

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 6: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860 - 1876

Section 3 Reconstruction and Reunion

Directions: Use the information from pages 170 - 180 to complete the following.

1. In Mississippi, there were two phases of _____ (the time of rebuilding the South and restoring southern states to the Union after the Civil War).
2. The first period is known as _____ Reconstruction because the _____ and _____ by which Mississippi would be reconstructed and restored to the Union were implemented by the _____.
3. After President _____ was _____, Vice President _____ became president and continued those policies and procedures.
4. However, _____ and other _____ did _____ cooperate with the president.
5. Eventually, _____ took _____ of Reconstruction and _____ the Reconstruction _____ that _____ (took away the vote from) most southern whites and conferred the rights of full _____ on the former _____.
6. _____ Mississippians _____ the rights of full citizenship for blacks.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. After regaining control of _____ government in 1876, they [Mississippians] established a one-party system and racial _____.
8. When Lincoln initiated Reconstruction, he issued a proclamation of _____ (pardon granted to a large group of individuals) to all _____ who would swear an _____ of _____ to the United States.
9. Under Lincoln's plan, a Confederate _____ would be _____ to the Union if _____ percent of its _____ took the oath of allegiance and formed a state _____ that promised to be _____ to the _____.
10. President _____ wanted to _____ Mississippi and other southern states to the Union as _____ and as easily possible.
11. President Johnson _____ William L. _____ provisional _____ of Mississippi.
12. President Johnson _____ Governor Sharkey to assemble a constitutional _____ in Jackson to _____ the Ordinance of _____ and to extend the rights of full citizenship to former slaves, who were then identified as _____.
13. The convention _____ secession but declared that it would leave the _____ of _____ for freedmen to the _____ that would convene on October 16, 1865.
14. The problems facing the Mississippi legislators in 1865 not only included economic and physical recovery, but they also had to deal with the fact that _____ slaves were _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

15. The status of _____ in America had not been determined. They were _____, but were they citizens _____ to the same _____ as _____ citizens?
16. After much discussion, debate, _____, and compromise, the Mississippi legislature passed the _____, a set of _____ that governed and _____ the _____ of freedmen in Mississippi.
17. In addition to _____ the Black Codes, the Mississippi legislature also _____ to _____ the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which _____ slavery.
18. When other former Confederate states also _____ the Thirteenth Amendment and _____ to give freedmen the _____ of citizenship, the United States _____ passed the _____ Acts.
19. These laws _____ the Presidential Plan and transferred the authority for reconstructing the former Confederate states to _____.
20. After President Johnson tried to _____ the implementation of the Reconstruction Acts, _____ impeached the president in 1868.
21. _____ is a formal charge brought against an elected official.
22. The Reconstruction Acts divided the South into five _____ districts, each of which was placed under a _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

23. _____ Mississippians who joined the _____ Party and _____ the rights of citizenship for _____ were called _____ by Mississippians who _____ racial equality.
24. Another group of loyal men were _____ (northerners who remained in the south or moved to the South after the war).
25. Some carpetbaggers were _____ politicians, but most were conscientious public officials.
26. The third category of loyal men [loyal to the United States] were _____ Mississippians.
27. Most black _____ were honest and diligent in the _____ of their duties, and their jobs were made even more _____ by _____ who often _____ to _____ with black politicians.
28. The Reconstruction Acts _____ Mississippi to adopt a new state _____, the Mississippi Constitution of 1868, that _____ blacks _____ and _____ under the law.
29. The state was also required to conduct an _____ of _____ and _____ officials.
30. President Ulysses S. Grant signed the resolution on February 23, 1870, _____ Mississippi to its proper relations within the _____.
31. The most important _____ of Reconstruction was the establishment of a _____ system of public _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

32. As the opposition to _____ intensified, several _____ were formed among _____ Mississippians to _____ blacks from _____ school and to intimidate northern teachers.
33. The most prominent of these groups was the _____, a secret organization with special handshakes, passwords, and disguises to hide their identity.
34. At first, _____ Klansmen rode through the countryside at night _____ and hollering.
35. When those scare tactics did not prove effective, a _____ element took over the Klan and resorted to _____.
36. The _____ of Reconstruction in Mississippi was the _____ of Governor Adelbert _____ in 1873.
37. In the summer of 1874, during city elections in Vicksburg, _____ disturbances were frequent and eventually culminated in a full-scale _____.
38. The _____ riot occurred after a predominantly _____ grand _____ the black sheriff and several other county officials.
39. Because of the extensive _____ during the campaign, the election of 1875 is known as the "Revolution of 1875."
40. Governor Ames activated several companies of the state _____ to maintain law and order.
41. However, because most of the militia companies were composed of _____,

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

this action intensified _____.

42. The state was on the brink of _____.

43. After Governor Ames _____ the militia, _____ officials drew the "_____ line" and devised a _____ that would guarantee _____ in the fall elections.

44. The Democratic strategy was known as the _____ Plan.

45. The Democrats [who had gained a two-thirds majority in the state House of Representatives] had the votes necessary to _____ and _____ Republican officials they _____ to be corrupt or incompetent.

46. After the Revolution of 1875, the _____ Party _____ all statewide offices and most county and municipal governments.

47. To minimize the _____ of blacks in congressional elections, the Democratic legislature placed all the _____ majority _____ along the Mississippi River in the Sixth Congressional district, which became known as the _____ District.

48. The Democratic leaders who _____ and _____ the Revolution of 1875 were called _____.