

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 9: Civil War and Reconstruction

Section 4: Reconstruction in the State

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Andrew _____, the North Carolina native who became president after Abraham Lincoln was _____ in 1865, named Holden temporary _____ of the state in April.
2. _____ refers to the steps taken to restore the _____ states to the Union and rebuild the South.
3. In the election of November 1865, William W. _____ was defeated for governor by Jonathan _____, who had been the state treasurer.
4. The _____ also passed a series of laws that defined the _____ status of newly freed slaves, or _____ as they were called.
5. The laws, soon called _____, allowed the freedmen to be married, to _____ their children, and to own property. However, the same laws _____ freedmen many rights that whites took for granted.
6. As most _____ knew, this was really just _____ rewritten, despite the claims of the Thirteenth Amendment.
7. Congress reinstated a _____ occupation in the South. Congress told North Carolina it would not be _____ to the Union until it rewrote its laws and passed a new _____ to recognize the freedmen as _____.
8. _____ from across the state came to Raleigh in 1868 to write a new state _____. Twenty-three of the delegates were former

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- _____, and half of the white _____ had never before held significant political office.
9. First and foremost, the _____ established the idea of universal _____. In other words, all _____ over the age of twenty-one could _____ regardless of their color or their economic status.
10. Second, the constitution greatly _____ the number of public offices _____ by the people.
11. Third, the constitution _____ that the state provide more _____ for its people. Most importantly, public _____ was no longer optional for the counties. Every community had to provide _____ for its children.
12. The first step of the new legislature was to _____ the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. With that ratification and the new state _____, North Carolina was _____ to the Union in July 1868.
13. Despite being the majority, _____ faced great opposition from the former supporters of the _____, who called themselves Conservatives.
14. The _____ faulted carpetbaggers for _____ the former freedmen into making bad decision for the state.
15. During 1869, the _____ became an active arm of the _____ resistance.
16. The _____ was accused of having committed at least fifteen _____, mostly in the area of Caswell, Alamance, and Orange Counties.

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17. To stop the _____ from taking over key places in the state, Governor _____ declared _____ law, which occurs when military forces are used to keep order.
18. To make the _____, Holden sent state _____ from the western counties under the command of Colonel George _____, who had been a Union officer during the war.
19. _____ called this the Kirk-Holden War, because it seemed as if the _____ was still being fought.
20. The _____ legislature increased its control of the state by getting rid of Governor _____. In 1871, Holden was _____.
21. The _____ then worked to “redeem” the state by undoing as many of the radicals’ _____ as they could.
22. The most important amendments gave the _____ more control over the _____ in the state.
23. The convention also _____ that schools be _____.
24. _____, who had begun to rename themselves Democrats, argued that they were bringing “_____” to the state, that they were saving it from the troubles caused by the radicals.