**Chapter 8 Study Guide**

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Answer each question in complete sentences.**

1. **Describe the plan for Reconstruction. Reconstruction was the plan to protect the rights of freedpeople and bring the North and the South back together.**
2. **What were the Black Codes? Laws created by white leaders in the South to control African Americans.**
3. **Explain the rights for black people that were included in the 1868 state constitution. The right to vote, free public education and the right to own property.**
4. **What were the effects of Reconstruction efforts for African Americans? The first steps towards freedom and equal rights did not change how much former slaves suffered.**
5. **How was sharecropping like a new form of slavery? Sharecroppers depended on landowners for everything they needed and were often stuck working there to pay off their debts.**
6. **When did Reconstruction become more violent in South Carolina? When the new state constitution was passed and troops began to leave the state.**
7. **What did the Enforcement Acts do? They sent troops to the most violent counties to make sure people followed the 14th Amendment.**
8. **What was the purpose of the 15th Amendment? It secured voting rights for black men.**
9. **What were some signs that the federal government was losing control of South Carolina? People who were against Reconstruction began to be voted into government.**
10. **When did Reconstruction end? When Rutherford B. Hayes became president and federal troops left South Carolina.**

**Define the following words:**

**Reconstruction the time period following the Civil War, 1865-1877**

**Black Codes special laws during Reconstruction that only applied to African Americans**

**After the Civil War, the North’s plan for the South was Reconstruction, while the South’s plan was to pass Black Codes to keep former slaves from becoming equal to white people.**

**Segregation when people who seem different from one another are kept apart**

**Unequal different in a way that is unfair; not the same**

**There was segregation in public education and everything about public education was unequal for former slaves.**

**Oppose to go against or stand in the way of something**

**Violence force that is used to hurt someone or destroy something**

**Many people who opposed Reconstruction used violence to try to return things to the way they were before the war.**