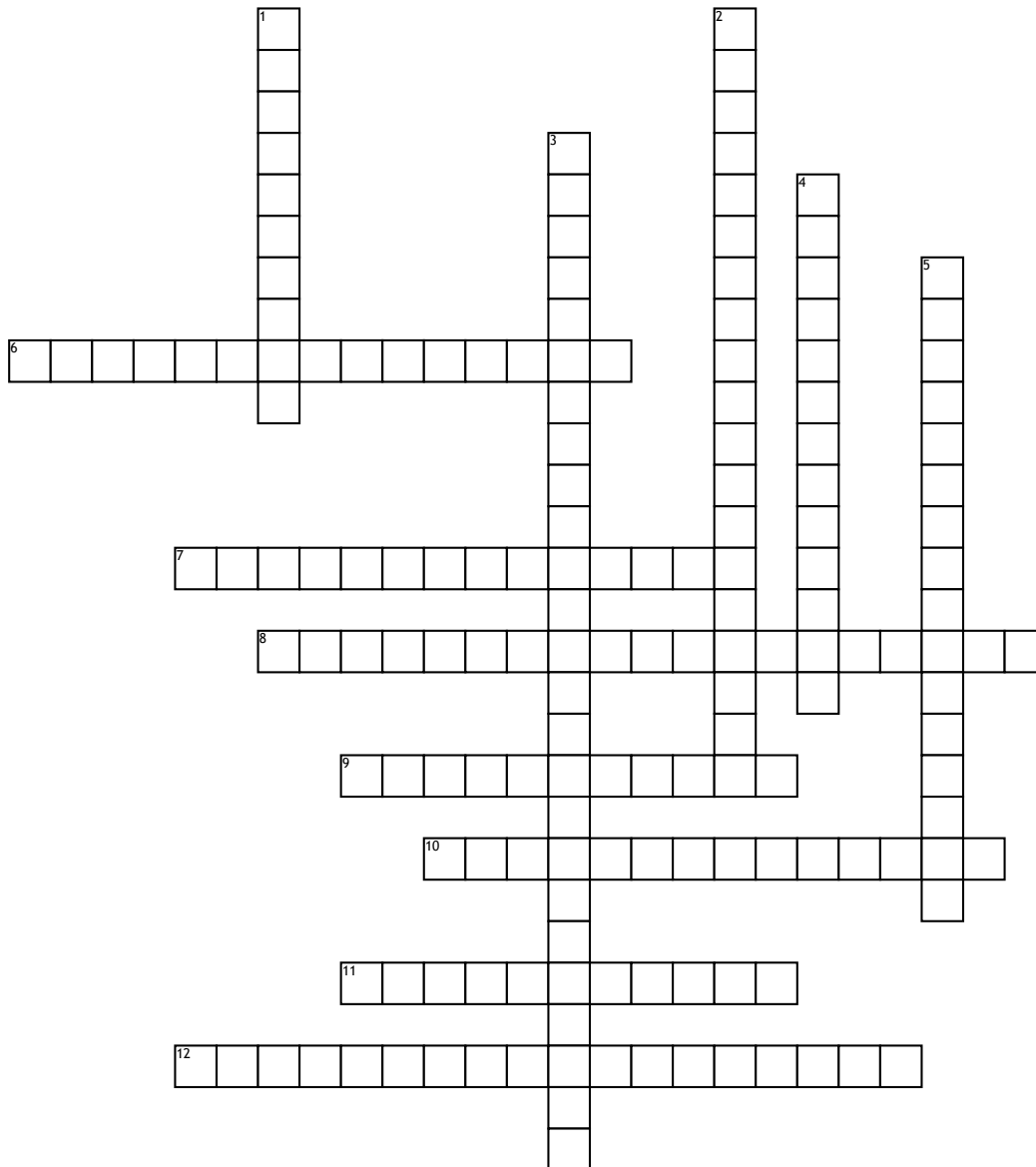


Name: _____

Chapter 23



Across

6. An agency established by Congress at the end of the Civil War to help and protect newly freed black Americans.
7. The period of time after the Civil War in which Southern states were rebuilt and brought back into the Union.
8. A change to the Constitution, ratified in 1868, granting citizenship to anyone born in the United States and guaranteeing all citizens equal protection of the law.
9. The rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all people as citizens, especially equally treatment under the law.

10. Samuel J. Tilden of New York outpolled Ohio's Rutherford B. Hayes in the popular vote, and had 184 electoral votes to Hayes' 165, with 20 votes uncounted.

11. Laws enforcing segregation of blacks and whites in the South after the Civil War.

12. A change to the Constitution, ratified in 1870, declaring that states cannot deny anyone the right to vote because of race or color, or because the person was once a slave.

Down

1. Laws passed in 1855 and 1856 in the former Confederate states to limit the rights and freedoms of African Americans.

2. A change to the Constitution, ratified in 1865, abolishing slavery in the United States.

3. With the Radical Republicans fully in control of Congress after the mid-term elections of 1866, they quickly passed this act

4. A system of farming that developed in the South after the Civil War, the system called for dividing the crop into three shares — one for the landowner, one for the worker, and one for whoever provided seeds, fertilizer, and farm equipment.

5. an informal, unwritten deal that settled the intensely disputed 1876 U.S. presidential election. It resulted in the United States federal government pulling the last troops out of the South, and formally ended the Reconstruction Era.