### **Section 1** Political Reconstruction

**Summarizing Skills** 

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### **Presidential Reconstruction Plan**

**Directions:** Read or review pages 419-422 and answer the questions below. If the information is not in your textbook, look it up!

1.	government could be formed? Why do you think this number was so low?
2.	What was Andrew Johnson's goal for Reconstruction?
3.	When was the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution ratified, and what did it declare?
4.	Who did Georgians choose as their two senators during Reconstruction?
5.	Why did the election of these two men upset northerners?
6.	In March 1865, Abraham Lincoln said that he wanted to "bind up the nation's wounds." How did Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction reflect Lincoln's desires?
7.	What might have happened if the South had refused to adhere to Reconstruction guidelines?

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# **Constitutional Amendments During Reconstruction**

In relatively short order after the Civil War, the United States approved three constitutional amendments aimed at ending slavery once and for all while also ensuring the civil rights of the newly freed slaves.

**Directions:** Review the textbook and other sources for information on these amendments, and complete the chart below.

Amendment	When Ratifiied	Purpose	Impact on Georgians
Thirteenth			
Fourteenth			
Fifteenth			

**Discussion Question:** What role do you believe the actions of Georgia and other southern states played in the passage of these amendments? Would these have been necessary had the southern states compiled with the intent of Reconstruction?

### **Review of Economic and Social Reconstruction**

**Directions:** Review pages 430-439, close your textbooks, and then answer the following questions **T** for True or **F** for False. With a partner or in a small group, compare and discuss your answers. Then, open your textbooks and search for quotes that support your answers. If your original answer is wrong, simply change it and write the quote.

**T** F 1. The Freedmen's Bureau was founded to assist only recently freed slaves.

(Quote: including page #)

**T F** 2. After the war, President Johnson promised a mule and 40 acres of land to all recently freed slaves.

(Quote: including page #)

**T F** 3. The Freedmen's Bureau helped establish a standard freedman wage at \$12 per day.

(Quote: including page #) \_\_\_\_\_

 $\textbf{T} \quad \textbf{F} \quad \textbf{4.} \quad \text{Former slaves and poor whites who had their own mules and tools but no land often became tenant farmers. } \\$ 

(Quote: including page #) \_\_\_\_\_

**T F** 5. The convict lease system was intended to ensure that prisoners were treated fairly.

(Quote: including page #)\_\_\_\_\_

**T F** 6. After the war, many churches divided based on the race of church members.

(Quote: including page #)\_\_\_\_\_

**T F** 7. During Reconstruction, Georgia passed the first state laws for public education.

(Quote: including page #)\_\_\_\_\_

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**Reading Summary** 

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# **Reconstruction Categories**

**Directions:** Although the changes brought about during Reconstruction were wide ranging, they can generally be grouped into one of three areas: Economic, Political, and Social. In teams or small groups, each student should list ideas that fit under each topic. Students should then share ideas in groups and add to existing lists. Completed lists will have several ideas under each heading.

Economic:		
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Political:		
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Social:		
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**Additional Ideas:** Students can make a poster over all topics or write a short paper on the topics.

### **Section 2 Economic and Social Reconstruction**

**Reading Summary** 

Name	 	Date

# **The People Who Impacted Reconstruction**

**Directions:** Identify the significant contribution of each individual listed below as it pertains to the era of Reconstruction.

- 1. President Abraham Lincoln
- 2. President Andrew Johnson \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Governor Charles Jones Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Alexander Stephens and Hershel Johnson \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. General George Meade\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Henry McNeal Turner \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. General Nathan Bedford Forrest\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. General Alfred H. Terry\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Robert Toombs and Charles Jones Jenkins