

SS8H6c

*Georgia's History:*

# Reconstruction

Brain  
Wrinkles



# Standards

SS8H6 The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

c. Analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia and other southern states, emphasizing Freedmen's Bureau; sharecropping and tenant farming; Reconstruction plans; 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution; Henry McNeal Turner and black legislators; and the Ku Klux Klan.

# Teacher Directions - Human-True False

- Have students go out into the hallway. Designate one end of the hallway to be the “True” side and the opposite end to be the “False” side. Students will start off in the middle before each question is read aloud.
- Read the first question from the Human True-False teacher sheet. After hearing the question, the students should walk to the side of the hall that they think is the correct answer. After all students have moved, say the correct answer and briefly discuss why it’s correct.
- Continue this process for the remainder of the questions.
- \*I like to do this activity BEFORE the lesson as a preview, and then once again AFTER the lesson to check for understanding.
- \*There is a copy without the answers that you can give the students after the lesson as a quick quiz.

# Reconstruction

## Human True-False

	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Answers</i>
1	The 13 <sup>th</sup> amendment banned slavery.	True
2	Abraham Lincoln was president during Reconstruction.	False
3	The Freedmen's Bureau is still going strong today.	False
4	The 15 <sup>th</sup> amendment granted all male citizens the right to vote.	True
5	Both the worker and the owner were satisfied with the sharecropping agreement.	False
6	Henry McNeal Turner was a black minister elected to the GA House of Representatives.	True
7	The 14 <sup>th</sup> amendment granted citizenship to all people born in the US.	True
8	The Freedmen's Bureau used a poll tax to keep many African Americans from voting.	False
9	Tenant farmers had little chance of making a profit and getting ahead.	True
10	The Ku Klux Klan was a hate group that spread terror throughout the South.	True

# Reconstruction True-False

	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Answers</i>
1	The 13 <sup>th</sup> amendment banned slavery.	
2	Abraham Lincoln was president during Reconstruction.	
3	The Freedmen's Bureau is still going strong today.	
4	The 15 <sup>th</sup> amendment granted all male citizens the right to vote.	
5	Both the worker and the owner were satisfied with the sharecropping agreement.	
6	Henry McNeal Turner was a black minister elected to the GA House of Representatives.	
7	The 14 <sup>th</sup> amendment granted citizenship to all people born in the US.	
8	The Freedmen's Bureau used a poll tax to keep many African Americans from voting.	
9	Tenant farmers had little chance of making a profit and getting ahead.	
10	The Ku Klux Klan was a hate group that spread terror throughout the South.	

# Teacher Info - Who's & What's

- Print off the Who's & What's handout for each student. (Print front and back so that it's only 1 page!)
- BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.
- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.
- Check the answers as a class.

# Who's & What's

**Directions:** BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p><b>Reconstruction</b></p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p><b>Freedmen's Bureau</b></p> <p>What I think this did:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p><b>Sharecropping</b></p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p><b>Tenant Farming</b></p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p><b>13<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b></p> <p>What I think this did:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p><b>14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b></p> <p>What I think this did:</p> <p>Definition:</p>

# Who's & What's

**Directions:** BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p><b>15<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b></p> <p>What I think this did:</p>          <p>Definition:</p>	<p><b>Henry McNeal Turner</b></p> <p>Who I think this is:</p>          <p>Definition:</p>
<p><b>KU Klux Klan</b></p> <p>What I think this is:</p>          <p>Definition:</p>	



# Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save ink and paper.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

# Reconstruction

## CLOZE Notes I

### Reconstruction

- Reconstruction means to \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is the name given to the time period after the Civil War, from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Georgia and the other southern states needed to be rebuilt and \_\_\_\_\_.
- President Lincoln's plan for \_\_\_\_\_ had three parts:
- First, one-tenth of the people in the state had to take an oath to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Second, the state had to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Third, they had to \_\_\_\_\_.
- While Lincoln wanted to be fair to the South, many Radical Republicans felt that \_\_\_\_\_.
- They felt that \_\_\_\_\_ for their actions during the Civil War.

### 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- After Lincoln's assassination, \_\_\_\_\_ took over the presidency and committed to carrying out Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
- In December 1865, ratification of the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ in the US and any of its territories.
- President Johnson said that once the amendment passed, Southern states could \_\_\_\_\_.

### 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- In 1868, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.
- It granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States, and it guaranteed all citizens \_\_\_\_\_.
- At first, \_\_\_\_\_ was the only Southern state to approve it, but Congress told the states they must approve it to be \_\_\_\_\_.

### 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- In 1870, the \_\_\_\_\_ declared that no citizen of the United States could be \_\_\_\_\_ on account of race, color, or previous servitude.
- It granted the right to vote to all \_\_\_\_\_.
- African Americans could \_\_\_\_\_.

# Reconstruction

## CLOZE NOTES 2

### Freedmen's Bureau

- In March 1865, the federal government set up the \_\_\_\_\_, an organization that helped feed, clothe, and provide medical care \_\_\_\_\_.
- It also established \_\_\_\_\_ and helped African Americans with legal problems.
- The bureau also helped poor whites, many of whom \_\_\_\_\_.
- Georgia had a \_\_\_\_\_ (who were uneducated and unemployed) than any other state. \_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia prior to the Civil War.
- The Freedmen's Bureau created the \_\_\_\_\_ for blacks and whites in the state and set the stage for Georgia's modern public school system.
- It established Clarke Atlanta University and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Sharecropping

- Many former slaves were forced to return to plantations because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- Freed slaves knew how to grow crops, and landowners \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the sharecropping arrangement, the owner would lend the worker a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sharecroppers received almost no pay, just a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Because the worker had \_\_\_\_\_, he would give the owner a share of the crop, plus extra for the cost of rent and supplies.
- The workers had \_\_\_\_\_ because they rarely made a profit.

### Tenant Farmers

- Tenant farmers made similar arrangements with landowners where they \_\_\_\_\_.
- However, unlike sharecroppers, tenant farmers often \_\_\_\_\_, so they received more of the harvest.
- Even so, after money was deducted for rent, there was \_\_\_\_\_ for the farmer.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ as a sharecropper or tenant farmer.

# Reconstruction

## CLOZE NOTES 3

### Right to Vote

- For a brief period during Reconstruction, Freedmen were given \_\_\_\_\_ than they had ever had (and would not have again for 100 years).
- With this freedom, \_\_\_\_\_ were elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1867.
- Among the delegates was Henry McNeal Turner, an \_\_\_\_\_ who had served as the first black chaplain in the U.S. Army.

### Henry McNeal Turner

- \_\_\_\_\_ was born in 1834 to a family that had been free for at least two generations.
- At the age of 15, he went to \_\_\_\_\_ in South Carolina where his employers provided him with an education.
- In 1853, he received his \_\_\_\_\_ and traveled throughout the South.
- In 1867, Turner helped \_\_\_\_\_ in the state and was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and the Georgia House of Representatives.
- In 1868, the Georgia legislature \_\_\_\_\_, saying that the Georgia Constitution denied blacks the right to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Turner spoke out against the policy and soon after, he began \_\_\_\_\_ from the Ku Klux Klan.
- Other black legislators were threatened by the KKK--over 25% were killed, beaten, or \_\_\_\_\_.

