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| **Wade Davis Bill; Civil Rights Act of 1866; 14th Amendment; 15th Amendment; Enforcement Acts; Compromise of 1877** | |
| 1868 defines citizenship and guarantees citizens equal protection under the law |  |
| 1870 guarantees voting rights regardless of race or previous condition of servitude |  |
| Agreement where Rutherford b. Hayes won the presidential election and in exchange agreed to remove the remaining federal troops from the South |  |
| Law that established federal guarantees of civil rights for all citizens |  |
| Laws that made it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen’s right to vote |  |
| Required that a majority of prewar voters in the Confederate states swear loyalty to the Union before restoration could begin |  |

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| **Impeach; Reconstruction; Radical Republican; Freedmen’s Bureau; black Code; scalawag; carpet bagger; segregation; integration; sharecropping; share tenancy; tenant farming; Ku Klux Klan; redeemer; Rutherford B. Hayes** | |
| Accusation against a public official of wrong doing in office |  |
| Congressmen who advocated full citizenship rights for African Americans along with a harsh Reconstruction policy toward the South |  |
| Farmer chose what crop he would plant and bought his own supplies; land was supplied by owner |  |
| Federal agency designed to aid freed slaves and poor white farmers in the South after the Civil War |  |
| Forced separation, oftentimes by race |  |
| Laws that restricted African Americans’ rights and opportunities |  |
| Negative term for a northern Republican who moved to the South after the Civil War |  |
| Negative term for a southern white who supported the Republican party after the Civil War |  |
| Ohio Republican who won the presidential election in a compromise by Congress where federal troops leave the south and a southerner was appointed a top position |  |
| Organization that promotes hatred and discrimination against specific ethnic and religious groups |  |
| Process of bringing people of different races, religions, and social classes together |  |
| Program implemented by the federal government to repair damage to the South caused by the Civil War and restore the southern states to the Union |  |
| System in which a farmer paid rent to a landowner for the use of the land |  |
| System in which a farmer tended a portion of a planter’s land in return for a share of the crop |  |
| Term for white southern Democrats who returned to power after 1870 |  |