

GUIDED READING
CHAPTER 13: WEST VIRGINIA AND RECONSTRUCTION
Section 1: Social Changes

Directions: Use the information from pages 479-485 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. As president, Abraham Lincoln wanted desperately to bring some _____ solution to the issue of _____.
2. To that end, he convinced _____ to pass the _____ Amendment on January 31, 1865.
3. On February 3, West Virginia's _____ approved an act that abolished slavery and gave slaves immediate _____.

Freedmen

4. Once the _____ came to an end, one of the first issues faced by the United States government was to make plans for the _____.
5. Most could not _____ or _____. Many ended up in _____, huddled together in _____.
6. In an effort to bring relief to these people, the _____ government established the Bureau of Refugees, _____, and Abandoned _____ in March 1865.
7. The _____ marked the first time in the history of the United States that the federal government gave support to the _____ and _____.
8. The Freedmen's Bureau established _____, furnished _____ and _____ supplies, and protected the freedmen from corrupt _____ contracts.
9. In 1867, the Freedman's Bureau established _____ College in _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Former Confederates

10. In 1863, when West Virginia was admitted to the _____, the Legislature declared that all the property within the state that had belonged to _____ soldiers would be _____ to the state. The law was really unenforceable.
11. West Virginia lawmakers passed a law requiring all eligible voters to take a _____ oath that stated they had never taken up _____ against the _____ or held office in any _____ (Confederate) government during the war.
12. The state passed a constitutional _____ in 1866 taking away _____ rights from all persons who had supported the Confederacy. Within a year, former Confederates were _____.

Efforts to Control Blacks

13. The task of _____ was to bind up the country's wounds and reunite it _____.
14. Southerners lived under the rules and regulations of the northern _____ for _____ years.
15. Former Confederates felt so _____ by Reconstruction that, once they returned to power, they were determined to get _____ and return to the _____ years.
16. The _____ was one of several _____ organizations that tried to keep _____ from exercising their new civil rights.
17. Its members dressed in _____ and _____ so no one would recognize them. They terrorized and intimidated the _____ to keep them from _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

18. Although the Thirteenth Amendment abolished _____, it did not abolish _____.
19. By 1865, most of the _____ states had passed laws, known as _____, that were designed to restrict the _____ of freedmen.
20. Because these codes permitted the _____ of jobless blacks, freedmen were forced to take whatever _____ they could find.
21. Reaction to the Black Codes was fairly _____. Congress overrode a presidential _____ and passed the _____ Act of 1866.
22. This law not only extended _____ to African Americans, but it also gave the _____ government the right and responsibility to _____ any time civil rights were taken away from the newly freed men and women.
23. Both houses of Congress passed the _____ Amendment in June 1866. This amendment granted _____ to the freedmen and forbade any state from denying anyone “equal _____ of the law.”
24. That same year, the _____ Republicans gained control of both houses of _____. They required the southern states to _____ the Fourteenth Amendment before they could _____ the Union.

Special Feature: Storer College

25. When the Civil War ended, there were over 30,000 newly freed _____, many of whom needed an _____.
26. _____ and religious societies were the first to establish schools.
27. The war-torn _____ House became a place where reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught to the children of _____ slaves.
28. John Storer, a _____ living in Maine, offered to donate _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

to anyone who would build a school somewhere in the _____ that would be open to _____ races and genders.

29. Storer College was opened on October 2, _____.

30. The school withstood slander, _____, and _____ interference to shut it down.

31. Eventually, _____ changed.

32. By 1870, Storer was administered as a _____ (teacher-training) academy.

33. It was the only _____ - _____ institution for African Americans in the state of West Virginia.

34. In _____, Storer became a _____-year college and in 1942 awarded its first college _____.

35. Storer College remained a viable institution of higher learning until the _____ Brown v. Board of Education decision by the United States _____ Court.

36. This decision, which declared _____ unconstitutional, resulted in West Virginia discontinuing _____ for the college.

37. Storer _____ its doors on June 30, _____.

38. On March 1, _____, Storer College became part of the _____ National Historical Park.