

**★ Reteaching Activity 10**

**Reconstruction, 1865–1877**

The Union victory freed enslaved African Americans and preserved the Union. During the Reconstruction period, Congress disagreed about the terms for readmitting Confederate states to the Union. Northerners disapproved of the South’s continued attempts to limit the rights of freedmen. Southerners resented the carpetbaggers, scalawags, and others who sought to revolutionize their society.

**DIRECTIONS:** Listed below are individuals, groups, or political acts that played a role in shaping the South during Reconstruction. Match each with its description. Then briefly explain its significance to the South after the Civil War.

- Sharecroppers
- Ku Klux Klan
- Fifteenth Amendment
- Freedmen’s Bureau
- Compromise of 1877
- Military Reconstruction Act
- Black codes
- Radical Republicans

1. \_\_\_\_\_ : redeemed the South for the Southern Democrats  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ : worked an owner’s land and received part of the crops in return  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ : advocated greater rights of freedmen and punishment for South  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ : instituted to severely limit rights of African Americans  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ : assisted poor Southern families with food, clothing, education  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ : divided former Confederacy into five military districts  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ : gave African American men the right to vote  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ : organized to reinstate Democratic Party rule in the South  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. **Critical Thinking** State one main advantage African Americans enjoyed during Reconstruction that they fought to regain during the civil rights movement in the 1950s.