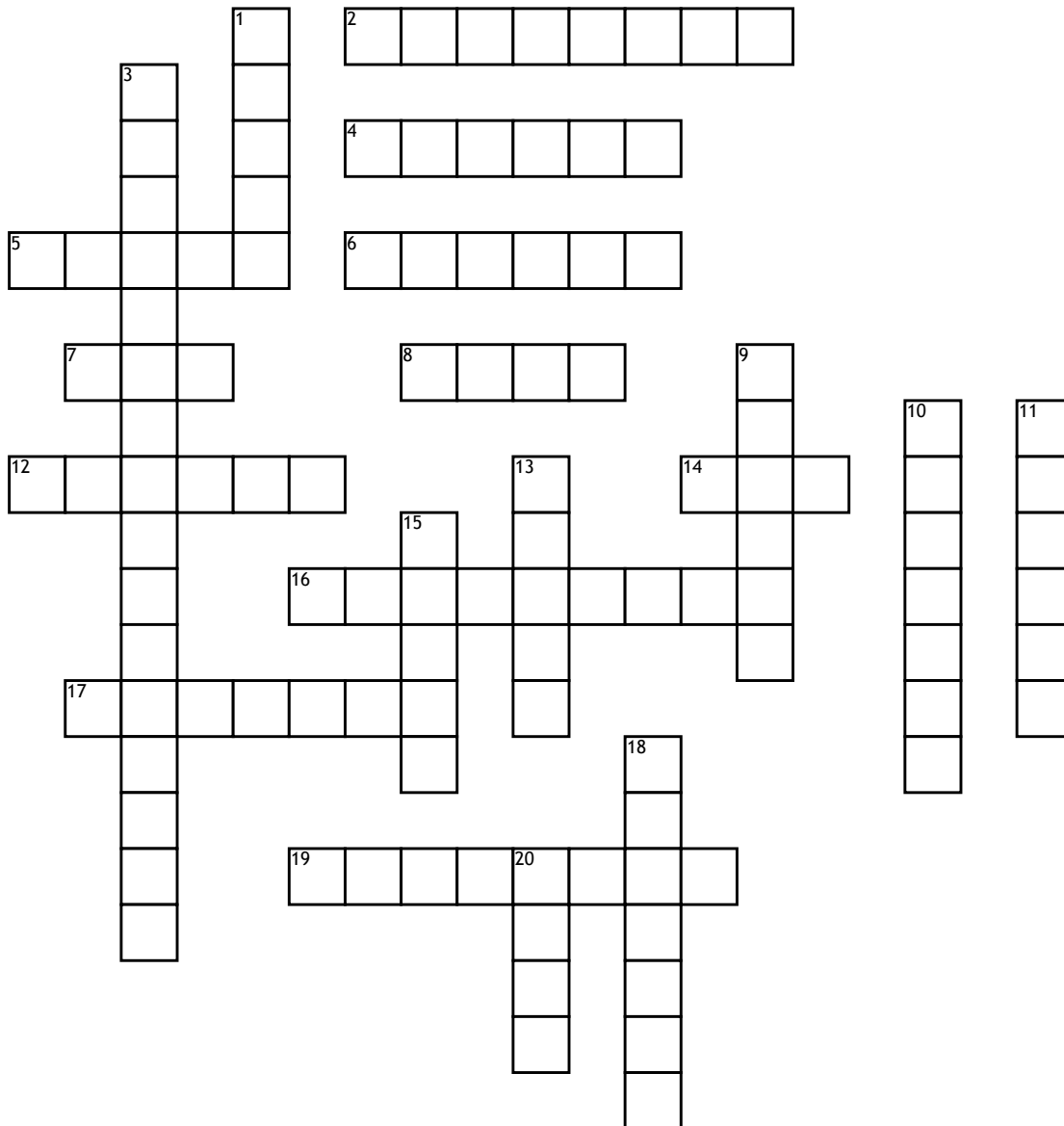


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Reconstruction



## Across

2. Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat that ran for president in 1876 and the only candidate to win an outright majority of the popular vote in a United States presidential election but lose the

4. Rutherford B. Hayes, a Republican and the 19th President of the United

5. Reconstruction, The period in United States history immediately following the Civil War in which the federal government set the conditions that would allow the rebellious Southern states back into the

6. 13th Amendment, The amendment that abolished slavery across the United

7. Carpetbaggers, A nickname for northerners who moved to the South after the Civil

8. Enforcement Acts, The criminal codes that protected blacks' right to vote, hold office, serve on juries, and receive equal protection of

12. Wade-Davis Bill, An 1864 bill that stipulated that southern states could reenter the Union only after 50 percent of their voters pledged allegiance to the United

14. The Union, The North of United States, historically identified as the free states that opposed slavery and the Confederacy during the American Civil

16. 15th Amendment, The amendment that gives the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of

17. Andrew Johnson, The 17th President of the United States of American and the Vice-President to Abraham

19. American Civil War, A civil war in the United States from

## Down

1. Emancipation Proclamation, An edict issued by U.S. Pres. Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, that freed the slaves of the Confederate states in rebellion against the

3. Freedmen's Bureau, Established by Congress to provide practical aid to newly freed

9. 14th Amendment, The amendment that addresses the equal protection and rights of former

10. Abraham Lincoln, The 16th President of the United States of

11. Civil Rights Act, U.S. legislation, and the last of the major Reconstruction statutes, which guaranteed African Americans equal treatment in public transportation and public accommodations and service on

13. Ten-Percent Plan, Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction, under which secessionist states could be readmitted to the Union only after 10 percent of their voting population took a loyalty oath to the

15. Appomattox Court House, Virginia, The location where General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S.

18. The Confederacy, Also called Confederacy, in the American Civil War, the government of 11 Southern states that seceded from the Union in

20. Radical Republicans, A political party formed on