

Chapter 17 Scavenger Hunt (pgs. 500-520)

1. The period after the Civil War during which the South was to be rebuilt is called ____.
2. The ____ ____ in Congress disagreed with Lincoln's post-Civil War policies and instead favored tougher measures.
3. The ____ ____ was an agency created to help African Americans make the transition to freedom.
4. ____ ____ was the only Southern senator to support the Union during the Civil War.
5. The ____ ____ abolished slavery throughout the United States.
6. Due to disagreements over reorganization of Southern governments, ____ refused to seat newly elected Southern representatives.
7. President Johnson claimed the Congressional laws entailing stricter guidelines for Southern governments were ____ because the standing Congress lacked representatives from all states.
8. The 14th Amendment granted ____ citizenship to all individuals born in the U.S.
9. Native Americans did not become U.S. ____ until 1924.
10. The ____ ____ ____ divided the 10 Southern states into 5 military districts, each overseen by a military commander.
11. The Tenure of Office Act prohibited the president from removing ____ ____, even those within his own cabinet.
12. President Andrew Johnson escaped impeachment by ____ vote.
13. The 15th Amendment prevented the state and federal governments from denying any male citizen the right to ____.
14. Hiram Revels and Blanche Bruce were both African American ____ who served after the Civil War.
15. Southern whites that supported Northern policies following the Civil War were sometimes derisively referred to as ____ by other angry whites.
16. Groups such as the Ku Klux Klan used ____ in an effort to disable Republican efforts in the South.

17. Most freed slaves who remained in the South worked as ____, where they split their crop with the landowner.
18. Southerners disliked the “____ ____,” which entailed the use of troops to support federal government policies.
19. Following the Amnesty Act, the KKK and other groups helped the ____ Party take power by scaring off Republican voters.
20. The ____ of ____ settled the 1876 election debate by removing federal troops from the South in exchange for a promise by Democrats to protect African American rights.
21. Southern Democrats called ____ took pride in “saving” the South from Northern interference and went about eliminating many social services, including public education.
22. ____ grew in the South following the Civil War, with advances being made in textiles, lumber, tobacco, and iron.
23. The miles of railroad track in the South more than ____ between 1880 and 1890.
24. Many Southern states resorted to poll taxes, literacy tests, and even grandfather clauses to keep many ____ ____ from voting.
25. Segregation was maintained in Southern society by laws known as the ____ ____ laws, and was upheld in Plessy v. Ferguson.