### Ku Klux Klan

- The first Ku Klux Klan (KKK) began in 1867 as a \_\_\_\_\_; however, they became more political and violent.
- The Ku Klux Klan used \_\_\_\_\_ and keep them from exercising their civil rights.
- Klansmen dressed up in white sheets and hooded masks, and would terrorize blacks \_\_\_\_\_).
- The KKK used tactics of intimidation, physical violence, and murder in hopes of \_\_\_\_\_ over African Americans and their white allies.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ and the southern United States both during and after Reconstruction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ became the norm in Georgia, and the rest of the South, for several decades.

# Reconstruction

## CLOZE NOTES | KEY

### Reconstruction

- Reconstruction means to **build something again**.
- It is the name given to the time period after the Civil War, from **1865 to 1877**.
- Georgia and the other southern states needed to be rebuilt and **brought back into the Union**.
- President Lincoln's plan for **rebuilding the South** had three parts:
- First, one-tenth of the people in the state had to take an oath to **obey the U.S. Constitution**.
- Second, the state had to **set up a new government**.
- Third, they had to **abolish slavery**.
- While Lincoln wanted to be fair to the South, many Radical Republicans felt that **Lincoln's plan was too lenient**.
- They felt that **Southern states should be punished** for their actions during the Civil War.

### 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- After Lincoln's assassination, **Andrew Johnson** took over the presidency and committed to carrying out Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
- In December 1865, ratification of the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the Constitution **freed all slaves** in the United States.
- It **banned slavery** in the US and any of its territories.
- President Johnson said that once the amendment passed, Southern states could **come back into the Union**.

### 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- In 1868, the **Fourteenth Amendment** made **all former slaves citizens** of the United States.
- It granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States, and it guaranteed all citizens **equal rights under the law**.
- At first, **Tennessee** was the only Southern state to approve it, but Congress told the states they must approve it to be **readmitted to the Union**.

### 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- In 1870, the **Fifteenth Amendment** declared that no citizen of the United States could be **denied the right to vote** on account of race, color, or previous servitude.
- It granted the right to vote to all **male citizens**.
- African Americans could **now vote and run for office**.

# Reconstruction

## CLOZE NOTES 2 KEY

### Freedmen's Bureau

- In March 1865, the federal government set up the **Freedmen's Bureau**, an organization that helped feed, clothe, and provide medical care **to former slaves**.
- It also established **thousands of schools** and helped African Americans with legal problems.
- The bureau also helped poor whites, many of whom **lost everything in the war**.
- Georgia had a **higher population of freed black slaves** (who were uneducated and unemployed) than any other state.
- **Educating slaves was forbidden** in Georgia prior to the Civil War.
- The Freedmen's Bureau created the **first public school program** for blacks and whites in the state and set the stage for Georgia's modern public school system.
- It established Clarke Atlanta University and **Morehouse College**.

### Sharecropping

- Many former slaves were forced to return to plantations because they **could not find work**.
- Freed slaves knew how to grow crops, and landowners **still needed labor**.
- In the sharecropping arrangement, the owner would lend the worker **a place to live, his seeds, and farm equipment**.
- Sharecroppers received almost no pay, just a **small share of the crops**.
- Because the worker had **no money for rent**, he would give the owner a share of the crop, plus extra for the cost of rent and supplies.
- The workers had **little hope of ever owning land** because they rarely made a profit.

### Tenant Farmers

- Tenant farmers made similar arrangements with landowners where they **rented sections of land**.
- However, unlike sharecroppers, tenant farmers often **owned animals, equipment, and supplies**, so they received more of the harvest.
- Even so, after money was deducted for rent, there was **little left over** for the farmer.
- It was **impossible to get ahead** as a sharecropper or tenant farmer.

# Reconstruction

## CLOZE NOTES 3 KEY

### Right to Vote

- For a brief period during Reconstruction, Freedmen were given **more political rights** than they had ever had (and would not have again for 100 years).
- With this freedom, **32 black legislators** were elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1867.
- Among the delegates was Henry McNeal Turner, an **educated minister** who had served as the first black chaplain in the U.S. Army.

### Henry McNeal Turner

- **Henry McNeal Turner** was born in 1834 to a family that had been free for at least two generations.
- At the age of 15, he went to **work for a law firm** in South Carolina where his employers provided him with an education.
- In 1853, he received his **preaching license** and traveled throughout the South.
- In 1867, Turner helped **organize the Republican Party** in the state and was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and the Georgia House of Representatives.
- In 1868, the Georgia legislature **expelled its black legislators**, saying that the Georgia Constitution denied blacks the right to **hold political office**.
- Turner spoke out against the policy and soon after, he began **receiving threats** from the Ku Klux Klan.
- Other black legislators were threatened by the KKK--over 25% were killed, beaten, or **jailed during their term**.

### Ku Klux Klan

- The first Ku Klux Klan (KKK) began in 1867 as a **social club for former confederate soldiers**; however, they became more political and violent.
- The Ku Klux Klan used **violence to frighten African-Americans** and keep them from exercising their civil rights.
- Klansmen dressed up in white sheets and hooded masks, and would terrorize blacks (**and whites who tried to help them**).
- The KKK used tactics of intimidation, physical violence, and murder in hopes of **establishing social control** over African Americans and their white allies.
- The **KKK grew in Georgia** and the southern United States both during and after Reconstruction.
- **White supremacy and racial segregation** became the norm in Georgia, and the rest of the South, for several decades.

SS8H6c

*Georgia's History:*

# Reconstruction



# Reconstruction

- Reconstruction means to build something again.
- It is the name given to the time period after the Civil War, from 1865 to 1877.
- Georgia and the other southern states needed to be rebuilt and brought back into the Union.



Railroad Lines Ruins  
that had to be  
Rebuilt

Atlanta 1864

Ruins on  
Peachtree  
Street

Atlanta  
1864



# Reconstruction

- President Lincoln's plan for rebuilding the South had three parts:
- First, one-tenth of the people in the state had to take an oath to obey the U.S. Constitution.
- Second, the state had to set up a new government.
- Third, they had to abolish slavery.

# Reconstruction

- While Lincoln wanted to be fair to the South, many Radical Republicans felt that Lincoln's plan was too lenient.
- They felt that Southern states should be punished for their actions during the Civil War.



# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- After Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson took over the presidency and committed to carrying out Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
- In December 1865, ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution freed all slaves in the United States.
  - It banned slavery in the US and any of its territories.
- President Johnson said that once the amendment passed, Southern states could come back into the Union.

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States.

A Resolution; Submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, to-wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime; whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Attest: W. Moore Secretary of the Senate; Henry Wilson Speaker of the House of Representatives; H. Hamilton Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate

Approved, February 1, 1865. Abraham Lincoln

In the Senate, April 8, 1864.

