

Name: _____ Date: _____ SS# _____

2nd 9 Weeks: Benchmark Study Guide - Unit 4 & Unit 5

1. _____ was the period after the Civil War, when the country was rebuilding.

2. After the Civil War, the _____ Amendment abolished slavery. The slaves needed help getting food, supplies, and _____; so, the _____ was developed. It helped to build schools for former slaves.

Jim Crow Laws - prevented African Americans from voting in 3 ways:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

African Americans **LOST** rights; **segregation** was enforced!!!

Segregation was when _____ and _____ were separated; they could **not** use the same restrooms, stores, or even water fountains.

_____ - prevented African Americans from voting, traveling, and owning property

Ratify - to _____ to something and make it a _____

Amendment - a change or _____ to the U.S. _____

Checks & Balances - a system that gives each branch of government a balance of power

*Why? So no branch of government can overrule the other; it prevents any branch from becoming too powerful

_____ - a system that allowed a land owner to _____ his land to several farmers; the landowner gave the farmers tools and seeds to plant; at the end of the season the farmer would give the land owner part of the _____ to pay back what he owed; most sharecropping involved a white land owner who leased part of his land to _____.

Why was sharecropping used?

Because the land owners did **not** have _____ to pay the former slaves for their work; and, the former slaves did not have money to lease the land.

Why did the Southern Economy suffer after the Civil War?

It suffered because it depended on _____ to work. The slaves were _____ labor. Without slaves, the land owners had to pay workers a salary. Paying their employees reduced the amount of profit they earned. This meant that everyone earned less money so they had less money to spend in the economy. (Domino Effect)

Key Amendments:

_____ Amendment	Abolished slavery forever; it meant they were REQUIRED to set all the slaves FREE
_____ Amendment	Gave citizenship to any person born in the United States (former slaves became citizens)
_____ Amendment	Gave all citizens the right to vote despite their race; so... white and black men could vote; Women could NOT vote
_____ Amendment	Gave all citizens the right to vote despite their gender; women CAN vote
_____ Amendment	Granted 3 electoral votes to D.C.; it allowed the people in Washington, D.C. to vote

Name: _____ Date: _____ SS# _____

_____ Amendment	Ended the poll tax
_____ Amendment	Set Voting Age; must be 18 to vote

****Name the five amendments that protect our voting rights:

15th _____, 23rd, _____, and the _____

_____ - a legal system that **guarantees** all citizens are treated fairly; protects your rights as a citizen of the United States

How do we amend the Constitution?

The 4 step - Amendment Process:

Step 1: Congress proposes a new amendment.

- 2/3 of the _____ and 2/3 of the _____ must pass the bill

Step 2: The proposed amendment is sent to the _____

(It must be sent to the states before the legislatures can choose and the legislatures must choose before 3/4 of the states can ratify)

Step 3: State Legislatures choose to _____ or _____ the amendment

Step 4: _____ of the states must ratify the amendment so it can be added to the _____

Why do so many people have to vote for an amendment to be made?

- So that _____ groups of people **cannot** make changes that most people do not want; must have _____ of votes to be passed; the majority rules!

What are some of the ways Due Process of law protects your rights?

1. The laws must be written _____ so people can understand them.
2. A person must be told what they are being charged with.
3. A person has the right to a fair and speedy trial by a jury of their peers
4. People have the right to _____ at their own trial and defend themselves.
5. A person cannot be made to incriminate themselves or tell things that prove they're guilty.

The 4 Sectors of the Economy:

1.	the part that controls taxes; they decide how much to raise or lower taxes; the government uses the money from <u>taxes</u> to fund our <u>military</u> , public schools, and relief programs
2.	Businesses that specialize in loaning money; Banks loan people money to buy things that people could not normally afford. People may have some of the money but need help buying big things like houses or cars.
3.	a business <u>NOT</u> controlled by the government; they can be big or small; they produce goods and/or services that consumers buy; they sell products to make a profit
4.	involves <u>families</u> ; a group of people who usually live together that share in the financial responsibilities