

5.10 Reconstruction

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **Reconstruction** 重建.

You must be able to:

- state what each of the three amendments did
- state what Reconstruction altered and what it opened
- state the two reasons the CED gives for its failure
- state how the women's rights movement responded to the amendments

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Three amendments

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.

■ What it altered

Reconstruction 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. It opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to formerly enslaved persons.

■ Why it failed

Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans **yielded some short-term successes**, but it **ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve**. Two causes, one in each section.

■ Women's rights

The **women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments**. Emboldened by the principle, divided over whether to support amendments that did not include women.

2 Practice

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

2.2 State the two reasons the CED gives for Reconstruction's failure. [2]

2.3 The women's rights movement responded in two ways.

(a) State them. [2]

(b) State what Reconstruction opened up. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Reconstruction failed due to Southern resistance and [1]

- **A** the North's waning resolve
- **B** foreign intervention
- **C** a Supreme Court ruling alone
- **D** economic collapse in the North

3.2 The 14th and 15th amendments granted citizenship, equal protection and [1]

- **A** voting rights
- **B** land
- **C** education
- **D** employment

3.3 A movement supports a principle and opposes the measure enacting it.

(a) State what explains this. [1]

(b) Explain the division it produced.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.10 Reconstruction** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Period 5: 1844-1877** section of the AP US History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 the 13th abolished slavery; the 14th and 15th granted citizenship and equal protection and voting rights.

2.2 determined Southern resistance; the North's waning resolve.

2.3 (a) it was emboldened and divided over the amendments. (b) political opportunities and other leadership roles for formerly enslaved persons.

3.1 A. waning resolve.

3.2 A. voting rights.

3.3 (a) the measure enacted the principle for some and not for others. (b) some supported the amendments as an advance for the principle, while others opposed measures that extended rights while leaving women out.