

Guided Reading & Analysis, Chapter 15:

Reconstruction, 1863-1877, pp 291-304

Directions:

1. **Skim:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Question:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read as well as any questions that it raises.*
3. **Read:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Record:** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided; you may complete these digitally.
5. **Reflect:** Answer the processing questions **after** completing the middle column; some students may wish to complete this section at a later time.



Joseph E. Baker, The 'Rail Splitter' at Work Repairing the Union, 1865. [Library of Congress.](#)

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 5:

Key Concept 5.1: The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

Key Concept 5.2: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

Key Concept 5.3: The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

1. Intro: Reconstruction, 1863-1877, pg 291

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
<p>The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.</p>	<p>Read the Frederick Douglass quote and first two paragraphs of the chapter on page 291. Summarize the 5 main questions facing the nation at the end of the Civil War.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) <p>What economic sectional conflicts remained in 1865?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Northerners wanted</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Southerners wanted</p>
<p>The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.</p>	<p>Why did the federal government focus more on political change in Reconstruction than economic assistance to freemen and aid for infrastructure in the devastated South (where most battles were fought)? #AmericanIdentity!</p>

SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp

As you read the chapter, take notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the **selected Key Concepts** presented in the left column. When you finish **reading** the section and **recording** notes, **reflect** on what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

2. Reconstruction Plans of Lincoln and Johnson, pp 292-294

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 5.3 II. <i>Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities</i></p>	<p>Reconstruction Plans of Lincoln and Johnson</p> <p>Lincoln's Policies</p> <p>Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, 1863</p>	<p>How did Lincoln address the questions you summarized on page 1 of this guide?</p> <p>1)</p> <p>2)</p>
	<p>Wade-Davis Bill, 1864</p> <p>Freedmen's Bureau, 1865</p> <p>Lincoln's Last Speech</p> <p>Three days after Lincoln gave his speech at the White House, he and his wife attended a showing of <i>Our American Cousin</i> at Ford's Theater, without his bodyguard, whom Lincoln had sent on assignment out of town. During the play, John Wilkes Booth entered Lincoln's theater box and shot him in the head. Booth and his co-conspirators had originally plotted to kidnap Lincoln and ransom him for Confederate prisoners of war, after Grant refused to allow any further prisoner exchanges. However, as Booth understood that the Confederacy would lose the war, he changed his plan to an assassination in hopes that Lincoln's death would rally the Confederates to continue the war. The group also planned to kill several other high-level officials in the U.S. government, including Vice President Andrew Johnson. Only Booth achieved his goal, though one of his co-conspirators seriously wounded Secretary of State William Seward.</p>	<p>3)</p> <p>4)</p> <p>5)</p> <p>Identify the controversy in Lincoln's plan as illustrated by the Wade-Davis Bill. What does this reveal about Northern-Southern relations?</p>