List of names: W. S. Foster, J. B. Hudson, H. Lane, H. S. Law, John Comess, A. B. Campbell, Edgar Cowan, B. F. F. Brown, Henry Wilson, Charles C. Moore, James D. Ripley, James B. Trimble, Dan. Clarke, W. P. Anderson, J. C. Moore, Jas. Harlan, W. S. Willey, L. F. S. Fortee, W. M. Smith, Lyman Tappan, Rev. J. Wilson, Chas. Sumner, Wm. Sprague, John Sherman, S. M. Howard, Solomon Foot, H. M. Rice, Jas. Harris, G. D. Morgan, M. M. McKim, J. K. Colburn, J. M. McKim, M. C. Van Dyke, John Hale, B. Hardin

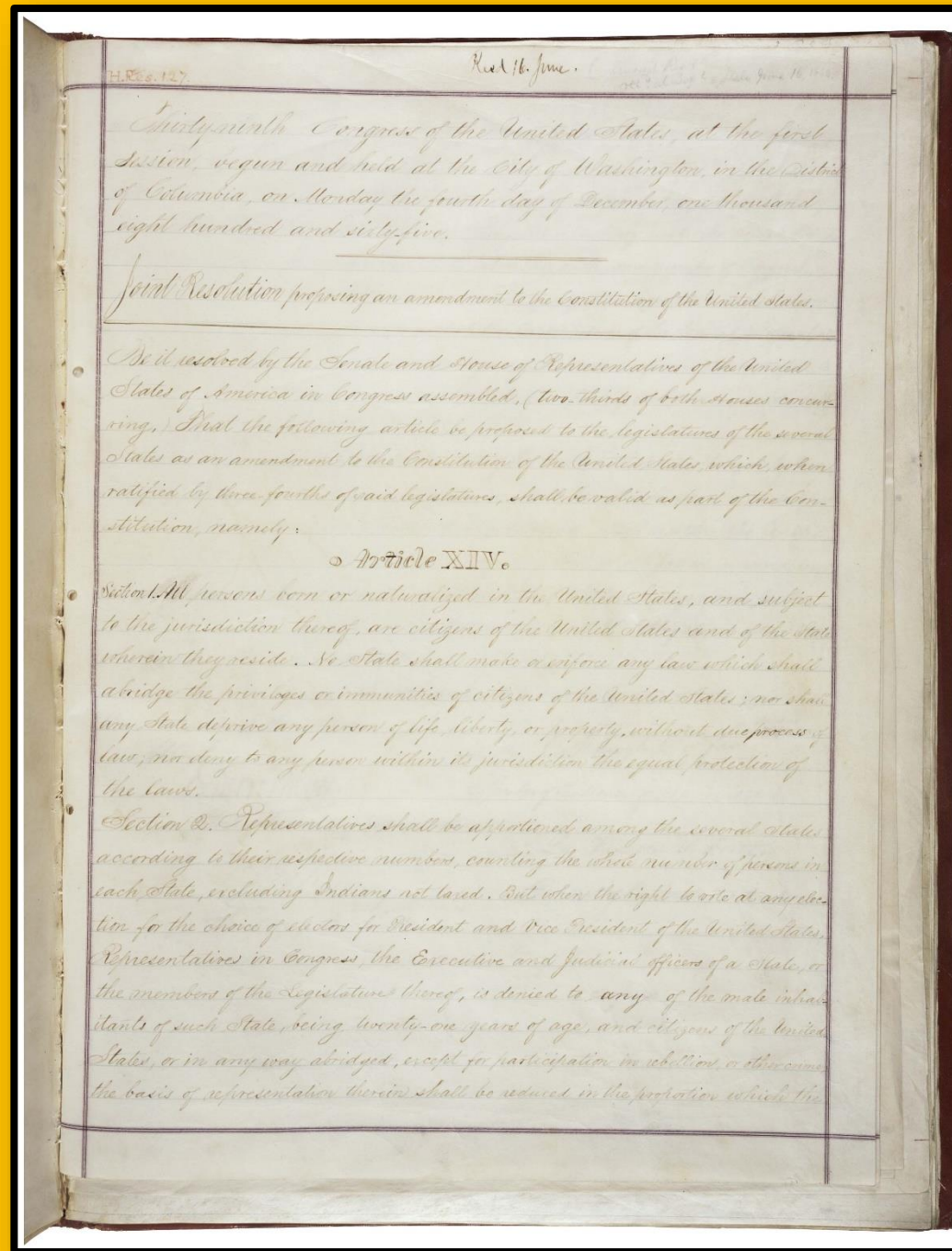
13th Amendment  
It was approved by Abraham Lincoln in February, but was not ratified until December.

# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- In 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment made all former slaves citizens of the United States.
- It granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States, and it guaranteed all citizens equal rights under the law.
- At first, Tennessee was the only Southern state to approve it, but Congress told the states they must approve it to be readmitted to the Union.

