

# Guided Reading Activity 17-2

Reconstruction Sec 2: Radicals in Control p504-508

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Recalling the Facts: Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions.

1. What series of laws did the new Southern state legislatures pass in 1865 and 866? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did the key parts of these laws aim to do? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What authority did Congress give to the Freedmen's Bureau in early 1866? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What did Congress pass in 1866 that granted full citizenship to African Americans? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What did this law overturn and what decision did it contradict? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why did President Andrew Johnson veto the Freedman's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Act? \_\_\_\_\_

7. How did Congress respond to Johnson's vetoes? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What did Congress do to avoid having the Civil Rights Act overturned? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Which was the only Southern state to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment? \_\_\_\_\_

10. What signal did Republican victories in the elections of 1866 send to Congress? \_\_\_\_\_

11. How did the First Reconstruction Act divide the 10 Southern states? \_\_\_\_\_

12. What did this act guarantee African American males? \_\_\_\_\_

13. What law did Congress pass in March 1867 to limit the president's power? \_\_\_\_\_

14. How did President Johnson violate this act? \_\_\_\_\_

15. What did the House of Representatives do in Response? \_\_\_\_\_

16. When did African American men win the right to vote? \_\_\_\_\_

**★ Chapter 17**

<b>Score</b>

**Section Quiz 17-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. to defeat a president’s veto
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. divided South into military districts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Tenure of Office Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 1868 Republican presidential candidate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ulysses S. Grant’s opponent

**Column B**

- A.** Ulysses S. Grant
- B.** Horatio Seymour
- C.** override
- D.** First Reconstruction Act
- E.** threatened president’s power

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. African Americans were granted full citizenships by the
  - A.** Thirteenth Amendment.
  - B.** Ten Percent Law.
  - C.** Civil Rights Act of 1866.
  - D.** black codes.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. All individuals born in the United States were granted full citizenship by the
  - A.** Thirteenth Amendment.
  - B.** black codes.
  - C.** Civil Rights Act of 1866.
  - D.** Fourteenth Amendment.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The only Southern state to immediately ratify the Fourteenth Amendment was
  - A.** Maryland.
  - B.** Tennessee.
  - C.** Kentucky.
  - D.** North Carolina.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When President Andrew Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act, the House of Representatives voted to
  - A.** impeach.
  - B.** applaud him.
  - C.** abstain.
  - D.** override.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which amendment gave African American men the right to vote?
  - A.** Thirteenth Amendment
  - B.** Fourteenth Amendment
  - C.** Fifteenth Amendment
  - D.** Sixteenth Amendment

★ **Reteaching Activity 17-2**

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item in Column A with its corresponding item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

**COLUMN A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. black codes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Freedmen’s Bureau bill
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Civil Rights Act of 1866
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Fourteenth Amendment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Andrew Johnson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Radical Reconstruction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. First Reconstruction Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Second Reconstruction Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Tenure of Office Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Edward Stanton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Ulysses S. Grant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Fifteenth Amendment

**COLUMN B**

- A.** urged state legislatures to reject the Fourteenth Amendment
- B.** granted full citizenship to African Americans
- C.** prohibited state and federal governments from denying the right to vote to any male citizen because of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
- D.** Secretary of War suspended by President Johnson without Senate approval
- E.** exploited African American workers
- F.** required the military commanders of Southern districts to begin registering voters
- G.** Congress took over Reconstruction.
- H.** allowed special courts to prosecute those who violated the rights of African Americans
- I.** Civil War hero, elected president in 1868
- J.** divided 10 Southern states into 5 military districts
- K.** granted full citizenship to all individuals born in the United States
- L.** prohibited the president from removing government officials without the Senate’s approval

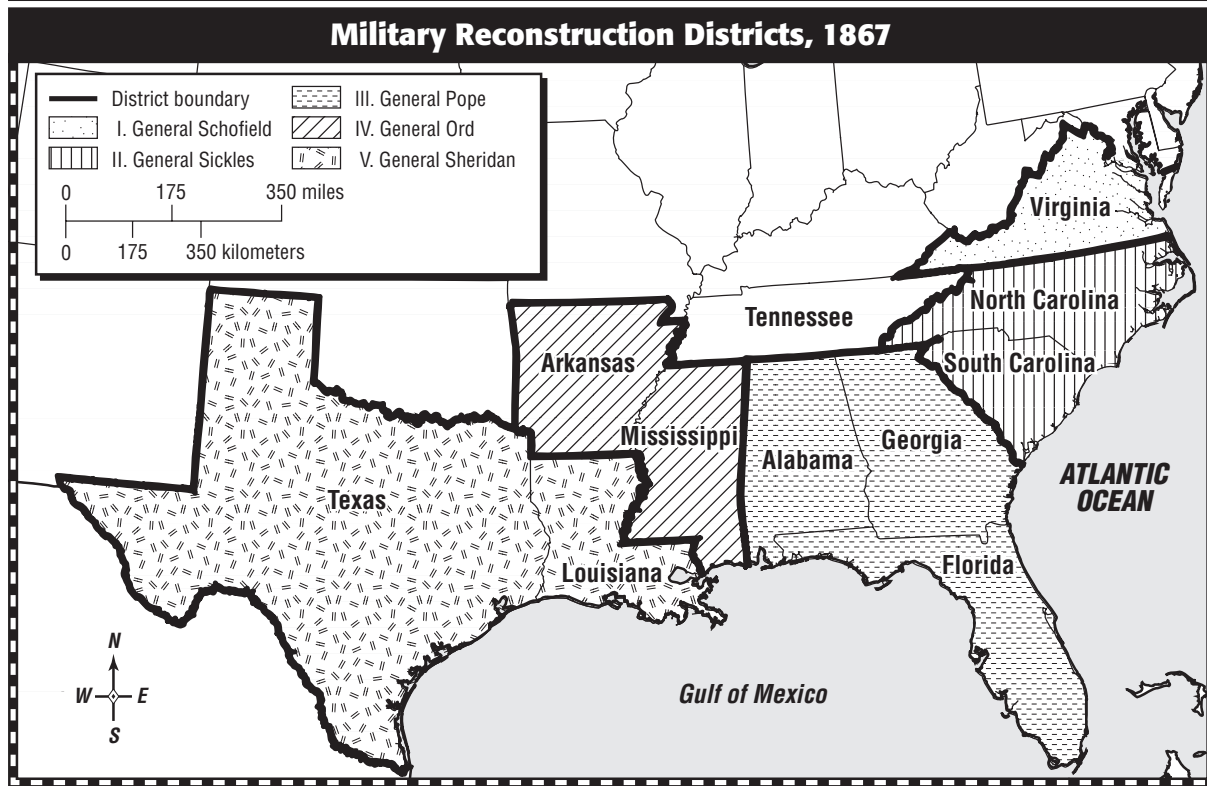


## ★ Enrichment Activity 17-2



### Military Districts

Under the First Reconstruction Act of 1867, the South was divided into five military districts shown on the map below.



SECTION 17-2

**DIRECTIONS: Reading a Map** Answer the following questions.

- Which district was controlled by General Philip Sheridan? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which general ruled over Arkansas? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many states made up district I? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which general ruled over the greatest number of states? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which Southern state did not fall under a military government? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which states made up district IV? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which states were controlled by General Daniel Sickles? \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity

**DIRECTIONS: Preparing a Reading** What was life like in the South under military rule? Research to find out. Then prepare a dramatic reading to present to the class from the point of view of one of the following: a former Confederate officer, a formerly enslaved person, a Northern soldier, a former abolitionist in the South.