Guided Reading Activity 17-2
Reconstruction Sec 2: Radicals in Control p504-508

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 14th 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?___________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to defeat a president’s veto</td>
<td>A. Ulysses S. Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. divided South into military districts</td>
<td>B. Horatio Seymour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tenure of Office Act</td>
<td>C. override</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 1868 Republican presidential candidate</td>
<td>D. First Reconstruction Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ulysses S. Grant’s opponent</td>
<td>E. threatened president’s power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. black codes</td>
<td>A. urged state legislatures to reject the Fourteenth Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Freedmen’s Bureau bill</td>
<td>B. granted full citizenship to African Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Civil Rights Act of 1866</td>
<td>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”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fourteenth Amendment</td>
<td>D. Secretary of War suspended by President Johnson without Senate approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Andrew Johnson</td>
<td>E. exploited African American workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Radical Reconstruction</td>
<td>F. required the military commanders of Southern districts to begin registering voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. First Reconstruction Act</td>
<td>G. Congress took over Reconstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Second Reconstruction Act</td>
<td>H. allowed special courts to prosecute those who violated the rights of African Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Tenure of Office Act</td>
<td>I. Civil War hero, elected president in 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Edward Stanton</td>
<td>J. divided 10 Southern states into 5 military districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>K. granted full citizenship to all individuals born in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fifteenth Amendment</td>
<td>L. prohibited the president from removing government officials without the Senate’s approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Name ______________________ Date ______________________ Class ______________________

SECTION 17-2
Military Districts

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

Military Reconstruction Districts, 1867

DIRECTIONS: Reading a Map

1. Which district was controlled by General Philip Sheridan? ________
2. Which general ruled over Arkansas? ________
3. How many states made up district I? ________
4. Which general ruled over the greatest number of states? ________
5. Which Southern state did not fall under a military government? ________
6. Which states made up district IV? ________
7. 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.