

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 10: Reconstructing the Nation and the State

Section 1 Political Reconstruction on the National Level

Directions: Use the information from pages 296 - 302 to complete the following.

1. The first efforts to _____ the _____ states back into the _____ were made by President Abraham _____ and Andrew _____.
2. Even before the war ended, Lincoln offered the _____ states a generous plan, hoping to entice some of them to give up the _____.
3. If at least _____ percent of voters would swear _____ to the United States, he would _____ the states.
4. Lincoln and Congress set up the _____ to assist poor _____ (and many poor whites as well).
5. This was the first _____ of the United States _____ to provide direct _____ assistance to citizens.
6. The Bureau provided _____ and _____ services, gave _____ money to help reunite families and set up hundreds of _____ across the South to meet the needs of the freedmen (and poor whites).
7. President Lincoln was _____ only a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, in April 1865, so he had no opportunity to put most of his _____ plan into action.

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8. His _____, Andrew Johnson, was from _____, one of the seceded states, but he had stayed _____ to the United States.
9. Johnson's plan included the appointment of temporary _____ from the South's traditional _____ class, _____ most former Confederate officials, and demanded _____ changes in southern _____.
10. In the fall of 1865, _____ legislatures began passing _____ that placed _____ restrictions on freedmen.
11. These _____ differed from state to state.
12. In most states, job opportunities were limited to work on a _____ or as a house _____.
13. Freedmen could not travel without _____ of their employer or possess _____ unless they owned _____.
14. _____ (persons who appeared to have no work or permanent home) could be _____ or have their labor auctioned off to planters.
15. In South Carolina, any _____ person could _____ a black person _____ of a crime, and blacks were tried in a _____ court system.
16. The _____ of the Black Codes was to _____ between the _____.
17. Whites _____ a system in which blacks enjoyed the same

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_____ and _____ under the law that whites did.

18. Whites feared that blacks would seek _____ for prior
_____ if they were not strictly _____ and
_____.

19. To _____ in Congress and the regular population, the
_____ indicated that the South was trying to
resurrect _____.

20. Those northerners who pushed most for _____ for
freedmen and changes in southern behavior were called _____
Republicans.

21. They were determined not to allow the former _____ states back
into full partnership in the _____ until they demonstrated their willingness
to _____.

22. Congress passed the _____ Act of 1866, which
_____ any state laws — such as the Black Codes — that
_____ on the basis of race.

23. President Johnson _____ the act.

24. The administration of President Johnson, from 1865 to 1869, was strained and
disorderly, partly because he was always at _____ with the Republican
Congress.

25. The House of Representatives _____ him, but his _____ in
the Senate resulted in his _____ the presidency by a _____ -
vote margin.

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26. To **impeach** is to bring _____ against a _____ official who is still in office.
27. In June 1866, Congress passed the _____ Amendment which defines _____ to include _____ Americans.
28. Northern _____ gave the Radical Republicans an even larger _____ in Congress in the election of 1866.
29. They took over Reconstruction from the _____ and placed _____ state governments under temporary _____.
30. With _____ now in control of Reconstruction, all former Confederate states _____ and established new governments by 1868.
31. These new state governments were dominated by _____, carpetbaggers, and _____.
32. _____ was the name given by southern whites to northerners, white or black, who _____ south after the war.
33. _____ was the name given to southern whites who cooperated with blacks and Republicans.
34. Traditional southerners considered them _____ to the white race and to the South.
35. States with the _____ black populations, including South Carolina, were _____ by Republicans until 1877.
36. U. S. _____ troops helped maintain the Republicans in _____ in

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face of fierce opposition by the white _____ minority.

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Section 2 Reconstruction in South Carolina

Directions: Use the information from pages 304 - 312 to complete the following.

1. When the Confederacy _____, President Johnson _____ Benjamin F. Perry as temporary _____ until a new _____ could be written and elections held.
2. Perry _____ the old Confederate state officials to _____ their positions.
3. Other than recommending that the state _____ the Thirteenth Amendment _____ slavery, his brief administration appeared to be a _____ of the "old guard."
4. White _____ were determined that their military _____ should not mean northerners could _____ the southern way of life.
5. The first _____ elected under the new constitution and the first one in history _____ directly by the state's _____, not the _____, was James L. Orr.
6. In the fall of 1865, the General Assembly ratified the _____ Amendment [slavery is ended in the United States], but then proceeded to _____ the Black Codes.
7. The legislature _____ to ratify the _____ Amendment [all persons born in the U. S. are citizens].

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. Ordinary citizens showed resistance by _____ armed night
_____. Patrols that were now used to protect whites' property,
_____ freedmen, and enforce _____
supremacy.
9. It was these _____ and _____ that caused the U. S.
Congress to require new constitutional conventions in South Carolina and the other
southern states.
10. In early 1868 _____ were excited about the new opportunity to have
some _____ over their own _____.
11. In three years, with the help of the _____ government, they had
advanced from slavery to an opportunity for _____
_____.
12. The new constitutional convention of 1868 was composed of seventy-three
_____ and fifty-one _____.
13. The delegates met early in 1868 and completed South Carolina's most remarkable
and most _____.
14. This _____ democracy was to provide _____
voting rights and equal political _____ for all men.
15. For the first time since 1670, a man did not have to _____ property to
_____ office.
16. _____ in the General Assembly was based solely on
_____.

