

## Reconstruction

### Theme: Politics and Power

Learning Objective 5.K: Explain the effects of government policy during Reconstruction on society from 1865 to 1877.

### Federalism and Reconstruction

KC-5.3.II.ii: Reconstruction altered relationships between the states and the federal government...

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1863-1866)
  - Lincoln's \_\_\_\_\_ would readmit the seceded states on lenient terms
  - Lincoln pocket vetoed \_\_\_\_\_ which would require 50%
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ratified
  - Andrew Johnson takes over, plan was stringent on paper, \_\_\_\_\_ allowed Confederate leaders to regain power
  - \_\_\_\_\_ overrides veto, gives citizenship to African Americans
    - \_\_\_\_\_ more permanent
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1866-1877)
  - New Congress refuses \_\_\_\_\_ Representatives and Senators
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - divided South into 5 military districts,
    - Set conditions for \_\_\_\_\_: adopt \_\_\_\_\_, protect voting rights in their constitution,
    - 14th Amendment included provisions for non compliant states
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - designed to protect Republican Cabinet, led to Johnson's impeachment

### Reconstruction Amendments

KC-5.3.II.A The \_\_\_\_\_ abolished slavery, while the \_\_\_\_\_ granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.

- 13th Amendment caveat - "\_\_\_\_\_"
- 14th Amendment guaranteed "\_\_\_\_\_ " and "due process of law"
  - Included all "\_\_\_\_\_ " born in the US or naturalized
- \_\_\_\_\_ guaranteed voting rights to "\_\_\_\_\_"
  - Only protects against discrimination of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"

### Citizenship and Reconstruction

KC-5.3.II.ii Reconstruction... led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.

- 14th amendment included persons born or \_\_\_\_\_
  - Protected \_\_\_\_\_
- 14th and 15th amendment did not include women despite wording of "persons"
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (1875) acknowledged women were citizens but not all citizens were voters

### Reconstruction Amendments and Women's Rights

KC-5.3.II.B The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

- Women's suffrage movement opposed 15th amendment
  - Many women demanding suffrage were also abolitionists
  - Created rift between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ cast a vote in 1872 citing her 14th amendment right as citizen
  - \_\_\_\_\_ would not come until 1920

### Results of Reconstruction

KC-5.3.II.C Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes...

- \_\_\_\_\_ led by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - Believed in equality for women and African Americans
  - Make Congress dominant \_\_\_\_\_
- Moderate Republicans feared Southern Democrats taking control of Congress
- Short-term successes
  - \_\_\_\_\_ acted as relief agency for emancipated people
  - Expansion of education and establishment of Black Colleges like \_\_\_\_\_

### Results of Reconstruction

KC-5.3.II.C ...Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve.

- Political Opportunities
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - first two Black U.S. Senators
  - South Carolina lower state house

## #52 - 5.10 Reconstruction

APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Southern Resistance
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ threaten progress - also targeted  
“\_\_\_\_\_” and “\_\_\_\_\_”
  - \_\_\_\_\_ opposed equal rights for fear of “Africanized” society
- North’s waning resolve
  - \_\_\_\_\_ began over speculation on Railroad industry

### Recap

- Reconstruction strengthened the federal government vis a vis the state governments
- Reconstruction amendments brought structural change to the U.S., challenge will become enforcing them
- The 14th and 15th amendment split the Women’s Rights movement
- Republicans acted to implement equal rights for ideological and practical reasons
- Gains of Congressional Reconstruction will fade as South continues to resist and North loses resolve

### Part II

#### Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain the effects of government policy during Reconstruction on society from 1865 to 1877.

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