

Answer Key

Step 1

1. Define **Black Codes**. What are their purposes? **Harsh laws, similar to slave codes, passed in every southern state that were applied only to African Americans. In SC Black Codes defined what it legally meant to be black, established a separate court system and punishments, and restricted activities of freed people. All Black Codes were meant to create a society similar to the one African Americans experienced during Slavery where their activities and rights were controlled by their white masters.**
2. Who is the focus of intimidation and **segregation** in South Carolina after the Civil War and during Reconstruction? **African Americans**
3. What **militant group** formed to resist the gains made by African Americans during Reconstruction in South Carolina? What methods did they use to show their resistance? **The Ku Klux Klan formed. Many of the members were ex-confederate soldiers, and they wished to restore pre-Civil War social order. They disguised themselves in white robes to disguise their features and promote fear. They left coffins outside homes, burned crosses in front of homes, beat, and whipped individuals, and in some cases lynched (hanged) individuals. African Americans, carpetbaggers, and scalawags were targeted.**
4. How are **insurgent groups** different from **militant groups**? How are they alike? What was the primary method used by both groups to resist Reconstruction and who are their methods targeting? **Insurgent groups and militant groups are hostile, radical groups who are in rebellion. They are different in who they target. During Reconstruction the militant group the (KKK), targeted and showed hostility against individuals, some of which were connected to Reconstruction government policies. However, the KKK was secretive and did not show their identity. The Insurgent groups that developed during Reconstruction, like the Red Shirts, did not try to hide their identity and were openly rebellious against the ruling power of the government.**
5. What does the term **redeem** mean? How does this term describe the success southerner's had in 1877? Give specific examples to support how southerners reclaimed the government. **Redeem – to recover something. White Southerners wanted to recover the power they had before the Civil War. Democrats were returned to power, Reconstruction in the south ended in 1877, many Northerners lost interest in Reconstruction and focused on other problems facing the nation. Policies and laws**

directed at African Americans and white supremacy groups were allowed to continue in the south without consequences.

6. Even within a very segregated society, Reconstruction did help to improve the lives of African Americans and poor whites. Support this statement with specific facts. **African Americans and poor whites had the opportunity to attend school for the first time. Republican governments strengthened the SC economy by expanding railroads and building industry. The 14th and 15th amendment also granted citizenship to African Americans and gave voting rights to African American men.**

Step 2

1. Are there any instances, in the 21st century, where certain segments of the population are segregated for the good of society? **Criminals are segregated for the good of society and individuals with infectious diseases are segregated to not spread disease.**
2. What determines "overall good"? Is it based strictly on laws, and can those laws vary from state to state, or community to community? **Generally governments determine the overall good for society. There are federal, state, and local laws determining the overall good. Federal laws are uniform, but state and local laws vary, depending on the location.**
3. How did the fear spread? **In the scenario fear spread by word of mouth and social media.**
4. What's the difference between news agencies and social media? **Both news agencies and social media give information. However, even though news agencies can show bias, they have the reputation of checking facts before they report an incident. If news agencies are reporting an event live, or they are uncertain of the facts, they generally report that they have not confirmed the facts. Social media is more like word of mouth. Individuals give opinions, and very often spread hearsay.**
5. Is either group obligated to report only facts? **Generally news agencies report facts, by reputation. Again bias can affect reporting, but facts should be the basis of their reporting. There is no obligation on social media that facts be reported. Many things look very official, but social media should not be quoted as fact.**
6. How does an individual shift through information to determine what is fact and what is rumor? **The first step is to ask questions and find the source of the information. If possible, sources should be checked.**
7. Does public exposure in the media (news or social media) affect public policy? **Public demand does affect public policy. Very often new laws are written because groups or individuals demand it happen.**

8. Give a specific example, in the recent past, where public exposure changed the outcome of an event. **Answer will vary, but one could look at Amber Alerts as a law passed from demand from the public. There have been instances where public demand has led law enforcement to reexamine cases.**