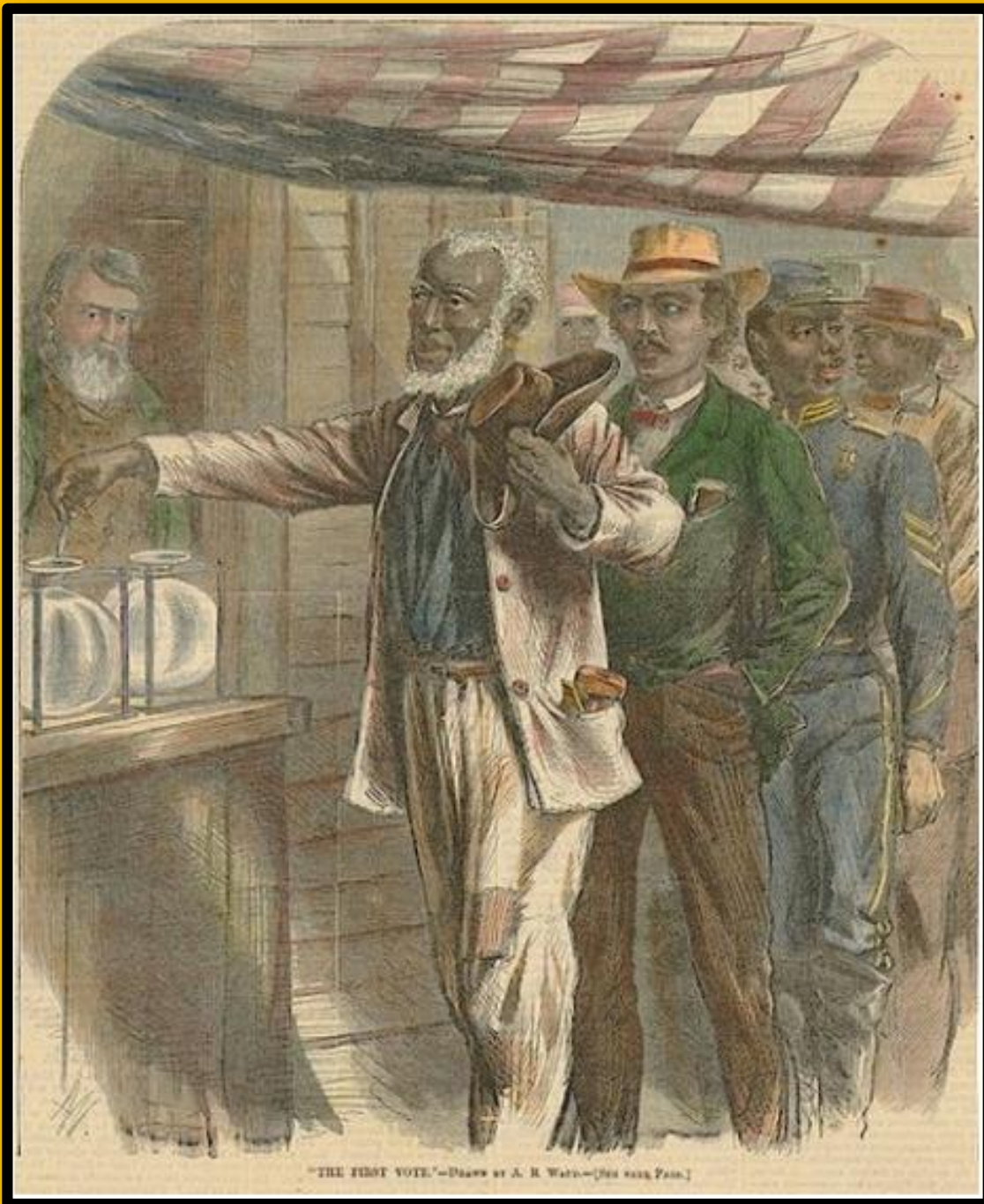


# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (Original)



# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

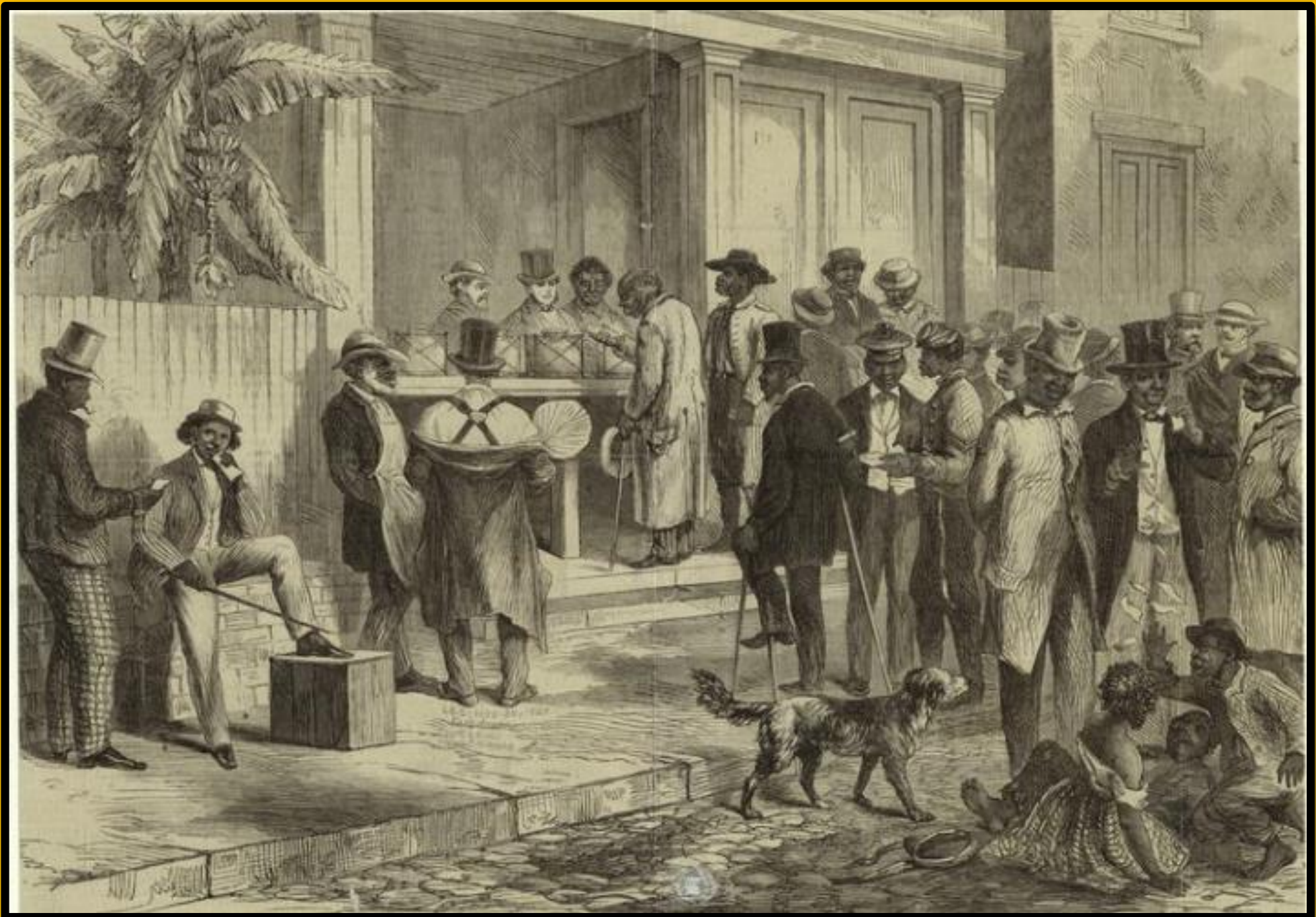
- In 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment declared that no citizen of the United States could be denied the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous servitude.
- It granted the right to vote to all male citizens.
- African Americans could now vote and run for office.



“The First Vote”



Freedmen  
Voting in  
New  
Orleans,  
1867



# Freedmen's Bureau

- In March 1865, the federal government set up the Freedmen's Bureau, an organization that helped feed, clothe, and provide medical care to former slaves.
- It also established thousands of schools and helped African Americans with legal problems.
- The bureau also helped poor whites, many of whom lost everything in the war.



A Freedmen's  
Bureau Agent  
Stands Between  
Armed Groups  
of Whites and  
Freed men  
1868



# Freedmen's Bureau

- Georgia had a higher population of freed black slaves (who were uneducated and unemployed) than any other state.
- Educating slaves was forbidden in Georgia prior to the Civil War.
- The Freedmen's Bureau created the first public school program for blacks and whites in the state and set the stage for Georgia's modern public school system.
- It established Clarke Atlanta University and Morehouse College.







# Sharecropping

- Many former slaves were forced to return to plantations because they could not find work.
- Freed slaves knew how to grow crops, and landowners still needed labor.
- In the sharecropping arrangement, the owner would lend the worker a place to live, his seeds, and farm equipment.

