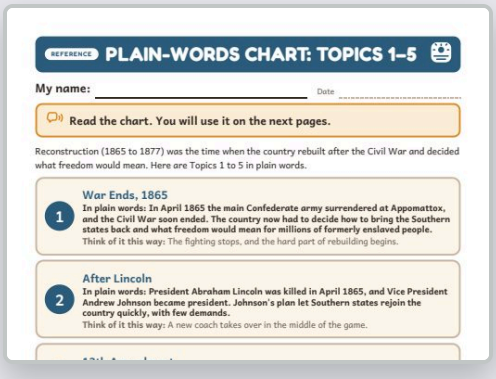
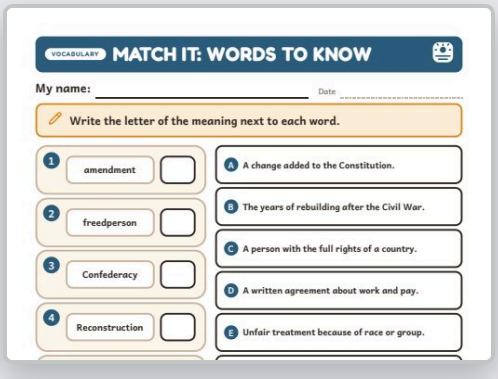
6TH–8TH · SOCIAL STUDIES

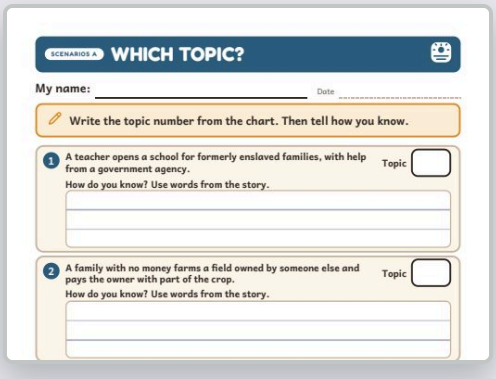
TOPICS 1-10

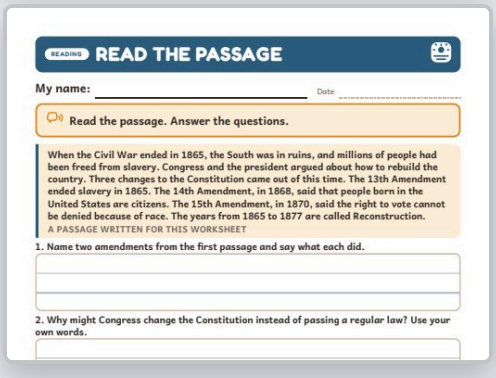
RECONSTRUCTION 1865 TO 1877 WORKSHEETS

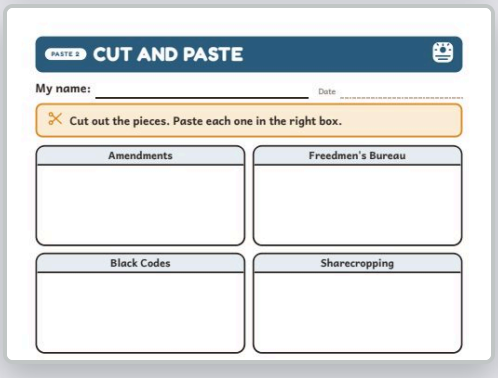
A plain-words chart, vocabulary match, scenarios, a timeline to build, a reading passage, a case study, writing organizers and cut-and-paste sorts. Keys, a tracker and a family page. Print, or type the answers. PDF.

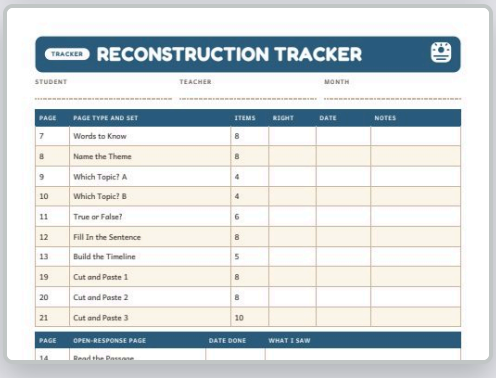












33 Pages | **13 Page Types** | **69 Items** | **16 Scenarios**

BRIGHT PATH SPED

START HERE

QUICK START

1 Start with the two charts

Pages 5 and 6 put ten topics about Reconstruction in plain words, with a way to picture each. Read them aloud together and keep them on the desk; most pages ask the student to look something up.

2 Hand over a page

Every student page opens with a name line and one short instruction, with room to write. Nothing on it is written for an adult. The chooser below says which page for which job.

3 Check, then record

Answer keys are on pages 22 to 24. Record scores on the tracker (page 25) and the open-response pages by what you see, using the look-fors on page 24.