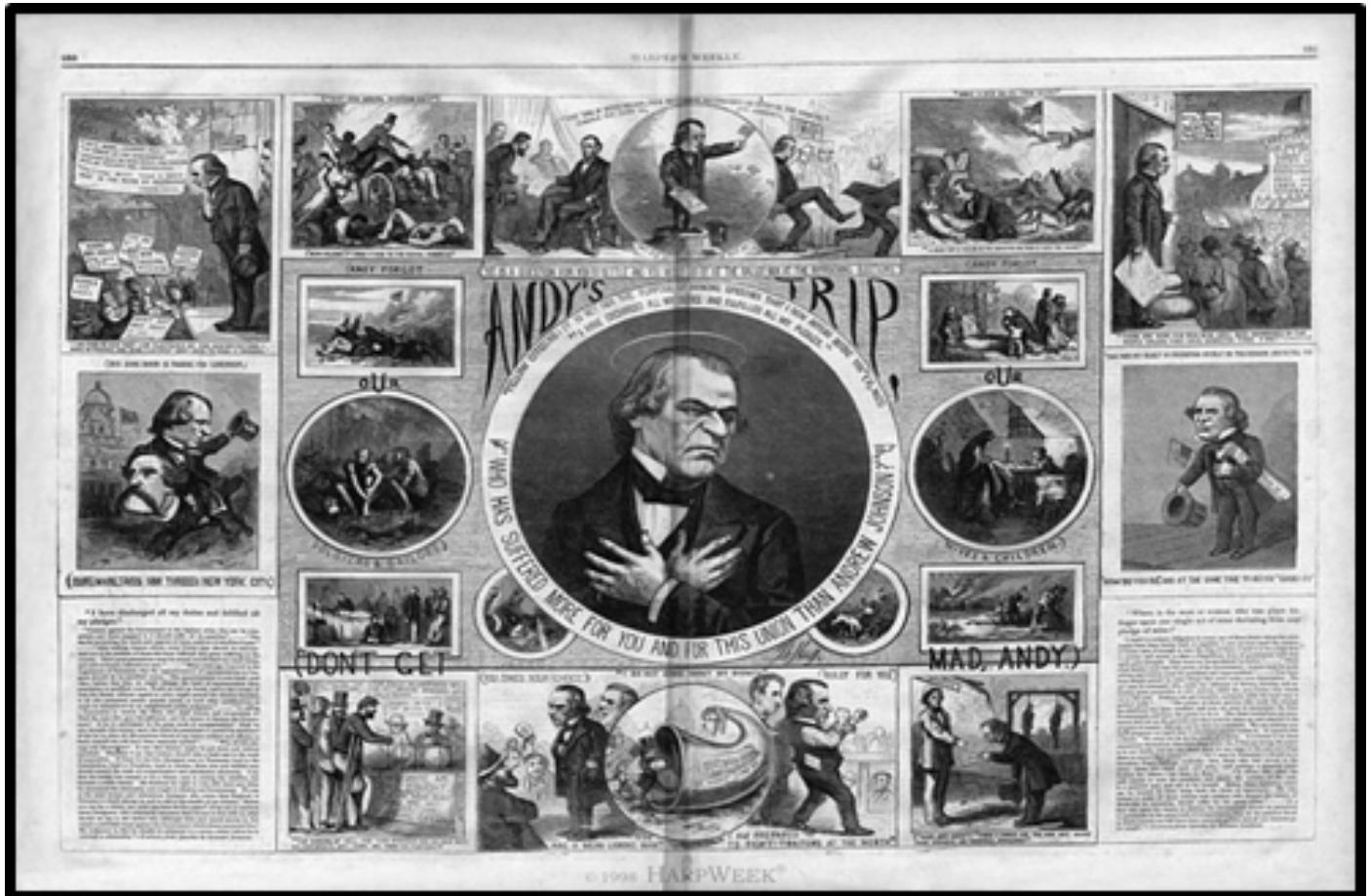
3. Reconstruction Plans of Lincoln and Johnson, continued, pp 292-294

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 5.3 II. A) The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.</p>	<p>Johnson and Reconstruction</p> <p>Johnson's Reconstruction Policy</p> <p>Southern Governments of 1865</p> <p>Thirteenth Amendment</p> <p>Black Codes</p> <p>Johnson's Vetoes</p>	<p>Support, refute, or modify the following statement:</p> <p>The Presidential Plans for Reconstruction reflected the belief that the primary goal post-war was to reunite the nation. Write a complete thesis, and then defend your answer with evidence.</p>

3. Congressional Reconstruction, pp 295-297

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 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. 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.</p> <p>Key Concept 5.3 II. A) The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.</p>	<p>Congressional Reconstruction</p> <p>Radical Republicans</p> <p>Civil Rights Act of 1866</p> <p>Fourteenth Amendment</p> <p>Report of the Joint Committee</p> <p>The Election of 1866</p>	<p>Was Congressional Reconstruction more about racial equality or political power? Explain your answer.</p> <p>What was the primary purpose of the 14th Amendment?</p> <p>By defining citizens as anyone born in the United States, how did this Amendment create future conflict?</p>

The image below was a two page spread in *Harpers Weekly* by artist **Thomas Nast**, printed in 1866. **President Andrew Johnson** was chosen as Lincoln's Vice President in 1864 (National Union Party... not Republican or Democrat) to secure re-election at a time of waning support. He was actually a pro-Union Democrat from Tennessee who had seen his property, home, and slaves stolen by Confederates during the first year of the war. He became president in 1865 following Lincoln's assassination. In 1866, Johnson led his "*Swing around the Circle*," a 1966 campaign trip through the Midwest, attempting to win popular support for his lenient Reconstruction policy. He was battling the **Radical Republicans** who feared allowing ex-rebel Democrats would regain control of the South. They had prevented them from being seated in Congress in protest of the Southern **Black Codes**. On the Circle Tour... in one speech lasting an hour, the President referred to himself more than two hundred times. In another, he went so far as to imply that the murder of Abraham Lincoln had been part of God's plan to make him president. At a third event, he said that Rep. **Thaddeus Stevens**, the Republican majority leader, deserved to be hanged. (He said this after a heckler in the crowd said, "Hang Jeff Davis!")