# Sharecroppers Picking Cotton





Sharecroppers  
and Cotton Bales





Mississippi  
Sharecroppers



Children of African  
American  
Sharecroppers in  
Arkansas

# Sharecropping

- Sharecroppers received almost no pay, just a small share of the crops.
- Because the worker had no money for rent, he would give the owner a share of the crop, plus extra for the cost of rent and supplies.
- The workers had little hope of ever owning land because they rarely made a profit.





Sharecropper's  
Cabin Surrounded  
by Cotton and  
Corn





Inside a  
Sharecropper's  
Home





The Families of  
Evicted  
Sharecroppers in  
Arkansas

# Tenant Farmers

- Tenant farmers made similar arrangements with landowners where they rented sections of land.
- However, unlike sharecroppers, tenant farmers often owned animals, equipment, and supplies, so they received more of the harvest.
- Even so, after money was deducted for rent, there was little left over for the farmer.
- It was impossible to get ahead as a sharecropper or tenant farmer.





# Right to Vote

- For a brief period during Reconstruction, Freedmen were given more political rights than they had ever had (and would not have again for 100 years).
- With this freedom, 32 black legislators were elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1867.
- Among the delegates was Henry McNeal Turner, an educated minister who had served as the first black chaplain in the U.S. Army.





Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1872 by Currier & Ives in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.  
 ROBERT C. DE LARGE, M.C. of S. Carolina.      JEFFERSON H. LONG, M.C. of Georgia

U.S. Senator H.R. REVELS, of Mississippi    BENJ. S. TURNER, M.C. of Alabama.    JOSIAH T. WALLS, M.C. of Florida.    JOSEPH H. RAINY, M.C. of S. Carolina.    R. BROWN ELLIOT, M.C. of S. Carolina.

## THE FIRST COLORED SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES.

In the 41<sup>st</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> Congress of the United States.

NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES, 125 NASSAU STREET.

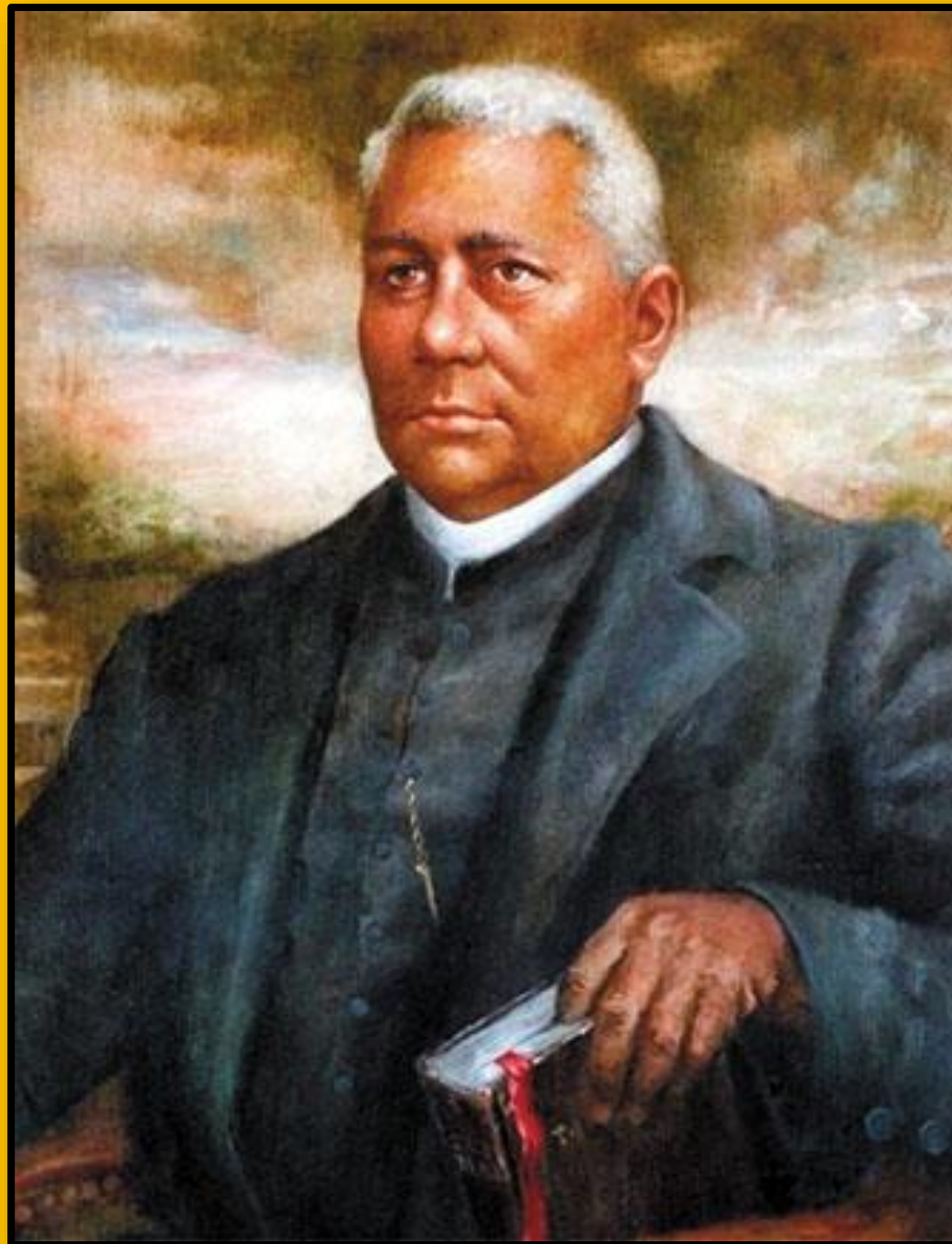
### African Americans in Office 1870–1876<sup>[120]</sup>

State	State Legislators	U.S. Senators	U.S. Congressmen
Alabama	69	0	4
Arkansas	8	0	0
Florida	30	0	1
Georgia	41	0	1
Louisiana	87	0	1*
Mississippi	112	2	1
North Carolina	30	0	1
South Carolina	190	0	6
Tennessee	1	0	0
Texas	19	0	0
Virginia	46	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>

# Henry McNeal Turner

- Henry McNeal Turner was born in 1834 to a family that had been free for at least two generations.
- At the age of 15, he went to work for a law firm in South Carolina where his employers provided him with an education.
- In 1853, he received his preaching license and traveled throughout the South.
- In 1867, Turner helped organize the Republican Party in the state and was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and the Georgia House of Representatives.

Henry McNeal  
Turner





# Henry McNeal Turner

- In 1868, the Georgia legislature expelled its black legislators, saying that the Georgia Constitution denied blacks the right to hold political office.
- Turner spoke out against the policy and soon after, he began receiving threats from the Ku Klux Klan.
- Other black legislators were threatened by the KKK--over 25% were killed, beaten, or jailed during their term.

# Ku Klux Klan

- The first Ku Klux Klan (KKK) began in 1867 as a social club for former confederate soldiers; however, they became more political and violent.
- The Ku Klux Klan used violence to frighten African-Americans and keep them from exercising their civil rights.
- Klansmen dressed up in white sheets and hooded masks, and would terrorize blacks (and whites who tried to help them).