WHICH PAGE FOR WHICH JOB

WHEN YOU WANT TO...	USE	PAGES
Introduce the unit	Plain-Words Chart, Match It	5, 6, 7
Check what they remember	Name the Theme, True or False, Fill In, Timeline	8, 11, 12, 13
Apply it to real situations	Which Topic?, Case Study	9, 10, 15
Read and write	Read the Passage, Explain It, Build a Paragraph, Gains and Setbacks	14, 16, 17, 18
A hands-on sort	Cut and Paste, three mats	19, 20, 21
Record and report	Tracker, class grid, team note, family page	25, 26, 27, 28

Everything inside (33 pages)

- **17 student pages** in 13 page types, 69 scored items
- **16 scenarios** to sort by topic or theme, plus an invented case study
- **26 cut-and-paste pieces** on 3 sort mats
- **3 answer keys**, a tracker, a class grid, a team note, a family page
- A filled example, a phrase bank, a binder cover and divider tabs

Your standards, your words

These are textbook-level summaries for classroom use. Every scenario, passage and the case study are invented. Write the standard or the district's wording you want students to see on the line on the tracker (page 25).

REFERENCE

PLAIN-WORDS CHART: TOPICS 1–5

My name: _____ Date .....

Read the chart. You will use it on the next pages.

Reconstruction (1865 to 1877) was the time when the country rebuilt after the Civil War and decided what freedom would mean. Here are Topics 1 to 5 in plain words.

1 War Ends, 1865

In plain words: In April 1865 the main Confederate army surrendered at Appomattox, and the Civil War soon ended. The country now had to decide how to bring the Southern states back and what freedom would mean for millions of formerly enslaved people.

Think of it this way: The fighting stops, and the hard part of rebuilding begins.

2 After Lincoln

In plain words: President Abraham Lincoln was killed in April 1865, and Vice President Andrew Johnson became president. Johnson's plan let Southern states rejoin the country quickly, with few demands.

Think of it this way: A new coach takes over in the middle of the game.

3 13th Amendment

In plain words: In December 1865 the 13th Amendment became part of the Constitution. It ended slavery across the United States.

Think of it this way: One line in the Constitution says slavery is over.

4 Freedmen's Bureau

In plain words: In 1865 Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau, a government agency. Its workers gave out food, helped families with work contracts and helped open schools for formerly enslaved people.

Think of it this way: A help desk for people starting new lives.

5 Black Codes

In plain words: In 1865 and 1866 Southern states passed laws called Black Codes. These laws limited where Black people could work and live and took away many freedoms.

Think of it this way: Rules written to keep the old order in place.

VOCABULARY

MATCH IT: WORDS TO KNOW

My name: _____ Date .....

Write the letter of the meaning next to each word.

1	amendment	
2	freedperson	
3	Confederacy	
4	Reconstruction	
5	contract	
6	sharecropper	
7	citizen	
8	discrimination	

A	A change added to the Constitution.
B	The years of rebuilding after the Civil War.
C	A person with the full rights of a country.
D	A written agreement about work and pay.
E	Unfair treatment because of race or group.
F	The Southern states that fought the Union.
G	A farmer who pays the owner with a crop share.
H	A person who was freed from slavery.
I	Land at the edge of settled country.
J	A tax on goods from another country.

Two of the meanings are not used.

SCENARIOS A

WHICH TOPIC?

My name: _____ Date .....

Write the topic number from the chart. Then tell how you know.

1 A teacher opens a school for formerly enslaved families, with help from a government agency.

Topic ☐

How do you know? Use words from the story.

2 A family with no money farms a field owned by someone else and pays the owner with part of the crop.

Topic ☐

How do you know? Use words from the story.

3 A Southern state passes a law that limits where Black workers can live and work.

Topic ☐

How do you know? Use words from the story.

4 A new president takes office after Lincoln is killed and lets Southern states rejoin quickly.

Topic ☐

How do you know? Use words from the story.

READING

READ THE PASSAGE

My name: _____ Date .....

Read the passage. Answer the questions.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, the South was in ruins, and millions of people had been freed from slavery. Congress and the president argued about how to rebuild the country. Three changes to the Constitution came out of this time. The 13th Amendment ended slavery in 1865. The 14th Amendment, in 1868, said that people born in the United States are citizens. The 15th Amendment, in 1870, said the right to vote cannot be denied because of race. The years from 1865 to 1877 are called Reconstruction.

A PASSAGE WRITTEN FOR THIS WORKSHEET

1. Name two amendments from the first passage and say what each did.

2. Why might Congress change the Constitution instead of passing a regular law? Use your own words.

To help, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865. Its agents gave out food, helped families with work contracts and helped open schools. Many Southern states answered with Black Codes, laws that limited the freedoms of Black people. Many freed families had no land or money, so they became sharecroppers. A sharecropper farmed land owned by someone else and gave the owner part of the crop. Many sharecroppers ended up in debt. Reconstruction ended in 1877 when federal troops left the South.

