

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 11: Reconstruction and Redemption -

Section 2: Military Reconstruction

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. In 1867 and 1868, Congress passed four pieces of legislation known collectively as the _____.
2. These acts divided the states of the former _____ into _____ and put them under military control, leading some to call this period _____.
3. The Reconstruction Acts required the reconstructed states to ratify the _____ and to register former _____ and free men of color to _____.
4. Thus anyone who had served or supported the _____ in any way lost the right to _____.
5. The Constitution of 1868 extended _____ to former slaves and _____ to black males.
6. The constitution abolished the 1865 _____ and also mandated (ordered, commanded) the establishment of a racially _____ statewide.
7. The part of the _____ called, _____, required that all people, regardless of color, be given “_____ and _____” on any means of public transportation and at public businesses like restaurants and theaters.
8. _____ took control of the state government, in large part because of massive support from the _____.
9. Southerners suspected that _____ would take advantage of the chaotic postwar conditions to gain _____ and to _____ themselves.

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10. Warmoth's lieutenant governor, _____, was the first _____ ever elected to statewide office in Louisiana.
11. _____ realized they would not be able to regain _____ if all the newly _____ African Americans continued voting for _____ in large numbers.
12. The purpose of paramilitary groups was to use _____ and _____ to keep African Americans from exercising their right to _____.
13. The _____, formed in St. Mary Parish, was the _____ group of this type, but similar groups formed in all regions of the state.
14. Federal authorities estimated that as many as _____ African Americans were killed in the months leading up to the 1868 presidential election.
15. Grant won the national election, but, at the state level, Governor Warmoth established a _____.
16. This board had the power to determine whether election outcomes were _____ or the product of _____ or _____.
17. Because of disputes about the legitimacy of the 1872 returns, both _____ and Republican candidate _____ claimed to have won the governor's race.
18. In order to _____ their claim to victory, _____, all of whom were _____, occupied the parish courthouse in the town of _____ in early 1873.
19. After weeks of tensions, the _____ decided to attack and remove the _____ from the _____ to enforce their own claim of victory.



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20. Those more sympathetic to the black Republicans called it the _____
_____.
21. No matter what term one used, what is certain is that the _____
tragedy was the _____ single instance of politically motivated
violence in the United States during _____.
22. _____ were committed to restoring the
state to _____ rule by whatever means
necessary.
23. The news of _____ groups killing not only
_____ but also their _____
political opponents generated outrage far beyond Louisiana.
24. In early September, there were rumors of the arrival of a large shipment of _____
destined for the _____ in _____
_____.
25. Once fighting began on September 4, 1874, the White Leaguers gained the
_____ quickly and forced their
_____ opponents to _____.
26. White Leaguers planned to remove _____ and replace him with
Democrat _____.
27. Those plans were thwarted (opposed successfully) when _____
_____ arrived in _____ the day after
the conflict, which the White League named the _____
_____.