

- 1) **Radical Republicans** - They supported abolition, and now want African American rights. They want to destroy the power of local owners and give African Americans the right to vote, and full citizenship.
 - a. **Thaddeus Stevens** - A Pennsylvania Representative, he was one of the radical's leaders. He was a very strong advocate for anti-slavery measures and black rights.
 - b. **Charles Sumner** - another leader of the radicals.
- 2) **Moderate Republicans** - generally, focus on reconstruction and socially liberal. Wanted to be fair to the South.
- 3) **Amnesty** - the act of granting pardons to large groups of people given to the South.
- 4) **Terms of Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan** - Reconstruction policy that focused on the Reconstruction of Kentucky and Reconstruction, would pardon every Confederate except high-ranking ones and those who did not oppose the Union, as long as they swore allegiance to the Union and promise to obey the laws. When ten percent of the people agreed to this, the state can become a part of the Union.
- 5) **13th Amendment** - banned all forms of slavery within the United States.
- 6) **John Wilkes Booth** - Stage actor who shot President Lincoln in the back at the Ford's Theatre.
- 7) **Andrew Johnson** - 17th and 18th vice president, who survived an impeachment on 33 charges. Also, no one else has because he pardoned soldiers.
- 8) **Black Codes** - local, sometimes discriminatory laws against blacks.
 - a. **Jim Crow laws** - "black codes" that separated race
 - b. **Civil Rights Act of 1866** - gave African Americans citizenship and forbade all discriminatory laws. It was passed by Congress, but vetoed by Johnson.
 - c. **Civil Rights Act of 1875** - forbade racial segregation in public places and secured African Americans the right to serve juries.
- 9) **14th Amendment** - known as the "Equal Rights Amendment", provided constitutional basis for Civil Rights Act. All people born or naturalized had citizenship and had equal protection and liberties. It doesn't mention women though.
- 10) **Reconstruction Act of 1867** - divided up Confederate governments, divided them into five military districts, and set up the requirements for readmission to the Union.
- 11) **Impeachment** - the right of Congress to overthrow the President. President Johnson was tried in March 1868, but was found not guilty in the Senate trial.
- 12) **Scuppernon** - Northerners who moved to the South after the war, a lot of whom wanted to reap political benefits for their own good.
- 13) **Whittakers** - Poor white men/Confederates who joined the Republican party, and were in favor of reconstruction and supported the Union in the war.
- 14) **15th Amendment** - Called the "Post Civil War amendment," it prevented "casting discrimination" based on race, color, creed (religion) or previous condition of servitude. The radicals pushed for it, however, it was weakened greatly.
- 15) **White South** - the electoral support of all of the Southern states later for Democratic Party candidates after the Reconstruction era.
- 16) **Red Tax** - annual tax to be paid in order to gain access to the voting booth. This gave them political machines, candidates who bribed voters with money to pay for the voting process, as well as a bonus vote.
- 17) **literacy Test** - an official exam which required all voters to pass a literacy test. Test administrators often asked tricky/trickier questions or gave them tests in different languages.
- 18) **Grandfather Clause** - Allowed illiterate whites to vote if he, his father, or his grandfather was able to vote before January 1, 1867. This was important because previous states were not able to vote before January 1, 1867.