A PASSAGE WRITTEN FOR THIS WORKSHEET

3. Fill in the two missing words from the second passage.

Southern states passed laws called Black _____

A sharecropper gave the owner part of the _____

4. Why was sharecropping hard for families? Use a clue from the passage.

PASTE 2

CUT AND PASTE

My name: _____ Date .....

Cut out the pieces. Paste each one in the right box.

Amendments	Freedmen's Bureau

Black Codes	Sharecropping

Cut on the dashed lines.

Passed by Southern states, 1865-66	Paid the owner with part of the crop	Handed out food	Limited where Black people could work
Families often fell into debt	Ended slavery, 1865	Said all born here are citizens	Opened schools

TRACKER

RECONSTRUCTION TRACKER

STUDENT _____ TEACHER _____ MONTH _____

PAGE	PAGE TYPE AND SET	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
7	Words to Know	8			
8	Name the Theme	8			
9	Which Topic? A	4			
10	Which Topic? B	4			
11	True or False?	6			
12	Fill In the Sentence	8			
13	Build the Timeline	5			
19	Cut and Paste 1	8			
20	Cut and Paste 2	8			
21	Cut and Paste 3	10			

PAGE	OPEN-RESPONSE PAGE	DATE DONE	WHAT I SAW
14	Read the Passage		
15	Case Study		
16	Explain It		
17	Build a Paragraph		
18	Gains and Setbacks		

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right with no prompt, and the date. A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 69 items on the 10 scored pages. The charts (pages 5 and 6) are not scored. Answer keys: pages 22 to 24. Filled example: page 29.

THIS MONTH WE ARE WORKING ON (YOUR OWN STANDARD OR WORDING)

EXAMPLE MARCUS'S TRACKER

Marcus T. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 25.

STUDENT **Marcus T. (an invented student)**

TEACHER **Ms. Odom (invented)**

MONTH **October**

PAGE	PAGE TYPE AND SET	ITEMS	RIGHT	DATE	NOTES
7	Words to Know	8	7	10/1	Mixed up two meanings
8	Name the Theme	8	8	10/2	–
9	Which Topic? A	4	3	10/6	Needed a prompt on one item
10	Which Topic? B	4	4	10/7	–
11	True or False?	6	5	10/8	Missed one false sentence
12	Fill In the Sentence	8	7	10/9	Needed a prompt on one item
13	Build the Timeline	5	4	10/10	Swapped two steps
19	Cut and Paste 1	8	8	10/3	–
20	Cut and Paste 2	8	–	–	–
21	Cut and Paste 3	10	–	–	–

How to read it

Marcus T. has done **8 of 10** scored pages and got **46 of 51** items right with no prompt. **3** pages were all right and **5** carry a note. Every number here comes from the table above.

The family note this tracker would produce

"This month Marcus finished 8 pages and got 46 of 51 items right. Marcus is solid on Name the Theme and the cut-and-paste sort; the next thing to practice is saying which words in a story point to a topic." — every number in it is a row of the table above.

What the table points to

5 pages carry a note and each is short of full. The pages left blank (2 of them) are not tried yet, never wrong.

THANK YOU **BEFORE YOU GO**

THANK YOU FOR USING THIS RESOURCE

Everything here was built for the teacher who has a table of students who each need a different amount of support learning and explaining what they learn. If this helped, leaving feedback on TPT helps other teachers find it.

Everything inside, one more time

- **17 student pages** in 13 page types, 69 scored items, every answer computed in code from the lists on the page.
- **26 cut-and-paste pieces** on 3 sort mats, **3 answer keys**.
- **1 tracker, 1 class grid, 1 team note, 1 family page, 1 filled example, 1 phrase bank** (17 starters), **1 binder cover** and divider tabs.

How this file avoids guessing

Wherever a student picks among printed spots — the lettered meanings, the box of words, the order of the pieces on the cut strip — the position of the right answer is checked in code so it never sits in the same spot three times in a row.

No real student anywhere in this file

The filled example on page 29 names "Marcus T.," an invented student used only to show how the tracker fills in. Every scenario and the case study are invented, and nothing here is legal advice. Once you fill in a real student's name, the tracker, class grid and team note (pages 25, 26 and 27) do carry real information — keep completed pages secure the same way you would any other record.

Something missing or wrong?

Please use the **Ask a Question** tab on the product page first — every question is read, and a fix to the file is a free update you re-download from **My Purchases**.

WHAT'S NEXT FROM THIS STORE

For the same classes: more U.S. history and civics worksheets in the same format.



Bill of Rights Worksheets, Amendments 1-10
Sort, match and scenarios for grades 6-8.



Declaration of Independence Worksheets
Sort, match and scenarios for grades 6-8.



Branches of Government Worksheets
Sort, match and scenarios for grades 6-8.

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