

Civil War And Reconstruction Answer Key

8. After which battle did the president issue the Emancipation Proclamation?
- Battle of Antietam
 - Battle of Bull Run
 - Battle of Shiloh
 - Battle of Gettysburg
9. What role did women often take on during the Civil War?
- Fought on the front lines alongside men
 - Served as politicians and government officials
 - Worked in factories and served as nurses
 - Only took care of household chores
10. What was a common challenge for soldiers during the Civil War?
- Lack of proper training
 - Scarcity of combat experience
 - Absence of modern medical care
 - Poor sanitation and disease
11. Which Union general is known for his "March to the Sea," a devastating campaign through Georgia?
- Ulysses S. Grant
 - George McClellan
 - William Tecumseh Sherman
 - George Meade
12. Where did the Confederate Army surrender, thus ending the Civil War?
- Battle of Bull Run
 - Appomattox Court House
 - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
 - Fort Sumter
13. What was the primary purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?
- To immediately free all slaves in the United States
 - To declare an end to the Civil War
 - To free slaves only in the Confederate states
 - To guarantee voting rights to former slaves
14. The Reconstruction Era was primarily focused on:
- Rebuilding the Southern economy
 - Expanding westward territories
 - Integrating former Confederate states back into the Union
 - Advancing industrialization in the North
15. What was the purpose of the Black Codes enacted in the South after the Civil War?
- To grant freedmen equal rights
 - To restrict the freedom of African Americans
 - To promote industrial growth
 - To abolish slavery

Civil War and Reconstruction Answer Key: A Comprehensive Guide for Students

Are you struggling to understand the complexities of the American Civil War and Reconstruction? Feeling overwhelmed by the sheer volume of information and unsure of your grasp on key concepts? You're not alone! This comprehensive guide provides a detailed look at the crucial questions surrounding this pivotal period in American history, offering an "answer key" to help you solidify your understanding and ace your exams. We won't just provide answers; we'll delve into the why behind the answers, giving you a robust understanding of the era's causes, consequences, and lasting impact.

Understanding the Civil War: Causes and Consequences

The Civil War (1861-1865) was a multifaceted conflict with deep roots in social, economic, and political tensions. While the immediate cause was the secession of Southern states following Abraham Lincoln's election, the underlying causes were far more complex:

H3: Slavery and States' Rights:

The institution of slavery was undeniably the central issue. Southern states fiercely defended their "right" to own enslaved people, viewing it as crucial to their economic system and way of life. This

clashed with the growing abolitionist movement in the North and the moral arguments against slavery. The debate over states' rights – the extent to which individual states could govern themselves independently of the federal government – further fueled the conflict. Southern states argued for extensive states' rights, allowing them to maintain slavery despite federal laws attempting to restrict its expansion.

H3: Economic Differences:

The North and South had vastly different economies. The North was industrialized, with a growing manufacturing sector and a diverse workforce. The South relied heavily on agriculture, particularly cotton production, which was heavily dependent on enslaved labor. These economic disparities led to conflicting political interests and fueled the sectional divide.

H3: Political Polarization:

The political landscape became increasingly polarized as the issue of slavery dominated national debates. Compromises, such as the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850, temporarily eased tensions but ultimately failed to resolve the fundamental conflict. The rise of powerful abolitionist voices and the emergence of fiercely pro-slavery advocates further exacerbated the divisions.

H3: The Aftermath of the War:

The Civil War resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians, leaving a nation deeply scarred. The Union victory preserved the nation, but the challenges of Reconstruction were immense. The South's infrastructure was devastated, its economy crippled, and its social fabric shattered. The question of how to integrate formerly enslaved people into society became a central challenge.

Reconstruction: Rebuilding the Nation and its Challenges

Reconstruction (1865-1877) aimed to rebuild the South and integrate formerly enslaved people into American society. However, this period was fraught with challenges:

H3: Presidential and Radical Reconstruction:

President Lincoln's vision for Reconstruction emphasized reconciliation and forgiveness. However, his assassination ushered in a period of Radical Reconstruction, characterized by efforts to secure civil rights for African Americans through federal legislation like the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. These amendments abolished slavery, granted citizenship to African Americans, and guaranteed them the right to vote. However, these gains were often undermined by violence and resistance from white Southerners.

H3: Black Codes and Jim Crow Laws:

Southern states enacted Black Codes and, later, Jim Crow laws, to limit the rights and freedoms of African Americans. These laws restricted their access to education, employment, housing, and

political participation. These actions demonstrated a clear attempt to maintain white supremacy and reverse the progress made during Reconstruction.

H3: The Ku Klux Klan and White Resistance:

Groups like the Ku Klux Klan employed violence, intimidation, and terrorism to suppress black voting and undermine Reconstruction efforts. Their actions created a climate of fear and uncertainty, making it difficult for African Americans to exercise their newly acquired rights.

H3: The End of Reconstruction:

Reconstruction officially ended in 1877, marking the withdrawal of federal troops from the South. The Compromise of 1877, a highly controversial agreement, effectively ceded control of the South to white Democrats, leading to the resurgence of white supremacy and the erosion of civil rights for African Americans.