# Ku Klux Klan

- The KKK used tactics of intimidation, physical violence, and murder in hopes of establishing social control over African Americans and their white allies.
- The KKK grew in Georgia and the southern United States both during and after Reconstruction.
- White supremacy and racial segregation became the norm in Georgia, and the rest of the South, for several decades.







# Teacher Info - Reconstruction Questions

- Print off the Reconstruction Questions handout for each student.
- They should answer the questions after discussing the presentation. Afterwards, check and share answers as a class.
- \*You can also use this as a quiz!



# Reconstruction Questions

1. What does “reconstruction” mean? What was Reconstruction in America?
2. What did the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?
3. What did the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?
4. What did the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?
5. What was the purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau?
6. Who were sharecroppers?
7. What was the difference between tenant farmers and sharecroppers?
8. Why was sharecropping and tenant farming bad for workers?
9. Who was the black minister that was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives?
10. What hate group spread terror to African Americans throughout the South during Reconstruction?

# Reconstruction Questions

## KEY

1. What does “reconstruction” mean? What was Reconstruction in America?  
**To rebuild or heal – the process of rebuilding the South after the Civil War**
2. What did the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?  
**It banned slavery in US and territories.**
3. What did the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?  
**Granted citizenship to all people born in the US**
4. What did the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?  
**Granted the right to vote to all male citizens**
5. What was the purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau?  
**It provided aide to former slaves and poor whites.**
6. Who were sharecroppers?  
**Former slaves (“shared the crops” with white plantation owners)**
7. What was the difference between tenant farmers and sharecroppers?  
**Tenant farmers usually owned animals, equipment, and supplies – sharecroppers owned nothing**
8. Why was sharecropping and tenant farming bad for workers?  
**They had little chance of owning the land and getting ahead because they received almost no pay.**
9. Who was the black minister that was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives?  
**Henry McNeal Turner**
10. What hate group spread terror to African Americans throughout the South during Reconstruction?  
**Ku Klux Klan**

# Teacher Directions - Foldable

- The next page is for an Interactive Foldable.
- Print out the foldable page for each student.
- The students will cut the template out along the thick outside lines.
- Next, they will cut along the thin center line that divides each half, stopping at the gray rectangle.
- They should attach the side of the template (gray rectangle) to their notebooks.
- They will now be able to open up each flap and write the notes underneath.
- \*If time allows, have students color the flaps.

# Reconstruction

**Positive  
Effects**

**Negative  
Effects**

# Teacher Info - Amendments Chart

- Print off the Amendments chart for each student.
- The students will write notes about each amendment (that they learned from the presentation).
- They will also draw a quick symbol to represent the amendment so that they can remember it.

# Amendments

**13<sup>th</sup>**

**14<sup>th</sup>**

**15<sup>th</sup>**

Description

Symbol

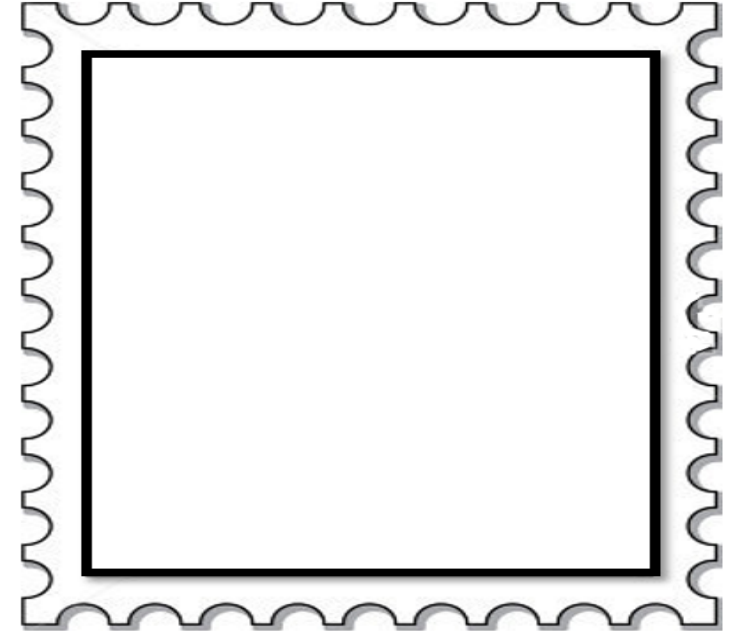
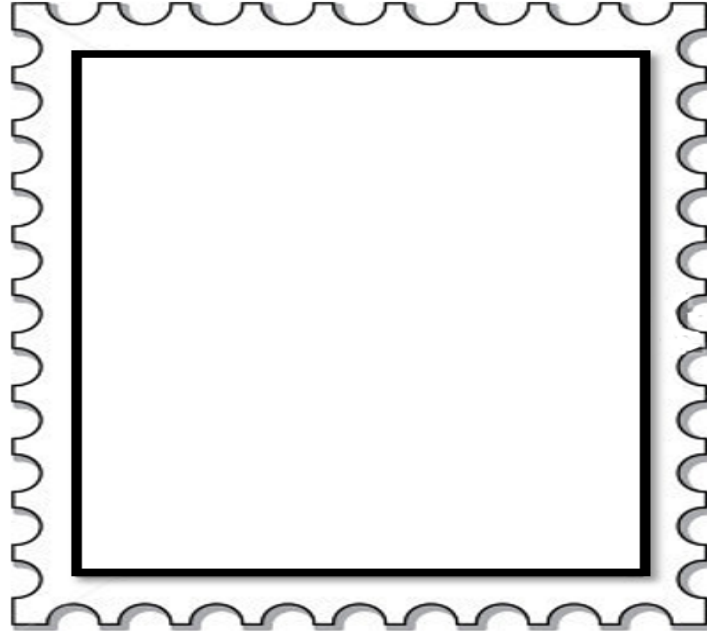
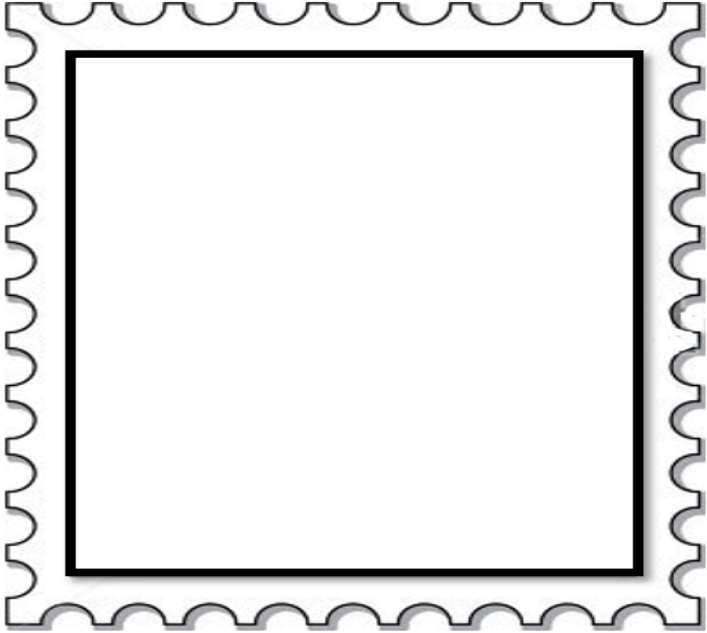


# Teacher Info - Amendments Commemorative Stamps

- Print off the Commemorative Stamps handout for each student.
- The students will design a stamp for each amendment.
- They will also write a caption that describes the design.

