

USII.3 Flyswatter questions:

1. He urged Southerners to reconcile at the end of the war and reunite as Americans when some wanted to continue to fight. Lee
2. Federal troops were removed after this event. Election of 1876
3. The amendment that ensures all citizens the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 15th Amendment
4. The period after the Civil War during which African Americans were given land, voting rights, and held public office. Reconstruction
5. Southerners resented these Northerners who took advantage of the South during Reconstruction. Carpetbagger
6. His Reconstruction plan called for reconciliation. Lincoln
7. This group of people could not hold office during Reconstruction. Southern military leaders
8. This was the closest presidential race in history. Election of 1876
9. This agency assisted former slave in obtaining relief, land, jobs, fair treatment, and education. Freedman's Bureau
10. He fought for adoption of constitutional amendments that guaranteed voting right. Douglass
11. Any code of law that limited the rights of former slaves after the Civil War. Black codes
12. He became president of Washington College, which is now known as Washington and Lee University. Lee
13. The amendment that bans slavery in the United States and any of its territories. 13th Amendment
14. This Northerner came to the South during Reconstruction without any permanent interest in improving the South. Carpetbagger
15. This set of laws got its name from an African American minstrel character in a song and dance act. Jim Crow
16. This authorized the use of federal troops for its enforcement. Civil Rights Act of 1866.
17. He was a powerful voice for human rights and civil liberties for all. Douglass
18. The period after the Civil War during which the eleven Confederate states that had seceded were controlled by the federal government to establish political, social, and economic fairness. Reconstruction.

19. These white Southerners helped the North rebuild the South during Reconstruction. Scalawag
20. He thought that preservation of the Union was more important than punishing the South. Lincoln
21. The most important action by Congress towards protecting the rights of the Freedmen during Reconstruction. Civil Rights Act of 1866.
22. Disputes over voting during this event led to the Compromise of 1877 which ultimately pushed African Americans out of power and into the racially segregated era of Jim Crow laws. Election of 1876
23. This person received a nickname because of the one suitcase they carried with them to the South. Carpetbagger
24. The time period from 1865 to 1877. Reconstruction
25. A government agency set up during Reconstruction to assist freed slaves. Freedman's Bureau
26. This was the systematic Southern practice of discriminating against African Americans. Jim Crow
27. The amendment that grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States and guarantees them equal protection under the law. 14th Amendment