
GUIDED READING
CHAPTER 13: WEST VIRGINIA AND RECONSTRUCTION
Section 2: Political Changes

Directions: Use the information from pages 486-493 to complete the following statements.

Boundary Disputes

1. Because of a provision in the U.S. _____, all disputes between states must be settled by the U.S. _____.
2. In 1863, _____ and _____ counties voted to become part of West Virginia. After the war, however, _____ sued for the return of the two counties.
3. On March 2, 1866, the U.S. Congress _____ Virginia's claim. But the issue was not settled; Virginia _____ the decision.
4. It was not until 1871 that the U.S. _____ declared that Berkeley and Jefferson counties were part of _____.
5. West Virginia also had to settle boundary disputes with the neighboring states of _____ and _____.
6. The controversy over the West Virginia-Maryland border dated back to the days of _____. _____ . The (U.S. Supreme) Court's decision confirmed the _____ as the starting point of the Maryland-West Virginia border.

The Debt Controversy

7. Money belonging to the State of _____ was given to the _____ Government of the State of Virginia when Francis Pierpont was _____ of the restored state.
8. When West Virginia became a _____, the Restored Government of Virginia gave the new state over _____ to get it on its feet financially.

Name: _____

Date: _____

9. West Virginia's 1863 _____ acknowledged an agreement made at the Second _____ Convention requiring West Virginia to pay a fair share of Virginia's public _____ as of January 1, 1861. The two states, however, could not agree on the _____.
10. The dispute continued until the year _____ when Virginia sued West Virginia. The U.S. Supreme Court decided in _____ favor.
11. The debt was finally paid off when the bonds came due on July 1, _____, almost _____ years after the debt was incurred.

The State Capital

12. Citing the need for a more _____ location, the Legislature first relocated the capital to _____ in 1870.
13. Five years later, the Legislature changed its mind and moved the seat of government back to _____.
14. Shortly after this move, the people of the state were permitted to _____ on a permanent location for the capital. The cities under consideration were _____, _____, and _____.
15. In the election, which was held on August 7, 1877, _____ received 41,243 votes; _____, 29,942; and _____, 8,046.
16. As a result of the popular vote, Governor Henry _____ declared that the state capital would _____ return to Charleston in 1885.

Voting Rights

17. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed on February 27, _____.
18. The amendment stated "The rights of citizens of the United States to _____ shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of _____, _____, or previous condition of _____."

Name: _____

Date: _____

19. A number of states passed specific voting requirements that _____ who could vote.
20. One such law required all voters to pay a _____. Another required each voter to take a _____ test.
21. These laws removed many _____ from the voting lists because a large number of them had little _____ or _____.
22. In an effort to allow _____ whites to vote, some states added a _____ clause to their state constitutions.
23. In the 1868 governor's race, Republican William E. _____ defeated his _____ challenger Johnson N. Camden by a narrow margin.
24. In 1870, Democrat John J. _____ was elected governor.
25. The time was right for W. H. H. _____, state _____ from Pendleton County, to propose an amendment to the state constitution that would give the right to vote to all _____ citizens, except for _____ and _____, regardless of _____.
26. After the passage of the _____ Amendment, pressure for a _____ convention began to increase. Many believed that the constitution of 1863, written by _____, was _____.
27. The following October, the citizens elected _____ delegates, including only _____ Republicans.

The Constitution of 1872

28. The convention met for eighty-four days and produced a document that, with some _____, still provides the _____ for West Virginia's state government.
29. In the executive branch, the _____ would now serve a four-year term but could not serve two _____ terms.

Name: _____

Date: _____

30. In the legislative branch, the term of state _____ was increased to four years, while members of the House of _____ could now serve two-year terms.

31. In the judicial branch, the number of judges on the supreme court increased to _____.

32. At the local level, the _____ form of government was replaced with the old _____ system, and _____ were again in power.

West Virginia Portraits: John J. Jacob

33. John Jeremiah Jacob, West Virginia's _____ governor, was born December 9, 1829. He was the first of West Virginia's governors to be born within the present-day _____ of the state.

34. Jacob worked as an attorney in _____ during the Civil War and returned to _____ County after the war to establish a _____ practice in his hometown.

35. As governor, Jacob supported legislation that eliminated _____ against former _____.

36. During his term, the West Virginia _____ of 1863 was revised.

37. He was permitted to run for a second term. However, his party did not _____ him.

38. Republicans, who had no _____ of their own, talked Jacob into running as an Independent to _____ (Johnson Newlon) Camden.

39. Jacob defeated Camden and became West Virginia's only _____ governor.

40. During his _____ term in office, West Virginia's state government returned to _____.