



CSI: SOCIAL STUDIES

Curriculum Support Information



Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

Reconstruction: the period of time from 1865-1877 after the Civil War when the South rejoined the Union and the country needed to rebuild.

Freedmen's Bureau: a group that provided food, clothing, medical care, and legal advice to poor blacks and whites during Reconstruction.

Markets: an area of economic activity in which buyers and sellers come together, affects supply and demand, affects rates and prices of products and services.

Amendment: a change of law added to the Constitution to change (or amend) a previous law.

13th Amendment: declared that slavery would not be allowed to exist in the United States.

14th Amendment: said that states could not limit the rights of citizens (life, liberty, or property) without due process of the law.

15th Amendment: gave all MEN the right to vote no matter their skin color. (Women weren't allow to vote until 1920.)

Sharecropping: a farmer works a piece of land belonging to someone else and only gets to keep a share (or part) of the crops. Land owners often loans sharecroppers tools, seeds, and supplies for a fee.

Resources: supply or source of a natural good, such as oil, coal, cotton, etc.

Jim Crow Laws: laws that kept African Americans separate from other Americans, creating segregation of schools, hospitals, cemeteries, etc.

Segregation: forced separation of the races.

Black Codes: harsh laws passed in the South limiting the rights of former slaves to travel, vote and work right after the Civil War.

Goods: products you can buy

Services: something someone does, example: dog walker, cashier, doctor, etc.

Income: money earned

Labor: work

Due process: formal or legal proceeding carried out when rules or laws are broken

Citizen: a person who owes allegiance to a government or country or is entitled to protection from it

Impeach: to charge a government official with a crime, removes them from holding a government office.

Carpetbaggers/Scalawags: southerners who helped the government during Reconstruction were called scalawags or carpetbaggers. These Southerners were not liked by other Southerners.

Reconstruction

Students will:

Fifth Grade 3 of 10

History:

- Describe the effects of the Civil War on the North and the South
- Describe the purpose of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments
- Explain the works of the Freedmen's Bureau
- Explain what happened to freed slaves after the war

Economy:

- Describe how competition, markets, and prices influence people
- Describe how people earn income by selling their labor

Characteristics of government:

- Explain Citizen's rights
- Explain the amendment process

Key Individuals	Importance
President Abraham Lincoln	-assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865
Andrew Johnson	-Vice President to Lincoln -Became President after Lincoln's death -impeached in 1868, although he finished out his term in office.
Rutherford B. Hayes	-1877 became President -ordered soldiers to leave the South
Booker T. Washington	-with the help of the Freedmen's Bureau, he opened the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, an all-African American school
George Washing Carver	-taught poor Southern famers to grow crops such as peanuts, pecans, and sweet potatoes instead of cotton -invented over 300 products made from peanuts

	Effects of the Civil War
suffering	-hundreds of thousands of people had died from both sides of the war
destroyed the South	-farms, cities, and factories were ruined -houses and farms had to be rebuilt -freed slaves had no home or work -Manufacturing in the South grew slowly -ended the plantation system in the South, started sharecropping system -federal soldiers were sent to the South to enforce new laws
North grew stronger	-there had been little fighting in the North -industries and factories grew quickly during and after the fighting to keep up with production needs
Government involved in the economy	-created the Freedmen's Bureau
Rights	-freed slaves were not given equal rights in the south under Black codes and Jim Crow Laws, created segregation -13 th , 14 th , and 15 th amendments were created to help provided equal rights
Hate Groups	-Ku Klux Klan (KKK) threatened, beat, and killed African Americans and people who helped them