

5 The war, Reconstruction, and what was left unresolved – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

reframed

Recall

- You know a war can begin for one reason and continue for another.
- You know a law can be passed and not enforced.
- You have seen a settlement answer some questions and not others.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 A changing purpose

Lincoln and most Union supporters began the war **to preserve the Union**; the Emancipation Proclamation **reframed** its purpose and helped prevent full European diplomatic support for the Confederacy.

Worked example. Many African Americans fled plantations and enlisted, helping to undermine the Confederacy.

■ 2 Amendments

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery; the 14th and 15th granted citizenship, equal protection and voting rights. Reconstruction opened political opportunities to formerly enslaved persons.

Worked example. It ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve.

■ 3 What was settled and what was not

The Union victory and contested Reconstruction **settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved** many questions about federal power and citizenship rights.

Worked example. Those unresolved questions are what periods 6 to 9 keep returning to.

Watch out: The 14th and 15th amendments were nullified in practice and later became the basis of 20th-century civil-rights decisions. A text can survive its own defeat.

Practice

2.1 State why the Union began the war. [2]

2.2 State the two effects of the Emancipation Proclamation. [2]

2.3 State what each of the three amendments did. [3]

2.4 State the two reasons Reconstruction failed. [2]

2.5 State what the victory settled and what it left unresolved. [2]
