

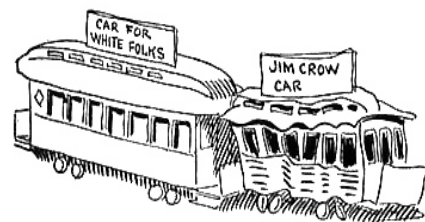
Reconstruction 20 Questions

1. What did the 13th Amendment do?
 - Abolish (stop or end) slavery.
2. What did the 14th Amendment do?
 - Gave federal legal protections equally to citizens regardless of race.
3. What did the 15th Amendment do?
 - Abolish (do away with) racial restrictions on being able to vote.
4. Who did the Freedman's Bureau help?
 - Refugees and freed slaves.
5. Who started the Freedmen's Bureau?
 - Abraham Lincoln
6. The biggest thing that the Freedmen's Bureau did was what?
 - Setting up schools for the former slaves.
7. What is the bootstrap philosophy?
 - Everyone who works hard and pulls themselves up by their bootstraps can achieve a good life.



8. What six things did the Freedmen's Bureau do to help?
 - Helped with getting food, shelter, education, health care, employment, and to help bring families back together again.
9. What is sharecropping?
 - A landowner allows a renter (tenant) to use the land as long as the landowner gets a percentage of the crop.
10. What crop did most share-croppers grow?
 - Cotton. It was a cash crop that would bring in a lot of money. (Tobacco, rice, and other cash crops were also grown.)
11. Were former slaves the only ones who became sharecroppers?
 - No. Poor white farmers also became sharecroppers.

12. Was sharecropping mostly in the north or in the south?
 - It was mostly in the south. It took the place of the plantations.
13. Did sharecropping change things for the former slaves?
 - No. Things stayed very much the same as before. The life of freed slaves did not improve much.
14. What were the Jim Crow laws?
 - They required segregation (separation) of black Americans from white Americans in public facilities.



15. Give two examples of public facilities that were segregated.
 - Public schools, public transportation, restaurants, military, drinking fountains, restrooms.
16. Were African Americans able to vote?
 - The 15th Amendment said yes, but states added laws that made it harder for them to vote. These laws included the need to be able to read, to pay a poll tax, to prove where you live (residency requirements).
17. If you couldn't vote, what else could you not do?
 - Be on a jury or serve in a local office (like mayor).
18. What happened to the African American schools?
 - They were not funded well so the buildings were not maintained, books were not available, and teachers couldn't be paid.
19. What does "separate but equal" mean?
 - Everything that white Americans have, African Americans should have too. They should have it in a separate place. Things were segregated, but quickly became unequal.
20. What was the Great Migration?
 - Huge numbers of African Americans moved from the South to cities in the North to seek a better life.