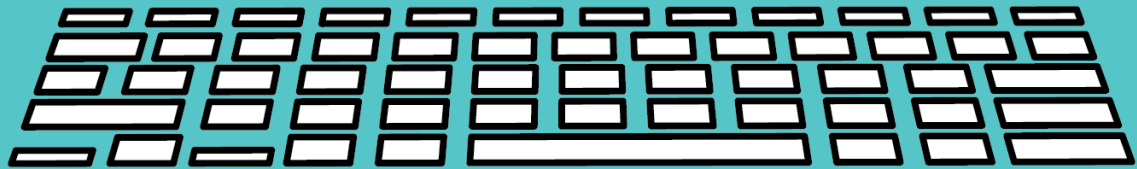
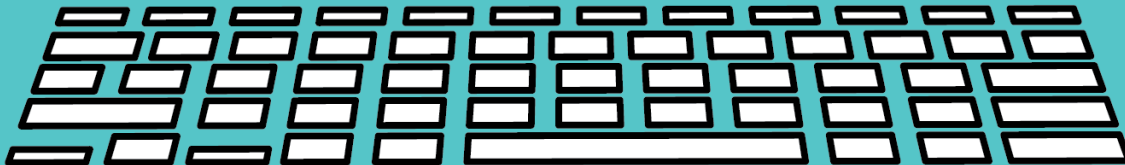


PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM
LINCOLN WAS
THE FIRST
REPUBLICAN
PRESIDENT

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year was the Emancipation Proclamation?	
2. What amendment abolished slavery?	
3. What year was the 15th Amendment passed?	
4. In what Theatre was Lincoln shot?	
5. What were the northern states also known as?	
6. What year did the Reconstruction Era end?	
7. In what month was the Proclamation of Amnesty?	
8. What year was Lincoln Assassinated?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?		9. Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes ____.	
2. What amendment abolished slavery?		10. ____ Johnson was the 17th president of the U.S.	
3. What year was the 15th Amendment passed?		11. The ____ Amendment guaranteed Black Americans equal rights.	
4. In what Theatre was Lincoln shot?		12. John ____ was known as the "Great Emancipator".	
5. What were the northern states also known as?		13. After John ____ was President of the U.S.	
6. What year did the Reconstruction Era end?		14. ____ advised Abraham Lincoln on the Emancipation Proclamation.	
7. In what month was the Proclamation of Amnesty issued?		15. The Reconstruction Era truly began at the end of the ____ War.	
8. What year was Lincoln assassinated?		16. The ____ Republicans stopped Black Codes.	



CIVIL WAR RECONSTRUCTION

President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 with a goal of ending slavery. Some believe that was the start of Reconstruction and restoring the Southern States.

The Reconstruction Act ended the Civil War from 1865 to 1877. It divided the South into military districts.

Although the South surrendered in the Civil War, they still disagreed with the North about the national government. Many Southern states were destroyed during the war. Some were never rebuilt. Some crops were ruined and former slaves were poor. Some Northerners went to the South to make money off of rebuilding. These people were nicknamed carpetbaggers.

The country turned to Abraham Lincoln to lead the process of Reconstruction and rebuilding. The goal of Reconstruction was to reunify Confederate and Union states. Federal troops were sent to the South to make sure laws were being followed and to prevent riots or uprisings.

On December 8, 1863, President Lincoln signed the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction. This was viewed as a step to reunify the goal was to help former Confederate states be readmitted to the Union.

Under Reconstruction, Lincoln wanted to make it a simple process for southern states to rejoin the Union. Lincoln wanted new, reconstructed governments in southern Confederate states.

There were some members of Congress who opposed Lincoln's Reconstruction plans. They believed the South should return to the way it was and be left unchanged. With Lincoln's plan, any state that rejoined the Union would be required to make slavery illegal.

Lincoln created the Freedmen's Bureau which gave clothing, food and medicine to those in need. Lincoln also offered jobs and schooling to freedmen or ex-slaves.

In January of 1865, the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution abolished, or ended, slavery.

Lincoln's ideas seemed to be keeping the nation at peace. Sadly, he was assassinated and never had the chance to follow through with all of his Reconstruction plans. On April 4, 1865, Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer. Lincoln was shot at the Ford Theatre in

Washington, D.C. He was the first president to be assassinated. Following Lincoln's death, Andrew Johnson became the 17th president of the United States.

When Andrew Johnson became president, he continued Lincoln's Reconstruction policies but was much more lenient, or forgiving. However, he did not pursue changes regarding racial equality in southern states. Therefore, many southern states created and enforced Black Codes.

Black Codes were laws that limited the rights of Black Americans. Black Codes prevented African-Americans from owning property, buying land, voting, getting jobs and even using public places.

Northerners were angered by Johnson's weak stance on discrimination. Voters in the north elected Republicans to Congress who were tasked with putting the Union back together. They were called "Radical" by historians because they believed the rights of Black Americans should be protected.

The Radical Republicans stopped Black Codes and passed the 14th Amendment. The 14th Amendment guaranteed Black Americans equal rights and freedoms as U.S. citizens. Union soldiers were stationed in the south to enforce laws protecting freedmen or ex-slaves.

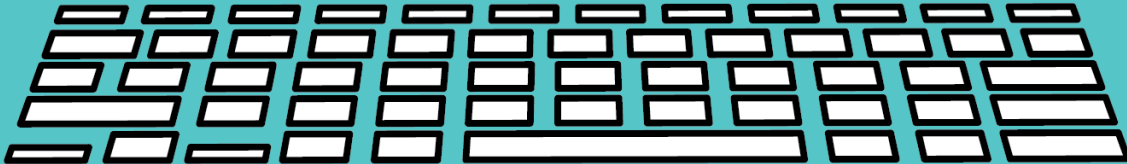
Angry when President Johnson removed a Radical Republican cabinet member as the "Veto President," Congress impeached Johnson, and accused him of breaking the law. Johnson was acquitted, or found not guilty, because he was not named in the charges.

Following Johnson's removal, Union General Ulysses S. Grant. President Grant, the third Reconstruction era president, worked with Congress to give a sense of calmness to the nation. Within a few years, Confederate states rejoined the Union.

The 15th Amendment in 1870, stated a citizen can not lose the right to vote because of their race or skin color. This amendment extended African American civil rights.

Reconstruction ended with the presidential election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. Hayes pulled all troops out of the South with the Compromise of 1877, which signaled the end of Reconstruction.

With the removal of troops, Confederate states regained power in the states. They passed laws that prevented African Americans from voting. Poll taxes charged a fee to vote and Jim Crow laws created separate public spaces for African Americans. Discrimination was an uphill battle for decades to come as Reconstruction came to an end.





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