

GA Studies: Reconstruction

CLOZE Notes I

Reconstruction

- Reconstruction means to _____.
- It is the name given to the time period _____, from 1867 to 1877.
- During Reconstruction, Georgia and other Southern states needed to be rebuilt and brought _____.

Georgia

- 1865 was a _____ across the South, particularly in Georgia.
- The state's government had collapsed and the _____ in Washington D.C.
- Confederate soldiers returned from the war to find their plantations and farms _____.
- Many were hungry, _____, or even homeless.
- Recovery was difficult as Georgians lacked the _____ the state's infrastructure (railroads, factories, farms, etc.).
- The Civil War had destroyed Georgia's _____ and Georgians were not sure how to revamp their farms without using free (slave) labor.

Farming

- Freed slaves in Georgia and other Southern states needed to _____ in order to feed their families.
- They _____ and became either sharecroppers or tenant farmers.
- Freed slaves knew how to grow crops, and landowners _____.

Sharecropping

- In the sharecropping arrangement, the owner would _____ a place to live, his seeds, and farm equipment.
- Sharecroppers received _____, just a small share of the crops.
- Because the worker had no money for rent, he would give the owner a _____, plus extra for the cost of rent and supplies.
- The workers had little hope of ever owning land because they _____.

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CLOZE Notes 2

Tenant Farmers

- Tenant farmers made similar arrangements with landowners where they _____ of land.
- However, unlike sharecroppers, tenant farmers often owned animals, equipment, and supplies, so they received _____.
- Even so, after money was deducted for rent, there was _____ for the farmer.
- It was _____ as a sharecropper or tenant farmer.

Cotton

- The Civil War hurt Georgia's _____.
- Agriculture experts urged farmers to grow other crops besides cotton, but there was still a _____ for cotton in the North and Europe.
- Georgia farmers worked hard to harvest more cotton since prices _____.

The North

- The North's _____ heavily depended on cotton produced in the South.
- Northerners had a lot to gain by _____ rebuild its agriculture.
- Many Northern investors _____ to rebuild farms, cotton mills, and railroads across the South in order to quicken the region's recovery.

Freedmen's Bureau

- Some Northerners came to the South to _____ black slaves who were uneducated and unemployed.
- The U.S. government established the _____ in 1865, which gave food, clothing, medicine, and other supplies to freed slaves.
- The Freedmen's Bureau established more than _____.
- It also helped freed slaves with _____.
- The bureau also helped poor whites, many of whom _____ in the war.

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CLOZE Notes 3

Education

- Georgia had a _____ of freed black slaves (who were uneducated and unemployed) than any other state.
- Educating slaves was _____ prior to the Civil War.
- The first school for blacks opened in an old _____ slave mart in 1865.
- The Freedmen's Bureau created the first _____ for blacks and whites in the state and set the stage for Georgia's modern public school system.
- It established Clarke Atlanta University and _____.

Criticism

- Unfortunately, many Georgians did not welcome the work of the Freedmen's Bureau and _____ for helping blacks.
- White Southerners did not want blacks to become educated because they feared educated blacks would want _____.
- They did not want blacks _____.

Voters

- Many white Southerners believed that the freed slaves were inferior and unable to _____.
- At this time, there were _____ eligible African American voters in the South.
- By 1867, _____ of Georgia's black adult males became registered voters.

Government

- For a brief period during Reconstruction, Freedmen were given _____ than they had ever had (and would not have again for 100 years).
- With this freedom, _____ were elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1867.
- This was a major victory because they could _____ of all African Americans in Georgia.

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CLOZE Notes 4

Turner

- Among the delegates was _____, an educated minister who had served as the first black chaplain in the U.S. Army.
- Turner was elected to the _____ in the 1968 election for the Georgia Assembly.

Objections

- Black legislators faced _____ from white citizens and politicians.
- Over 25% were threatened, _____, or jailed during their term as legislators.
- Many _____ that Georgia's Constitution denied blacks the right to hold political office.

