Chapter 15: Reconstruction and The New South

Section 1

Sources:  
- Textbook: pg. 401 to mid-pg. 409.  
- Film clip: excerpts from the PBS series, "Reconstruction."

Questions:  
1. What effects did the Civil War have on the economy and social system of the South?  
2. What special problems did the freedmen face immediately after the war? What efforts were made to help them?  
3. What was the competing notion of freedom that existed in the post-war South?  
4. What political implications did the readmission of the Southern states pose for the Republicans?  
5. What were the differences between the Conservative, Radical, and Moderate factions of the Republican Party during Reconstruction?  
6. What were the objectives and provisions of Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction? How did the Radical Republicans respond to it?  
7. Describe Andrew Johnson's approach to Reconstruction. How was it shaped by his political background and his personality?  
8. What did the Southern state governments do during the "Presidential" Reconstruction of 1865 and 1866?  
9. How did Congress respond to the Black Codes and other Southern state actions of 1865 and 1866?  
10. What did the congressional elections of 1866 reveal about the public attitude toward Reconstruction?  
11. Identify the basic provisions of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction of 1867. On what principle was it based?  
12. What measures did the Radical Republicans take to keep President Johnson and the Supreme Court from interfering with their plans?  
13. Why did Radical Republicans want to impeach President Johnson? Why did they fail?

Terms:  
- "Lost Cause"  
- Field Order #15  
- 13th Amendment  
- Freedman's Bureau  
- Radical Republicans  
- Rep. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA)  
- Sen. Charles Sumner (R-MA)  
- Ten Percent Plan  
- Wade-Davis Bill (1864)  
- Ford's Theater  
- John Wilkes Booth  
- Sic temper tyrannis!  
- Black Codes  
- Civil Rights Act of 1866  
- 14th Amendment  
- Reconstruction Act of 1867  
- 15th Amendment
Tenure of Office Act (1867)

Section 2

Sources: • Textbook

Questions: 1. What three groups constituted the Republican Party in the South during Reconstruction?
2. What role did blacks play in southern political life during Reconstruction?
3. What was the balance between corruption and positive accomplishments by the Reconstruction-era state governments in the South?
4. What patterns of Southern education began to emerge during Reconstruction?
5. What changes in land distribution occurred in the South after the Civil War?
6. How did the sharecropping system of labor assist Southern whites in reasserting control over black labor?
7. Why did the government's attempt to redistribute land to freedmen fail?
8. What economic advances did the freedmen make? How did the economic status of blacks compare with that of the average white Southerner?
9. How did the crop-lien system overshadow the economic gains made by blacks and poor whites?
10. How did freedom affect black family life?

Terms: • Carpetbaggers • Scalawags • Blanche K. Bruce • Hiram R. Revels
• sharecropping • tenantry • crop-lien system

Section 3

Sources: • Textbook

Question: 1. How did Ulysses S. Grant's political accomplishments compare with his military ability?
2. What was President Grant's position on Reconstruction?
3. What were the scandals that came to light during the Grant Administration? What role did Grant play in these scandals?
4. People in what financial condition were most likely to favor expansion of the currency supply with greenbacks?
5. What was done about the "greenback" issue?
6. What were some of the diplomatic accomplishments of the Grant
administration?

7. What tactics did white Southern Democrats use to restrict or control black suffrage?

8. Why did Northern Republicans begin to take less interest in Reconstruction and the cause of the freedmen after about 1870?

9. Why was the presidential election of 1876 disputed? How was the controversy resolved by the "Compromise of 1877?"

10. What was President Rutherford B. Hayes's objective in the South? How successful was he in meeting that objective?

11. Compare white and black expectations for Reconstruction with the actual results.

12. How have historians differed over the nature of Reconstruction? What part has the public played in this debate? Why is the era so controversial?

13. What were the socio-economic and political characteristics of the "Redeemers" [Bourbons]?

14. How did the policies of the "Redeemer" governments compare with those of the Reconstruction-era administrations?

15. In what particular products was industrialization in the South most advanced? What factors attracted industrial capital to the region after the war?

16. How did industrialization in the South compare with that in the North?

17. Identify the composition of the industrial workforce in the South. What problems did the workers face?

Terms:
- Horatio Seymour (D-NY)
- Hamilton Fish
- "Grantism"
- "Waving the bloody shirt!"
- Horace Greeley
- Amnesty Act (1872)
- Crédit Mobilier Scandal
- Whiskey Ring
- Panic of 1873
- National Greenback Party
- William H. Seward
- "Seward's Folly"
- Alabama claims
- White League
- General Nathan Bedford Forrest
- Ku Klux Klan
- Social Darwinism
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Gov. Samuel Tilden (NY)
- Compromise of 1877
- Redeemers
- Bourbon rule
- "Readjuster" Movement
- Henry W. Grady
- Joel Chandler Harris
- Uncle Remus (1880)
- "convict-lease" system
- chain gang
- "fence laws"
Section 4

Task:
- Debate on Reconstruction.

Section 5

Sources:
- Textbook
- Worksheet: "Supreme Court Case Analysis Sheet."

Questions:
1. Describe the rise of the black middle class. How widespread were economic gains by Southern blacks?
2. What was Booker T. Washington's prescription for black advancement? Why did many blacks feel that Washington favored a second-class citizenship?
3. How did W. E. B. DuBois's approach differ from that of Booker T. Washington?
4. How did the civil-rights cases of 1883 and *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) substantially negate the effect of the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment?
5. What strategies and legal devices did the Southern states use to evade the spirit of the 15th Amendment?
6. List several of the Jim Crow laws that appeared in Southern states during and immediately after Reconstruction.
7. What alternative paths of accommodation and resistance did black leaders propose to the rise of Jim Crow?
8. Explain how Southern whites used lynching to control the black population. How did some whites, both Northern and Southern, respond?
9. What role did Ida B. Wells play in response to the increased horror of lynchings?
10. How have historians attempted to explain the origins of segregation in America?
11. How have social and political developments in the United States influenced the debate over the origins of segregation?

Terms:
- Booker T. Washington
- Tuskegee Institute
- Atlanta Compromise
- *US v Reese* + FindLaw (1875)
- *Civil Rights Cases* (1870s-1883)
- *Plessy v Ferguson* (1896)
- Jim Crow Laws
- grandfather clause
- poll tax
- Ida B. Wells
- W. E. B. DuBois
- The Souls of Black Folk
- Niagara Movement
Outlines / Lecture Notes / Review Sheets:

1. APUSH Review Timeline (interactive)
2. Giant AHAP Review Sheet by a student from the class of '04, Horace Greeley HS
3. Lecture outline --> "The New South and West" (Prof. David McGee, Central Virginia Community College)
4. Lecture outline --> "Reconstruction" (Prof. David McGee, Central Virginia Community College)
5. Timeline for Reconstruction
6. Timeline- 1851 to 1900
7. "Aftermath of the Civil War -- Reconstruction Era 1865-77" - outline
8. Note Cards --> 651-700
9. Presidential Election Data --> 1864 1868 1872 1876
10. Cram Sheet --> James Buchanan Through Andrew Johnson