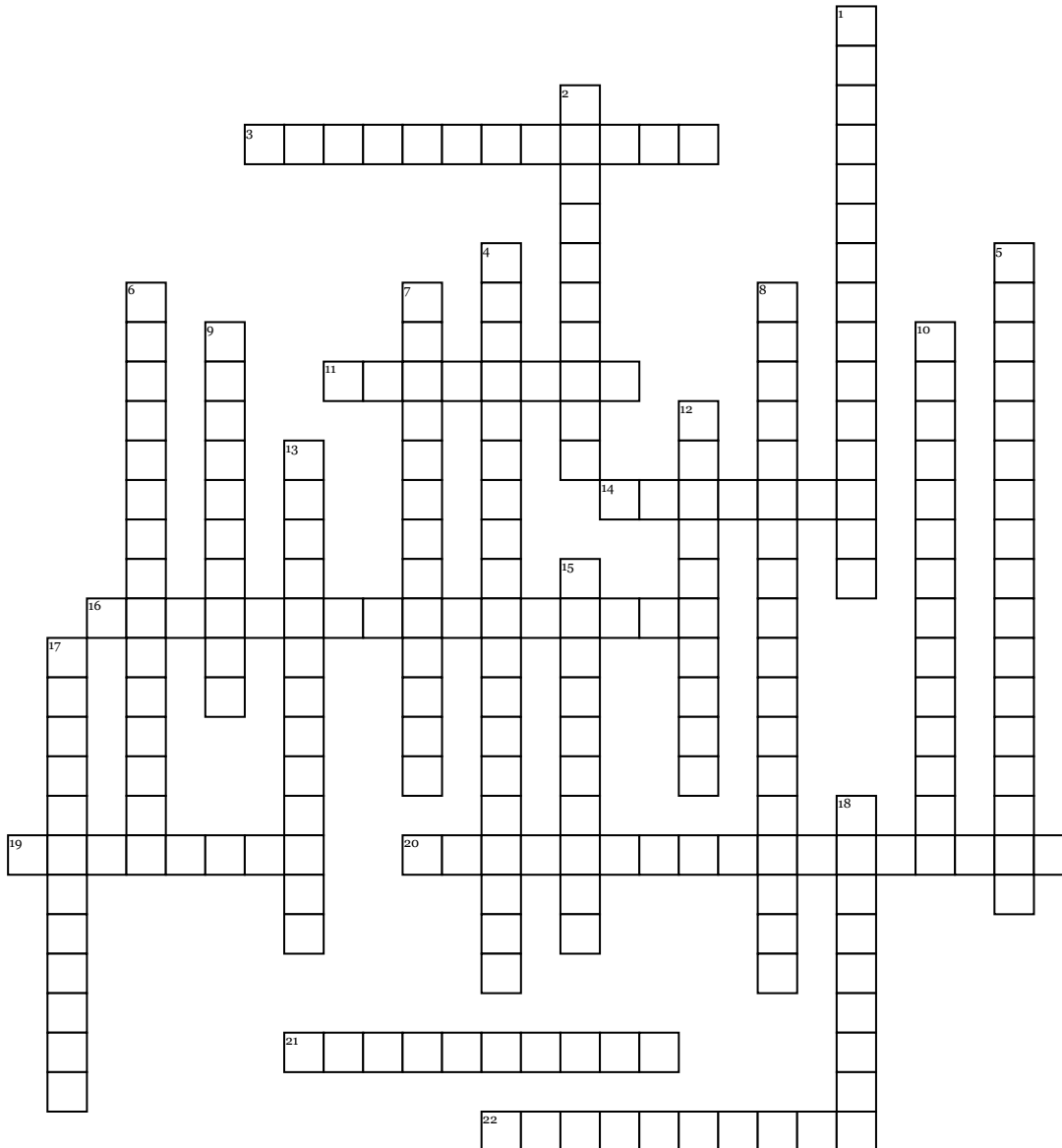


Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Reconstruction Crossword



Across

- 3. Secretary of State, William Seward, signed a treaty with Russia that bought Alaska for 7.2 million. It was supported by Congress because of Russia's support for the North during the Civil War.
- 11. Largely former slave owners who were the bitterest opponents of the Republican program in the South. Staged a major counterrevolution to "redeem" the south by taking back southern state governments. Their foundation rested on the idea of racism and white supremacy. Redeemer governments waged and aggressive assault on African Americans.
- 14. a system in which debtors are held in servitude, to labor for their creditors
- 16. Pennsylvania congressman who led the Radical Republican faction in the House of Representatives during and after the Civil War, advocating for abolition and later, the extension of civil rights to freed blacks. He also called for land redistribution as a means to break the power of the planter elite and provide African Americans with the economic means to sustain their newfound independence.
- 19. a white Southerner who supported Republican Reconstruction after the Civil War.
- 20. Divided the south into 5 military districts, each commanded by a Union general and policed by union soldiers. Martial regime had dubious legality - Supreme Ct ruled in Ex parte Milligan that military tribunals could not try civilians.
- 21. White-supremacist group formed by six former Confederate officers after the Civil War. Name is essentially Greek for "Circle of Friends". Group eventually turned to terrorist attacks on blacks. The original group was disbanded in 1869, but was later resurrected by white supremacists in 1915.

- 22. Constitutional amendment that extended civil rights to freedmen and prohibited States from taking away such rights without due process.

Down

- 1. Congress created this program that would help freedmen integrate into a free society by providing food, clothing, medical care and education to both white and black refugees.
- 2. A legislative maneuver in federal lawmaking that allows the President to indirectly veto a bill by figuratively "carrying it in his pocket" until the deadline for signing it has passed.
- 4. saw Reconstruction as a practical matter of restoring states into the Union and keeping the former Confederates out of government. They favored states' rights and opposed direct federal involvement in peoples' lives. Lincoln was a Moderate Republican. Less extreme than the radicals in planning and views.
