Reconstruction Ends

Part A: Important Terms: Instructions: Explain how the terms below are significant for one to understand the era of Reconstruction.

1. Andrew Johnson:

2. Reconstruction:

3. 15th Amendment:

4. Carpetbaggers

5. The Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871:

6. The Electoral College Vote:

7. The Popular Vote:

8. Scalawags:

9. 5 Military Zones:

10. Edwin Stanton:

Part B: True or False: Instructions. If the statement is true, circle TRUE. If the statement is false, circle FALSE and EXPLAIN WHY IT IS FALSE.

1. Ulysses S. Grant won the election of 1876 thanks in part to the massive amount of women voters who supported his candidacy. (TRUE / FALSE)

2. Andrew Johnson was impeached for firing Edwin Stanton and had to resign as president. (TRUE / FALSE)

3. Carpetbaggers were Northerners who moved to the South to help rebuild, but many believed they were just helping in order to get paid with taxpayer money. (TRUE / FALSE)

4. In the Election of 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes won the Popular Vote, but Samuel Tilden won the Electoral College Vote. (TRUE / FALSE)

5. The Compromise of 1877 removed the Union’s 5 military zones from the South. (TRUE / FALSE)
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Part A: Important Terms: Instructions: Explain how the terms below are significant for one to understand the era of Reconstruction.

1. Andrew Johnson: Johnson was Lincoln’s Vice-president and became President after Lincoln died. He opposed the attempt of Congress to use legislation to force the South to give Africa Americans full rights. He was impeached by Congress due to these hostilities. Yet, he was not fired. He was known to be racist.

2. Reconstruction: This is the era from 1865 to 1877 in which the USA attempted to reconstruct the South economically, physically, and politically.

3. 15th Amendment: This amendment gave African American males the right to vote.

4. Carpetbaggers: These people traveled to the South from the North to help with Reconstruction. Yet, many felt they were greedy and only in it for the money.

5. The Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871: These were laws passed by Congress to take a stand against racist terrorist groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

6. The Electoral College Vote: These are the amount of votes each state gets in Presidential elections.

7. The Popular Vote: This refers to the actual amount of votes a Presidential candidate gets nationwide.

8. Scalawags: These were white Southerners who joined the Republican party and did not want wealthy plantation owners to gain control of the South.

9. 5 Military Zones: These were five military districts the North used to keep a military presence in the South. They were abandoned after the Compromise of 1877.

10. Edwin Stanton: He was the Secretary of War that Johnson fired, which led to Johnson’s impeachment.

Part B: True or False: Instructions. If the statement is true, circle TRUE. If the statement is false, circle FALSE and EXPLAIN WHY IT IS FALSE.

1. Ulysses S. Grant won the election of 1876 thanks in part to the massive amount of women voters who supported his candidacy. (TRUE / FALSE) Grant’s election was achieved partially through a massive amount of votes from African American males. Women could not vote in this era.

2. Andrew Johnson was impeached for firing Edwin Stanton and had to resign as president. (TRUE / FALSE) Johnson was impeached, yet he did not have to resign because the Senate did not approve of the impeachment.

3. Carpetbaggers were Northerners who moved to the South to help rebuild, but many believed they were just helping in order to get paid with taxpayer money. (TRUE / FALSE)

4. In the Election of 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes won the Popular Vote, but Samuel Tilden won the Electoral College Vote. (TRUE / FALSE) This needs to be reversed. Hayes won the Electoral College Vote. Tilden won the Popular Vote.

5. The Compromise of 1877 removed the Union’s 5 military zones from the South. (TRUE / FALSE)