# Amendment Commemorative Stamps

Directions: Design a stamp to represent the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Also, write a caption that describes each stamp's design.



# Teacher Info - Freedmen's Bureau Business Card

- Print out the business card template for each student.
- Have the students create a business card for a worker in the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction.
- Project the red directions slide onto the screen so that the students know what goes in each section.

## Job Description:

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What does the  
Freedmen's Bureau  
do?

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## Awards:

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Accomplishments of  
the Freedmen's  
Bureau.

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**Name:** Your Choice

**Company:** Freedmen's Bureau

**Number:** Your Choice

## Slogan:

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Create a catchy slogan that represents the  
Freedmen's Bureau.

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## Logo

Create a logo or  
symbol that  
represents the  
Freedmen's Bureau.





# Teacher Info - Reconstruction Caricatures

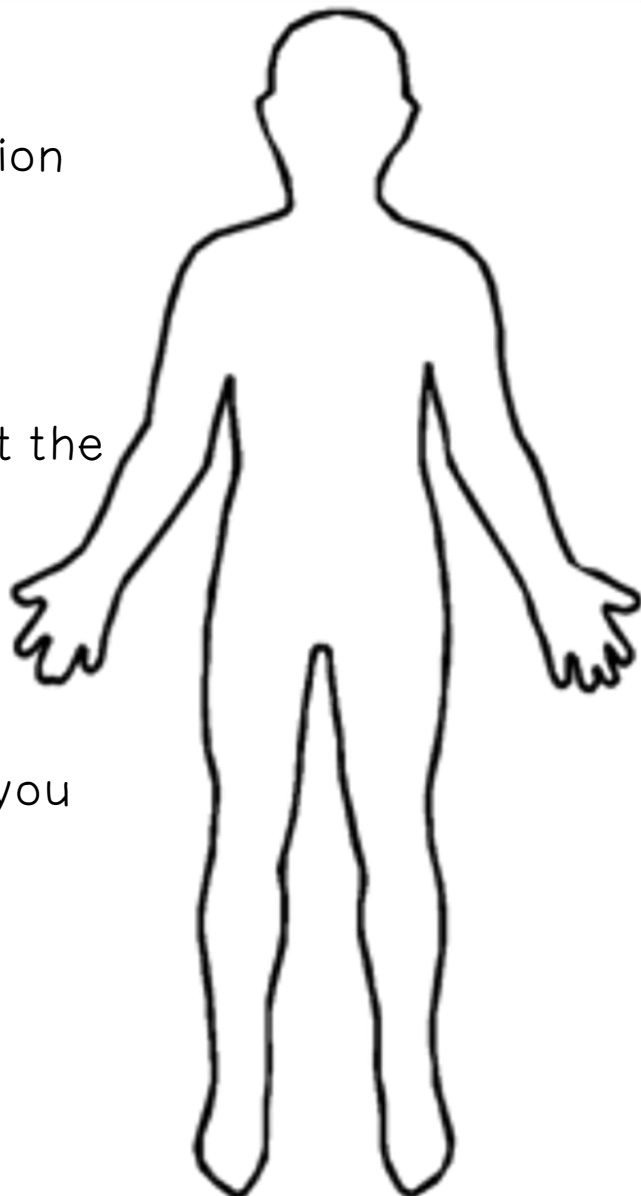
- Have the students create a caricature for a former slave and a plantation owner during Reconstruction.
- They will draw clothes, belongings, and facial expressions to represent the person's situation during this time period.
- Also, they will answer the questions from perspective of each person.

# Reconstruction Caricatures

**Directions:** Create a caricature for former slave and a plantation owner during Reconstruction. Draw clothing and belongings/items on each person that represents the person's situation during Reconstruction.

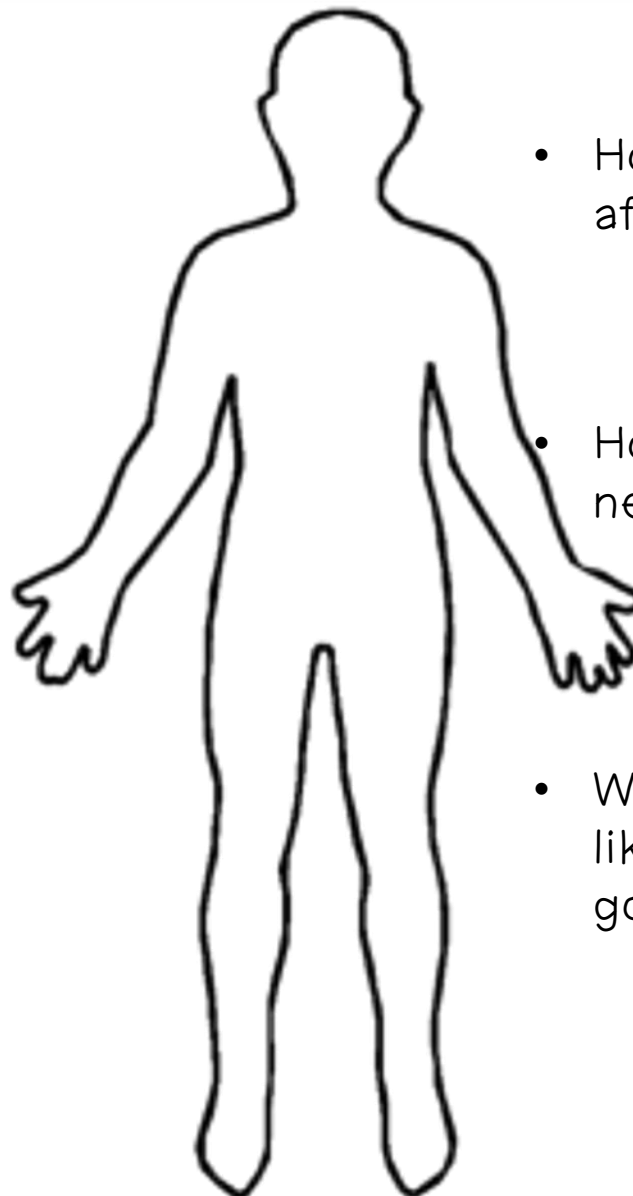
## Former Slave

- How has Reconstruction affected your life?
- How do you feel about the new Amendments?
- What changes would you like to see in the government?



