

Founding Ideals & Reconstruction Test
Study Guide

- 1.) Declaration of Independence:
 - a.) Where does the government get its power from? **The Governed**
 - b.) Who was the main author of the document? **Thomas Jefferson**
- 2.) What is an ideal and what are the five ideals our country was formed upon?
-Opportunity, Democracy, Rights, Equality, Liberty
- 3.) What are natural rights?
-Rights guaranteed to every person by just being born
- 4.) What was Congress trying to achieve through the Reconstruction?
-To create equality for all races and provide opportunities for former slaves
- 5.) Explain Black Codes
-Southern state laws intended to restrict the rights of African Americans
- 6.) What is significant about the Plessy v. Ferguson Supreme Court ruling?
-Legalized Jim Crow Laws/segregation
- 7.) What was the purpose of Jim Crow laws?
-Public segregation
- 8.) How did the grandfather clause help white voters?
-Helped white voters in the South who could not get around the poll tax and literacy tests
- 9.) Which terror group formed to resist the Reconstruction?
-Ku Klux Klan
- 10.) What was typically the result for poor farmers from sharecropping and tenant farming?
-Debt peonage
- 11.) How did House Republicans react to President Johnson's violation of the Tenure of Office Act? **-They voted to impeach him**
- 12.) Which act denied Confederacy supporters the right to vote?
-Reconstruction Acts of 1867
- 13.) When did President Johnson believe the Reconstruction was complete?
-After the readmission of Southern states to the Union
- 14.) What was the goal of Radical Republicans in Congress?
-Racial equality

15.) What is the 14th Amendment and what Supreme Court decision was reversed from it?
-Gave citizenship to former slaves and equal protection under the law for all people.
-Reversed the Dred Scott decision

16.) What did the Freedman's Bureau look to accomplish?
-To support former slaves and poor whites in the South with aid such as clothing, food, and medical care.

17.) What were some of the rights that African Americans looked to take advantage of once slavery was abolished?
-Education, voting, marriage, property rights

18.) After the election of 1866, what happened to Congress?
-Republicans took control and looked to provide racial equality in the South

19.) What brought an end to the Reconstruction?
-The Compromise of 1877

20.) Why was President Johnson not removed from office when he was impeached in 1867?
-He was one vote shy of the two-thirds vote needed from the Senate

21.) Explain the 13th Amendment.
-Abolished slavery

22.) How did the removal of federal troops after Reconstruction change the South?
-It allowed racism and discrimination to become institutionalized through Jim Crow Laws