

U.S. History: 1865 to the Present

USII.3 Study Guide - Reconstruction

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK 2015 STANDARDS
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STANDARD USII.3A—13TH, 14TH 15TH AMENDMENTS

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the effects of Reconstruction on American life by

- the impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and how they changed the meaning of citizenship

The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America address the issues of slavery and guarantee equal protection under the law for all citizens.

Basic provisions of the Amendments

- The **13th Amendment** bans slavery in the United States and all of its territories.
- The **14th Amendment** grants citizenship to all persons born in the United States and guarantees them **equal protection under the law**.
- The **15th Amendment** ensures all citizens the **right to vote** regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Although these three amendments **guarantee equal protection under the law** for all citizens, American **Indians** and **women** did not receive the full benefits of citizenship until **later**.

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STANDARD USII.3B --RECONSTRUCTION

- The impact of Reconstruction policies on the South and North.

The Reconstruction policies were harsh and created problems in the South.

Reconstruction attempted to define the means by which all Southerners could live together equally.

Reconstruction policies and problems

- Southern military leaders** could not hold office.
- African Americans** could hold public office.
- African Americans **gained equal rights** as a result of the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**, which also authorized the use of **federal troops** comprised mainly of Northern soldiers for its enforcement.
- Southern states adopted **Black Codes** to limit the economic and physical freedom of former slaves.
- Federal troops** supervised the South.
- The **Freedmen's Bureau** was established to aid former enslaved African Americans in the South.

- Southerners resented Northern "**carpetbaggers**," who took advantage of the South during Reconstruction.

End of Reconstruction and its impact

- Reconstruction ended** in 1877 as a result of a compromise over the outcome of the election of 1876.
- Federal troops were **removed** from the South.
- Rights that African Americans had gained were **lost** through "**Jim Crow**" laws.
- "Jim Crow" laws affected the rights of **American Indians**.



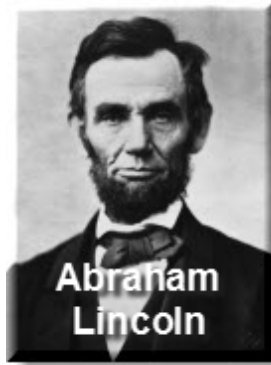
STANDARD USII.3C – LINCOLN, LEE, DOUGLASS

c) describing the legacies of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass.

The actions of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass created lasting impacts.

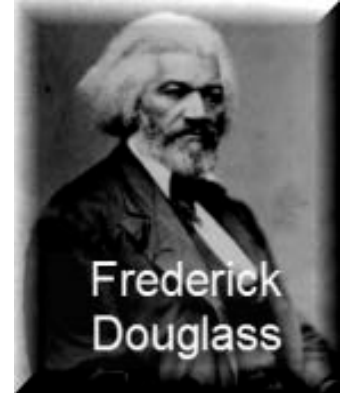
Abraham Lincoln

- Issued **Reconstruction plan** calling for **reconciliation**
- Believed **preservation of the Union** was more important than punishing the South



Frederick Douglass

- Fought for adoption of **constitutional amendments** that **guaranteed voting rights**
- Was a powerful voice for **human rights** and **civil liberties** for all



Robert E. Lee

- Urged Southerners to **reconcile** with Northerners at the end of the war and **reunite as** Americans when some wanted to continue to fight