## Plantation Owner

- How has Reconstruction affected your life?
- How do you feel about the new Amendments?
- What changes would you like to see in the government?



# Teacher Info - KKK WANTED Poster

- Have the students create a WANTED poster for the Ku Klux Klan after Reconstruction.
- They will include information about what the KKK was and the crimes that it committed.
- Inside the photograph, they will draw an action shot of the KKK and include a caption.

# KKK WANTED Poster

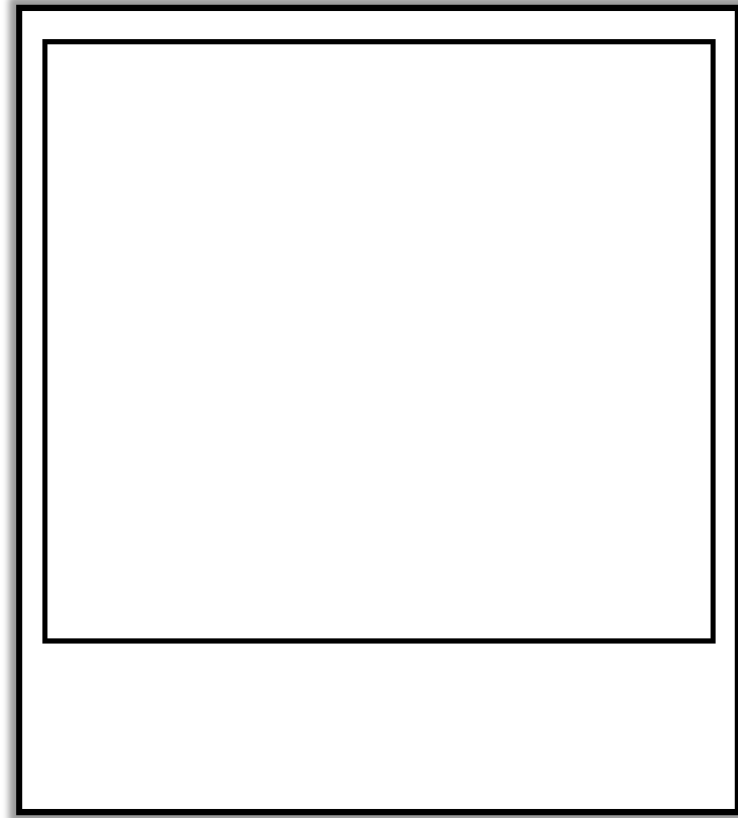
**Directions:** Created a WANTED Poster for the Ku Klux Klan. Include information about the KKK, a description of the KKK's crimes, and a photograph.

**WANTED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Reward Amount:**

**Who is this group?**

**What crimes did this group commit?**





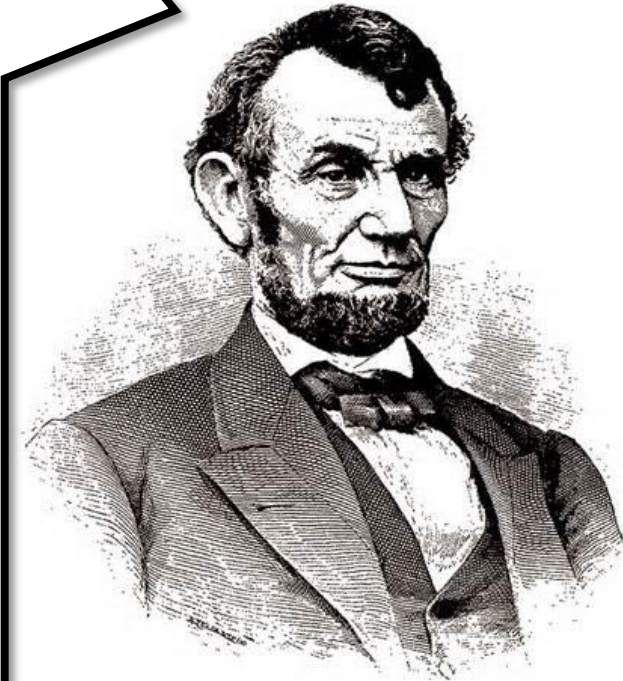
# Teacher Directions -What Would Lincoln Think?

- Have the students write a paragraph about how Lincoln would react to Reconstruction.
- They should include how he would feel about the new Amendments, sharecropping and tenant farming, Ku Klux Klan, etc.

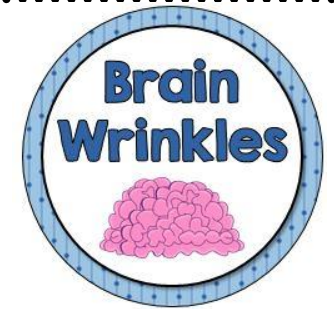
# What Would Lincoln Think?

**Directions:** What would Lincoln think about what happened during Reconstruction? Do you think he would agree with the amendments and plans put into place? How do you think he would react to the South's treatment of former slaves? Write a paragraph sharing Lincoln's "thoughts" below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for writing a paragraph. The box is positioned on the left side of the page, with its right edge connected to the top of the Lincoln illustration by a jagged line, suggesting it is a thought bubble or a space for Lincoln's response.



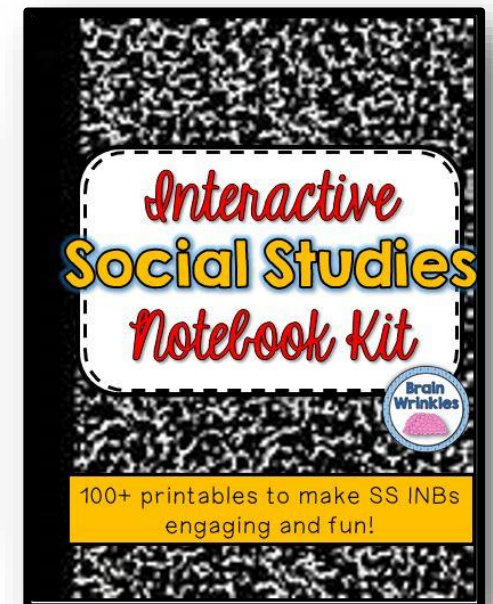
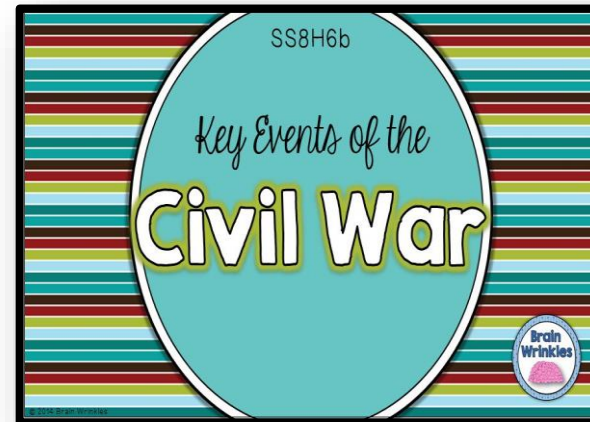
# Thank You!



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