Expelled

- In 1868, Georgia's black legislators _____.
- Henry McNeal Turner _____ against the removal, but no one listened.
- Soon after his speech, Turner began receiving _____ from the Ku Klux Klan, a hate group determined to keep blacks from having equal rights.

Ku Klux Klan

- The first Ku Klux Klan began in 1867 as a _____ for former confederate soldiers, but it quickly became more political and violent.
- The _____ to frighten African-Americans and keep them from exercising their civil rights.
- Klansmen dressed up in white sheets and hooded masks and would _____ (and whites who tried to help them) at night.
- The Ku Klux Klan used tactics of intimidation, _____, and murder in hopes of establishing social control over African Americans and their white allies.
- The Klan spread terror throughout Georgia, and white supremacy and _____ became the norm for several decades.

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CLOZE Notes 5

CONFLICT OVER RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Readmission

- After the Civil War, it was obvious that Southern states had to be admitted back into the Union, but _____ on the best way to do so.
- President Lincoln wanted to be as _____ to Southern states and let them back in quickly.
- Lincoln's plan was simple and _____ from the Southern states in order to rejoin.

Lincoln's Plan

- President _____ for rebuilding the South had three parts:
- First, one-tenth of the people in the state had to take an _____ the U.S. Constitution.
- Second, the state had to _____ with a new constitution.
- Third, the state had to _____.

Congress' Plan

- While Lincoln wanted to be fair to the South, many _____ felt that Lincoln's plan was too lenient.
- They felt that Southern states _____ for their actions during the Civil War and the readmission process should be long and difficult.
- In July 1864, the Radical Republicans passed the _____.
- This was stricter and required the _____ to take a loyalty oath to the Union.
- Lincoln _____ and rejected their plan.

Johnson

- In April 1865, President Lincoln was _____ and Vice President Andrew Johnson took over the presidency.
- President _____ to carrying out Lincoln's Reconstruction plan and made very few changes.

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CLOZE Notes 6

Johnson's Plan

- President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction was _____ than Lincoln's.
- It said that Southern states could come back into the Union if they _____ Amendment.
- Johnson made sure that the 13th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in _____.

13th Amendment

- The 13th Amendment _____ in the United States.
- It _____ in the US and any of its territories.
- President Johnson said that once the amendment passed, Southern states _____ into the Union.
- _____ with Johnson.

14th Amendment

- In 1868, Congress passed the 14th Amendment, which made all _____ of the United States.
- It _____ to all persons born in the United States, and it guaranteed all citizens equal rights under the law.
- At first, Tennessee was the only Southern state to approve it, but Congress told the Southern states they must approve it _____ to the Union.

15th Amendment

- In February 1870, the _____ to the U.S. Constitution was ratified.
- It declared that no citizen of the United States could be denied the _____ on account of race, color, or previous servitude.
- The 15th Amendment granted the right to vote to all male citizens, and African Americans could now vote and _____.

You Are There... Diary

Directions: Write a diary entry from the perspective of a freed slave working as a sharecropper or tenant farmer in Georgia. Write about the challenges you face on a typical day during Reconstruction, including information on the Freedmen's Bureau and/or the Ku Klux Klan. Remember, a diary entry should include your thoughts and feelings.

Dear Journal,

[illegible]

Freedmen's Bureau Business Card

Directions: Create a business card for a worker in the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction. Include the person's job description, awards or honors, and past experiences on the card. Also, create a logo (symbol) and a catchy symbol.

