

<p>The period of time between 1865 and 1877 in which Americans worked to bring the North and South together again.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction that called for ten percent of the state voters to take an oath of loyalty to the U.S. and provided amnesty for most Confederates.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>
<p>Congress's plan for Reconstruction that called for fifty percent of voters to swear loyalty to the U.S. and anyone that voluntarily fought for the Confederacy would not be able to vote.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>	<p>A group pardon or forgiveness with no penalty.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>
<p>Enslaved people who had been freed by the Civil War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>	<p>The government agency established by Congress in 1865 to provide emergency relief to those displaced by the war and to provide assistance to former slaves primarily through education.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>
<p>The man that assassinated President Lincoln on April 14, 1865 – only five days after General Lee had surrendered.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>	<p>The enforced separation of races in public places.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.1</p>

<p>Laws used by southern states to control African Americans immediately following the Civil War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>	<p>The amendment to the Constitution passed in 1865 that abolished slavery throughout the nation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>
<p>The amendment to the Constitution passed in 1868 that made African-Americans citizens of the U.S. and denied states the power to pass laws that take away a citizen's rights.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>	<p>Southern whites who had opposed secession prior to the Civil War and supported the Republicans during Reconstruction. (Traitors to the South)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>
<p>A name given by southerners to northern whites who went south to start businesses or pursue political office after the Civil War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>	<p>The bringing of formal charges against a public official.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>
<p>The amendment to the Constitution passed in 1869 that granted African American men the right to vote.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>	<p>The southern conservative group that used intimidation and violence to keep African Americans from voting and gaining political power.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>

<p>The period of time between 1867 and 1877 that Congress controlled Reconstruction in the South and African American rights were greatly extended.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>	<p>The law that removed the governments of any southern state that refused to ratify the 14th Amendment, imposed military rule on those states, and required them to ratify the 14th Amendment and let African Americans vote before returning to the Union.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.2</p>
<p>The method used by southerners to keep freedmen from voting by giving a test to see if a person could read and write before they could vote.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.3</p>	<p>The law created by southerners to allow illiterate white men to vote without taking a literacy test because their father or grandfather had been eligible to vote.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.3</p>
<p>The enforced separation of races in public places.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.3</p>	<p>The network of laws created by southern states that prohibited the mixing of races in almost every aspect of life.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.3</p>
<p>The Supreme Court case in 1896 that upheld segregation laws. The Court said a law could require "separate" facilities, so long as they were "equal."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.3</p>	<p>The system of labor that replaced slavery in the South after the Civil War. Laborers worked the land for the farmer who owns it, in exchange for a share of the value of the crop.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">16.3</p>

The event that led directly to the end of Reconstruction after a "corrupt bargain" was reached allowing Rutherford B. Hayes to become president when he promised to pull federal troops out of the South.

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The method used by southerners to keep freedmen from voting by imposing a tax or fee on a person in order to vote.

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