Johnson accused Radical Republicans of planting hecklers, inciting riots, including the New Orleans Riot, and of wanting to keep the nation divided rather than re-uniting it. After Johnson compared himself to Jesus by saying that like the Savior, he too liked to pardon repentant sinners, his remaining speeches were drowned out by hecklers. State government officials refused to be seen with him. In the midterm elections that November, so disgusted were most Americans at Andrew Johnson that Republicans won two-thirds majorities in both houses of Congress. The GOP was then able to enact legislation to "rescue" southern states from the "neo-Confederate" Democrats. Thus began **Radical Reconstruction**

Congressional Reconstruction, continued, pp 295-297

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key Concept 5.3 II. A) The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.</p>	<p>Reconstruction Acts of 1867</p> <p>Impeachment of Andrew Johnson</p> <p>Reforms After Grant's Election</p> <p>The Election of 1868</p> <p>Fifteenth Amendment</p> <p>Civil Rights Act of 1875</p>	<p>Explain how the "Swing Around the Circle" affected Radical Republican attitudes toward Johnson.</p> <p>Explain how Radical Reconstruction illustrated the continued conflict between contract and compact political theories.</p>

4. Reconstruction in the South, pp 298-300

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 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. 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.</p>	Reconstruction in the South	Based on this information, explain why Texas did not rejoin the Union until 1873.
	Composition of the Reconstruction Governments	
	Scalawags and Carpetbaggers	Explain two forces that led to African American suffrage and public service despite Southern resistance.
	African American Legislators	
	Evaluating the Republican Record	
	Accomplishments	Support, refute, or modify the following statement: Radical Republicans worked for positive change in the best interest of all citizens. Write a complete thesis and defend your answer!
	Failures	

Reconstruction in the South, continued, pp 298-300

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 5.3 II.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>D) Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.</p>	<p>African Americans Adjusting to Freedom</p> <p>Building Black Communities</p> <p>Sharecropping</p>	<p>To what extent was sharecropping an economic and social improvement for African American farm workers in the South? Defend your answer!</p>

5. The North During Reconstruction, p.300-302

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 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. 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.</p>	<p>The North During Reconstruction</p> <p>Rise of the Spoilsman</p> <p>Corruption in Business & Government</p> <p>The Election of 1872</p> <p>The Panic of 1873</p>	<p>FYI: The Grant years crossover between Reconstruction Era and its issues... to the Gilded Age and its issues. Some of the objectives for this section are going to be emphasized more in the next unit.</p> <p>To what extent was the Panic of 1873 responsible for the end of Reconstruction. Defend your answer!</p>

6. The End of Reconstruction, p.302-303

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p>Key Concept 5.3, II</p> <p>D) Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.</p> <p>E) Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.</p>	<p>The End of Reconstruction...</p> <p>White Supremacy and the Ku Klux Klan...</p> <p>The Amnesty Act of 1872...</p> <p>The Election of 1876...</p> <p>The Compromise of 1877...</p>	<p>Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park in Tennessee has been under attack as a movement to change its name is underway. Support or refute the assertion that historical monuments and parks named after racists should be removed or renamed. Defend your view.</p> <p>In his autobiography, U.S. Grant stated that his biggest regret was removing the military... that they pulled out too soon. Support or refute this viewpoint. Defend your answer!</p>

7. Historical Perspectives: Did Reconstruction Fail? p.303-304

The William Dunning view...	The W.E.B. Du Bois, John Hope Franklin, and Kenneth Stamp's view...	Modern Historians' view, including Eric Foner...
Which viewpoint do you support most? Explain your choice.		

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Sources include but are not limited to: 2018 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Wikipedia.org, College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, writing strategies developed by Mr. John P. Irish, Carroll High School, 12th edition of *American Pageant*, *USHistory.org*, *Britannica.com*, *LatinAmericanHistory.about.com*, and other sources as cited in document and collected/adapted over 20 years of teaching and collaborating.