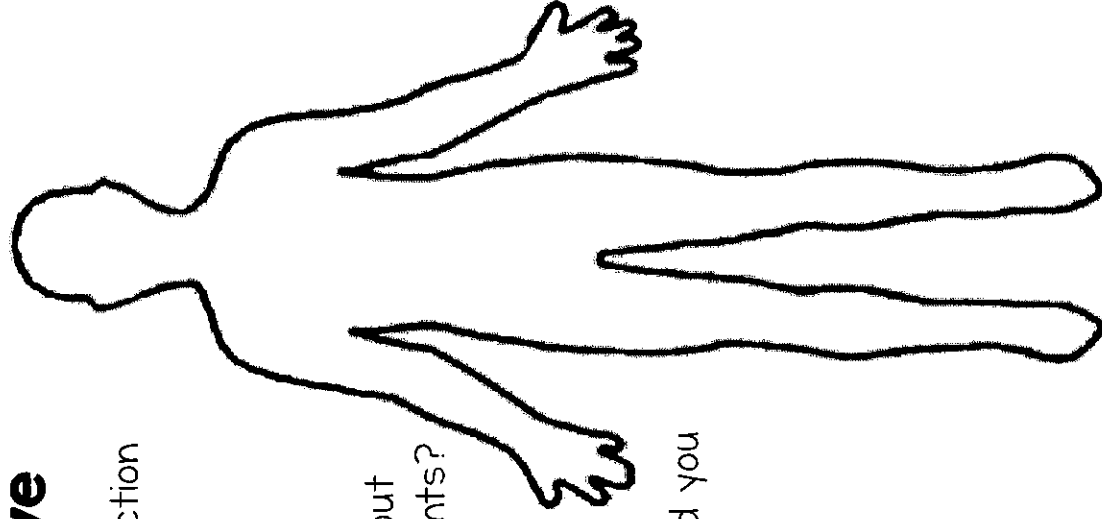
<p>Description:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Awards:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Company: _____</p> <p>Email: _____</p>	<p>Logo</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Slogan:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Reconstruction Caricatures

Directions: Create a caricature for former slave and a plantation owner during Reconstruction. Draw clothing and belongings/items on each person that represents the person's situation during Reconstruction.

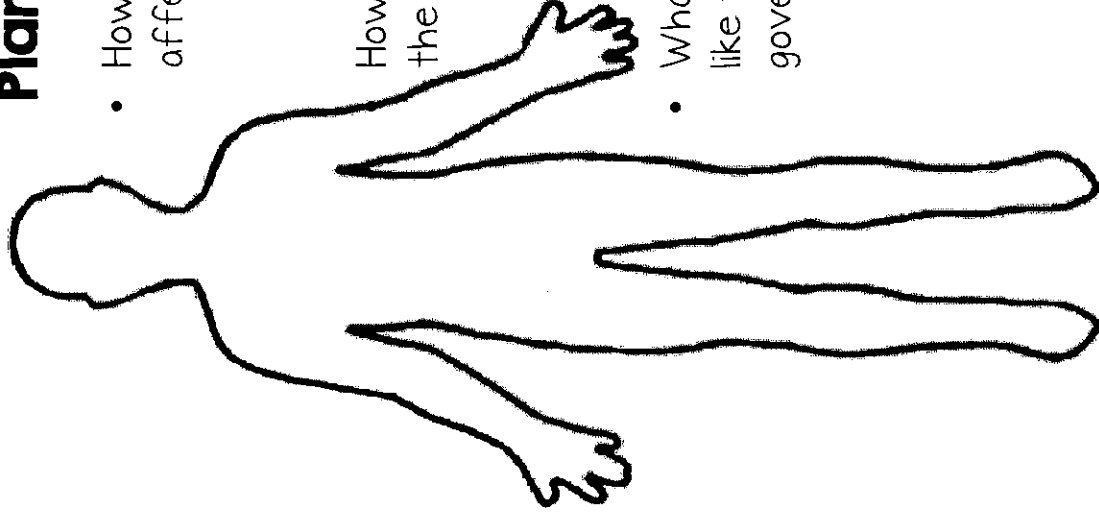
Former Slave

- How has Reconstruction affected your life?
- How do you feel about the new Amendments?
- What changes would you like to see in the government?



Plantation Owner

- How has Reconstruction affected your life?
- How do you feel about the new Amendments?
- What changes would you like to see in the government?



RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Compare and Contrast

Directions: Compare and contrast the Freedmen's Bureau and the Ku Klux Klan. Include the goals and outcomes of each group.

**Ku Klux
Klan**

**Freedmen's
Bureau**