- 5. Required the President to seek approval from the Senate before removing appointees. When Andrew Johnson removed his secretary of war in violation of the act, he was impeached by the house but remained in office when the Senate fell one vote short of removing him.
- 6. Passed over Andrew Johnson's veto, the bill aimed to counteract the Black Codes by conferring citizenship on African Americans and making it a crime to deprive blacks of their rights to sue, testify in court, or hold property.
- 7. passed by congressional republicans in response to Lincoln's "10 percent" reconstruction plan. It required that 50 percent of the state white men voters pledge allegiance to the union and to set stronger safeguards for emancipation.

- 8. A loose faction of American politicians within the Republican Party from about 1854 (before the American Civil War) until the end of Reconstruction in 1877. The group believed the South should be harshly punished and thought that Lincoln was sometimes too compassionate towards the South.
- 9. Prohibited blacks from renting land or borrowing money to buy land. Placed Freedmen into a form of semibondage by forcing them as vagrants to sign work contracts. Prohibited blacks to testify against whites in court. It made people question who really won the war.
- 10. a state could be reintegrated into the Union when 10 percent of the 1860 vote count from that state had taken an oath of allegiance to the U.S. and pledged to abide by emancipation
- 12. African-Americans who migrated to Kansas during the Reconstruction era of American history.
- 13. A derogatory term applied to Northerners who migrated south during the Reconstruction to take advantage of opportunities to advance their own fortunes by buying up land from desperate Southerners and by manipulating new black voters to obtain lucrative government contracts.
- 15. Officially abolished slavery and involuntary servitude. Adopted in 1865, it was one of the first Reconstruction Amendments. Many saw the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 as a temporary war measure. The proclamation was a use of war powers, and thus did not officially abolish slavery.
- 17. an agricultural system in which a tenant receives land, tools, and seed on credit and pledges in return a share of the crop to the creditor
- 18. No one could be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or having been a slave. It was to prevent states from amending their constitutions to deny black suffrage.