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17. Local people could finally _____ their own officials who could _____ the people to take care of _____ needs.
18. The constitution _____ the first statewide public _____ system in South Carolina — equally available to _____ children.
19. In July 1868, the first general _____ was held.
20. The _____ Party swept almost every office in the state. The majority of those elected were _____.
21. Also in July, the new General Assembly _____ the fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and established _____ across the state.
22. South Carolina had now _____ the _____ of Congress.
23. _____ supervision over the state government _____.
24. The white Carolinians' use of _____ and intimidation _____ after the introduction of the _____ vote and the _____ presence of federal _____.
25. Threats, beating, and _____ of _____ voters and officeholders became routine in _____ South Carolina.
26. Traditional Conservative _____ had no intention of _____ of *their* civilization to a gang of _____, carpetbaggers, and _____ without a fight.
27. The years after 1868 were times of _____ participation by _____ in the _____ life of the state.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

28. The _____ Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, ratified in 1870, _____ the right of African Americans to _____.
29. The Conservatives' condemnation of virtually _____ Republicans as _____, incompetent, low-class, uncouth _____ helped unify white opinion _____ the Reconstruction regime.
30. The _____ (accusations spread deliberately to further a cause or damage an opposing cause) was more easily believable because quite a number of Republican politicians were corrupt and _____.
31. One of the tragedies of the era is that most _____ came to believe the propaganda, causing them to lose enthusiasm for the experiment in a _____ democracy.
32. For many decades, most Americans believe that _____ was imposed by congressmen seeking _____ and was carried out by ignorant and corrupt _____, scalawags, and _____.
33. Those opinions were used to justify subjecting blacks to a system of _____ and _____ (prejudiced treatment of a group) for another hundred years.
34. The truth is that many of the black _____ and _____ were able, educated, and competent. But there were also some that were _____, corrupt and _____.
35. Before Reconstruction only _____ black persons had held any public offices anywhere in the United States.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. By the end of Reconstruction, about two _____ black men had served in various official position in the _____.
37. Many of these black men were local officials, but some were lieutenant governors, _____, and _____.
38. One of the most significant changes the _____ democracy made was the initiation of the state's first _____ public _____ system.
39. Most school were not racially _____. By 1875, _____ than half the school age children were _____.
40. _____ relation were a bit more _____ and _____ integrated _____ Reconstruction, compared to what went before and what came _____.
41. A small professional black _____ developed during Reconstruction. For the first time, blacks could operate in South Carolina as _____, ministers, _____, nurses, and _____.
42. After emancipation, _____ tended to form their own _____ — to express their sense of _____ from white control.
43. Churches became centers of _____ and _____ action within black communities.

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Section 3 The Economy during Reconstruction

Directions: Use the information from pages 314 - 318 to complete the following.

1. The _____ was going through an enormous _____ transition during the Civil War and Reconstruction.
2. The _____ stimulated industry to _____ the necessary arms and supplies.
3. Manufacturing _____ rapidly in the _____, and many fortunes were made from war _____.
4. Much of this money was _____ after the war in more factories and railroads and ships for foreign trade.
5. The _____ government encouraged these developments with _____ of money and land to railroads and industries.
6. During the war, the Union _____ gave vast amounts of public lands for the _____ of the first _____, binding California to the east coast.
7. A new _____ industry came into being to supply railroad _____ and other products of the industrial revolution.
8. The outburst of energy and industry was slowed down temporarily in 1873 by a severe _____ (a serious downturn in the economy).
9. The enormous _____ in the depression of 1873 led to

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- _____ unrest, strikes, _____, and _____.
10. Despite these setbacks, the economy _____ and the industrial growth in the _____ resumed.
11. The _____ remained largely engaged in _____ and generally experienced _____ for several decades after the Civil War.
12. South Carolina's postwar _____ was in total _____, with enormous _____ in towns and cities and on farms and plantations.
13. The main _____ was to get _____ growing again so everyone could be _____ and the economic recovery could begin.
14. The chief _____ was this: landowners had _____ money to _____ laborers, and most workers had no land of their own to _____.
15. Many _____ hoped, and whites _____, that the federal government would _____ the land of former rebels and _____ it to freedmen as small farms.
16. Government _____ and redistribution of the land to the freedman _____ happen.
17. The _____ in Congress were supporters of _____, and most did not favor _____ private properties, even from southern rebels.
18. The Reconstruction state government tried a unique experiment with the South Carolina _____ Commission.
19. The Commission was to _____ large parcels of _____ and sell them

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

as small farms to _____.

20. This promising idea was bogged down in _____ and incompetence at

first.

21. South Carolina, through the Freedmen's Bureau and the Land Commission, managed to distribute _____ to freedmen than any other

_____.

22. Southern landowners and laborers reached a workable _____ called the sharecrop system.

23. Under a _____ **system**, the owner divided his property into _____-size farms, and a laborer's family worked the farm.

