Standard 10 Vocabulary

1. 13, 14th & 15th Amendments – Civil Rights Amendments; 13th abolished slavery, 14th provided citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the U.S., 15th amendment gave African American males right to vote
2. Reconstruction – Government action to return the South back to normal as soon as possible following the end of the Civil War
3. 10% Plan – If 10% of voting population in each seceding state took an oath of allegiance and followed Emancipation Proclamation, they could return to the Union
4. Presidential Reconstruction – Andrew Johnson issued pardons to Confederate leaders, returned confiscated property and undermined the Freedmen’s Bureau
5. Radical Republican Reconstruction – Wanted to punish the South and protect civil rights of African Americans
6. Carpetbaggers and Scalawags – Carpetbaggers were northerners who went south after the Civil War; Scalawags were southerners who supported the policies of Reconstruction
7. Freedmen’s Bureau - Federal gov’t agency that aided freed slaves during Reconstruction
8. Morehouse College – Founded to educate African American men in theology and education
9. Black Codes – Laws passed by southern states after the Civil War to restrict African Americans’ freedom
10. Tenant Farming – workers live on the farms they work on in order to build capital
11. Share Cropping – farm worker who pays rent with a portion of crop he raises
12. KKK – Ku Klux Klan created by veterans of Confederate Army; Advocated White Supremacy
13. Hiram Revels – First African American to serve in the US Senate (Mississippi 1870-1871)
14. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson – Impeached because he violated the Tenure Office Act; Removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War
15. Redemption – Democrats who hoped to restore the “Old South”
16. Compromise of 1877 – Awarded Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential election of 1876 on premise that he remove federal troops from the South.