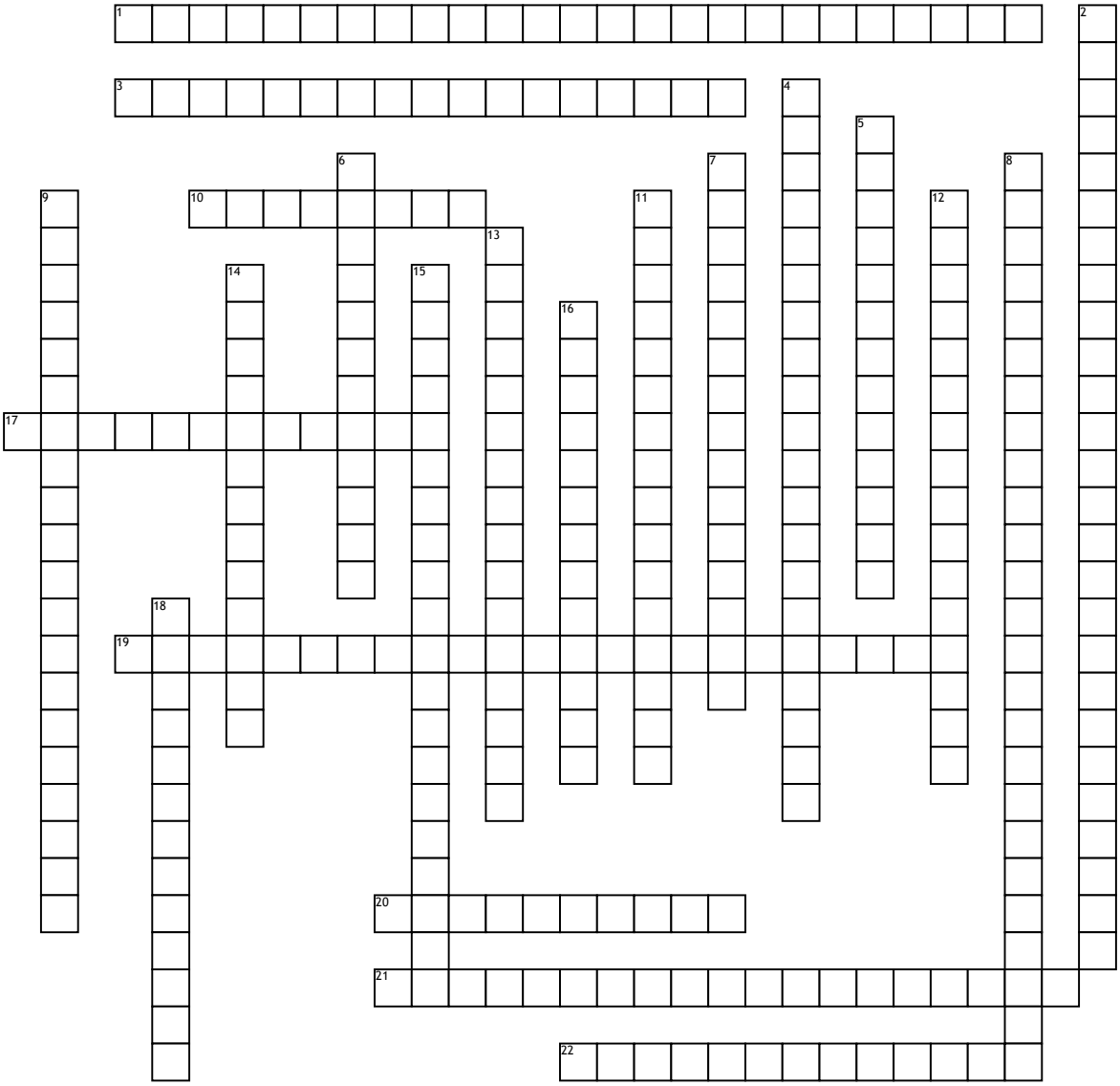
Name: _____ Date: _____

Reconstruction Puzzle



Across

1. gave supreme power to the five Union generals overseeing Reconstruction in the five districts of the South. Each district included several former states of the Confederacy, with the exception of Tennessee, which was never under military rule.

3. Law forbidding the president to remove civil officers without senatorial consent.

10. white Southerners who supported Reconstruction after the American Civil War

17. an oath promoted by Radical Republicans and opposed by President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War. The Republicans intended to prevent political activity of ex-Confederate soldiers and supporters by requiring all voters and officials to swear they had never supported the Confederacy

19. an Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of this unionpermitted federal oversight of local and state elections if any two citizens in a town with more than twenty thousand inhabitants desired it.

20. Restrictive laws designed to limit the freedom of African Americans and ensure their availability as a cheap labor force after slavery was abolished during the Civil War.

21. a plan of Reconstruction that gave the white South a free hand in regulating the transition from slavery to freedom and offered no role to blacks in the politics of the South.

22. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Down

2. supplemented the First Reconstruction Act. ... Also, altered the First in the method of counting votes. In the First Reconstruction Act, the ratification of the constitution required a majority of all registered voters.

4. also known as the Civil Rights Act of 1870 or First Ku Klux Klan Act, or Force Act was a United States federal law written to empower the President with the legal authority to enforce the first section of the Fifteenth Amendment throughout the United

5. This so-called Reconstruction Amendment prohibits the states from depriving any person of "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law" and from denying anyone within a state's jurisdiction equal protection under the law.

6. a derogatory term applied by former Confederates to any person from the Northern United States who came to the Southern states after the American Civil War

7. eferred to as the GOP (Grand Old Party), is one of the two major political parties in the United States; the other is its historic rival, the Democratic Party.

8. divided the South into five conquered districts, each of which would be governed by the U.S. military until a new government was established. Republicans also specified that states would have to enfranchise former slaves before readmission to the Union.

9. a United States federal law enacted to break the cycle of debt during the Reconstruction following the American Civil War. Prior to this act, blacks and whites alike were having trouble buying land. Sharecropping and tenant farming had become ways of life.

11. this person as its candidate for the presidency in 1876, where he won through the Compromise of 1877 that officially ended the Reconstruction Era by leaving the South to govern itself.

12. an informal, unwritten deal that settled the intensely disputed 1876 U.S. presidential election. It resulted in the United States federal government pulling the last troops out of the South, and formally ended the Reconstruction Era.

13. required Johnson to issue all military orders through the General of the Army (at that time General Ulysses S. Grant) instead of dealing directly with military governors in the South.

14. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

15. Reconstruction plan that included the Ten-Percent Plan,which specified that a southern state could be readmitted into the Union once 10 percent of its voters (from the voter rolls for the election of 1860) swore an oath of allegiance to the Union.

16. is an Act of the United States Congress which empowered the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus to combat the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and other white supremacy organizations.

18. a form of agriculture in which a landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a share of the crops produced on their portion of land

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