24. When the crop was _____, both the _____ and the _____ got a share.

25. Some laborers who could _____ it simply _____ land from the owner.

26. There were several ways to be a _____ **farmer** (a farmer who worked someone else's property).

27. Though the sharecrop system soon restored agricultural _____ to prewar levels, it did not create _____.

28. The system tended to keep the _____ in _____ to the landowners, making it nearly impossible for him to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

29. The sharecrop system was almost always teamed with the _____ - _____ system.

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30. In a **crop-lien system**, the owners and sharecroppers, having no _____, bought supplies on _____ from the country store.
31. The _____ got a lien or _____ on the crop.
32. At harvest time, the merchant was paid _____, then the landowner and sharecropper _____ anything left over.
33. Often there was _____ left over, so the producers started the new year already in _____.
34. One more long-range problem with the crop-lien system was the fact that the _____ / _____ always insisted that the farmer plant a _____ crop.
35. Therefore, instead of encouraging a healthier _____ agriculture, the new system required submission again to King _____.
36. All _____ of citizens found life _____ in the Reconstruction era. Their lives were _____ and their social status threatened by _____ of the slaves.
37. _____ were often overworked by the _____ of men killed in the war, or burdened by men _____ mentally or physically by the war.
38. The _____ network in the state was rebuilt during Reconstruction.
39. The _____ government promoted railroad development with grants and _____ to private companies.
40. These new government _____ increased during Reconstruction

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— requiring higher _____ and inviting political _____.

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Section 4 The Violent End of Reconstruction

Directions: Use the information from pages 319 - 323 to complete the following.

1. Most white Carolinians _____ accepted the _____ Reconstruction government.
2. The Conservative _____ owned most of the state's land, businesses, and wealth and they used that economic _____ to try to control the _____.
3. The Republicans played into the hands of the Democratic _____ by raising the _____ and allowed _____ to come into the administration of the government.
4. The Conservatives justified their opposition to Reconstruction on the need to restore _____ and clean up corruption.
5. The _____ (KKK), which organized in the state in 1868, was a _____ organization that used _____ and violence to influence the _____ of citizens.
6. The _____ was not the only means of _____ Reconstruction, but it was the best _____ and most _____ means for several years.
7. Their targets were _____ active Republicans, usually _____ men.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. The campaign of _____ against _____ increased into general _____ from 1868 to 1871.
9. Governor Scott was _____ to control the violence, which became most serious in the _____.
10. In 1870, he [governor] authorized the _____ of black _____ units to deal with the insurrection.
11. This only _____ the white opposition more.
12. The situation became so serious that _____ passed two KKK Acts that brought the power of the _____ government into the effort to suppress lawlessness.
13. In October 1871, President _____ declared nine counties in the Upcountry to be in a "state of _____."
14. He {Grant} _____ the writ of habeas corpus in those nine counties.
15. _____ is a protection of citizens against _____ and detention without being properly charged with a crime.
16. Though Klan organizations were _____, new groups called "_____ clubs" or "_____ clubs" continued the terror activities.
17. In the election of 1876, the "straight-out" _____ Party nominated Confederate war hero, General Wade _____, for _____.
18. He _____ to want cooperation with all _____, including blacks, and _____ that all citizens' _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ would be respected.

19. The Democratic election campaign known as the _____
Campaign was designed to _____ Republican _____
and impress everyone with Democrats' determination.
20. Everywhere Chamberlain [the current governor] and _____ tried
to campaign, armed Red Shirts showed up demanding equal time to speak.
21. The vote _____ in the November election were not clear , but it was
obvious that both parties were willing to use _____, if necessary to win.
22. The reported total votes for each side were very _____.
23. However, Hampton got _____ votes in Edgefield and Laurens counties than the
total _____ voters in the counties.
24. The _____ commission _____ out the votes of both
counties, giving the election to _____.
25. The state _____ Court _____ that decision, and Hampton
claimed _____.
26. _____ Chamberlain and Hampton were _____ in as governor by
their supporters. For several months, South Carolina had _____ governors
and two _____ — each claiming to be the state's rightful leadership.
27. In the struggle for actual control, _____ held all the key resources.
28. He had the backing of the people who _____ the most _____ and
owned the most _____.
29. Hampton encouraged his _____ to pay 10 percent of their taxes
to _____ government so he would have money to operate on.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

30. Chamberlain's _____ was _____, and most taxpayers were _____ to pay taxes to him.
31. In the meantime, the election for _____ was also in dispute.
32. The states of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana experienced _____ and intimidation, making the actual vote total _____.
33. The Congress appointed a commission to _____ who won each of the disputed states and it was finally determined that Republican Rutherford B. _____ had won the election.
34. To help Democrats accept the bitter disappointment of the outcome of the election, Hayes promised to _____ Reconstruction.
35. The _____ government and the people of the _____ gave up on the effort to _____ South Carolina and _____ the rights of _____ citizens.
36. On April 11, 1877, Chamberlain gave up as governor and took a train to New York and Wade Hampton entered the State House as the only _____.