue, and what needs of the postwar South did they seek to serve?
13. Compare the results of African Americans' community building with their struggles to obtain better working conditions. What links do you see between these efforts?
14. Were the Radical Republicans astute when they abandoned woman suffrage to ensure that African American suffrage would be accomplished?
15. Why didn't freedmen and poor whites form an alliance against the planters?
16. How and why did federal Reconstruction policies evolve between 1865 and 1870?
17. Did Reconstruction go too far, not far enough, or was change impossible to achieve?
18. Understand what African Americans expected after the Civil War and the realities that they encountered during Reconstruction.
19. Examine the southern response(s) to Reconstruction.
20. Evaluate why a political crisis emerged in 1877 and how it shaped Reconstruction.
21. Analyze the successes and failures of Reconstruction. How did ex-Confederates, freedpeople, Republicans, and classical liberals view the end of Reconstruction?
22. What did Reconstruction falter? To what extent was its failure the result of events in the South, the North, and Washington D.C.?

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Recognize the larger developments and continuities within and across chapters by answering these questions.

1. **VISUAL EVIDENCE:** Return to the image at the start of this chapter (p. 479), which shows a celebration in Baltimore after ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Note the distinguished African American heroes depicted at the top and the three scenes at the bottom. In the complete version of this popular lithograph, additional images appear on the left and right: black Union soldiers in battle; an African American minister preaching at an independent black church; a teacher and her students in a freedpeople's school; an African American farmer in a wheat field; and a drawing of a proud black family on their farm with the caption "We till our own fields." If a freedperson and a former slave owner had seen this image in 1870, how might each have responded? Imagine that an African American family had placed the picture in their home in 1870. How might they have reflected differently, twenty years later, on its significances?



Celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment, 1870
Library of Congress
Chapter 15, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition
Copyright © 2014 by Bedford/St. Martin's

SHORT ANSWER

1. Lincoln is frequently considered our best president for his handling of the Civil War. How effective were his early attempts at Reconstruction?
2. Why did ex-slaves struggling for freedom after emancipation resist working for wages?

NOTES:

Outline Breakdown for Notes:

Chapter 15 – Reconstruction, 1865 - 1865

Monday Night
Sec. 1

- I. The Struggle for National Reconstruction
 1. Presidential Approaches: From Lincoln to Johnson
 2. Congress Versus the President
 3. Radical Reconstruction
 - a) The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
 - b) The Election of 1868 and the Fifteenth Amendment
 4. Woman Suffrage Denied
- II. The Meaning of Freedom
 1. The Quest for Land
 - a) Freed Slaves and Northerners: Conflicting Goals
 - b) Wage Labor and Sharecropping
 2. Republican Governments in the South
 3. Building Black Communities
- III. The Undoing of Reconstruction
 1. The Republicans Unravel
 - a) The Disillusioned Liberals
 2. Counterrevolution in the South
 3. Reconstruction Rolled Back
 - a) The Supreme Court Rejects Equal Rights
 - b) The Political Crisis of 1877
 4. Lasting Legacies

Tuesday Night
Sec. 2

Wednesday Night
Sec. 3.