Civil War and Reconstruction: A Lasting Legacy

The Civil War and Reconstruction left an indelible mark on American history. The struggle for racial equality continues to this day, reflecting the unfinished business of this pivotal era. Understanding this period is crucial for comprehending the ongoing challenges of race relations and the fight for social justice in the United States. The answers provided throughout this guide serve as a foundation for a deeper, more nuanced understanding of this complex and crucial period.

Conclusion:

This guide has provided a framework for understanding the key events, figures, and consequences of the American Civil War and Reconstruction. Remember that this is a simplified overview, and further research is always encouraged for a complete understanding. Utilize this as a stepping stone to delve deeper into specific aspects that interest you, using reliable historical sources. By understanding the past, we can better navigate the challenges of the present and strive for a more just future.

FAQs:

1. What were the main differences between Presidential and Radical Reconstruction? Presidential Reconstruction, under Lincoln and initially Johnson, focused on a quicker, more lenient approach to reintegrating the South, while Radical Reconstruction, led by Republicans in Congress, prioritized securing civil rights for African Americans through federal legislation and intervention.
2. How did the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments impact Reconstruction? These amendments abolished slavery, granted citizenship and equal protection under the law to African Americans, and guaranteed them the right to vote, respectively. They were central to the goals of Reconstruction but faced significant resistance in their implementation.

3. What role did the Ku Klux Klan play during Reconstruction? The KKK used violence and intimidation to terrorize African Americans and prevent them from exercising their rights, effectively undermining Reconstruction efforts.

4. What was the Compromise of 1877, and why was it significant? The Compromise of 1877 effectively ended Reconstruction by removing federal troops from the South and transferring power back to white Democrats, leading to the resurgence of white supremacy and oppression.

5. What are some key primary sources for further research on the Civil War and Reconstruction? Primary sources include letters and diaries of soldiers and civilians, government documents (like Congressional records), newspaper articles from the time, and photographs. These offer valuable firsthand perspectives on the era.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Reconstruction Era and the Fragility of Democracy Facing History and Ourselves, 2017-11-22 provides history teachers with dozens of primary and secondary source documents, close reading exercises, lesson plans, and activity suggestions that will push students both to build a complex understanding of the dilemmas and conflicts Americans faced during Reconstruction.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Reconstruction Eric Foner, 2011-12-13 From the preeminent historian of Reconstruction (New York Times Book Review), a newly updated edition of the prize-winning classic work on the post-Civil War period which shaped modern America, with a new introduction from the author. Eric Foner's masterful treatment of one of the most complex periods of American history (New Republic) redefined how the post-Civil War period was viewed. Reconstruction chronicles the way in which Americans—black and white—responded to the unprecedented changes unleashed by the war and the end of slavery. It addresses the ways in which the emancipated slaves' quest for economic autonomy and equal citizenship shaped the political agenda of Reconstruction; the remodeling of Southern society and the place of planters, merchants, and small farmers within it; the evolution of racial attitudes and patterns of race relations; and the emergence of a national state possessing vastly expanded authority and committed, for a time, to the principle of equal rights for all Americans. This smart book of enormous strengths (Boston Globe) remains the standard work on the wrenching post-Civil War period—an era whose legacy still reverberates in the United States today.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880 W. E. B. Du Bois, 1998 The pioneering work in the study of the role of Black Americans during Reconstruction by the most influential Black intellectual of his time. This pioneering work was the first full-length study of the role black Americans played in the crucial period after the Civil War, when the slaves had been freed and the attempt was made to reconstruct American society. Hailed at the time, *Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880* has justly been called a classic.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Slavery, Civil War, and Reconstruction, Grades 6 - 12 Barden, 2011-04-18 Bring history to life for students in grades 6-12 using *Slavery, Civil War, and Reconstruction*. This 128-page book is perfect for independent study or use as a tutorial aid. It explores history, geography, and social studies with activities that involve critical thinking, writing, and technology. The book includes topics such as slavery, the Civil War, the Reconstruction, the Fugitive Slave Law, Dred Scott, Lincoln's presidency, the Freedman's Bureau, and Jim Crow laws. It also includes vocabulary words, time lines, maps, and reading lists. The book supports NCSS standards and aligns with state, national, and Canadian provincial standards.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS FREDERICK DOUGLASS, 2022-08-25 - This book contains custom design elements for each chapter. This classic of American literature, a dramatic autobiography of the early life of an American slave, was first published in 1845, when its author had just achieved his freedom. Its

shocking first-hand account of the horrors of slavery became an international best seller. His eloquence led Frederick Douglass to become the first great African-American leader in the United States. • Douglass rose through determination, brilliance and eloquence to shape the American Nation. • He was an abolitionist, human rights and women's rights activist, orator, author, journalist, publisher and social reformer • His personal relationship with Abraham Lincoln helped persuade the President to make emancipation a cause of the Civil War.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Document-based Assessment Activities for U.S. History Classes Kenneth Hilton, 1999 Covers significant eras in U.S. history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Includes guidelines for students, answer prompts, and a scoring rubric. Develops essential writing skills.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Second Founding: How the Civil War and Reconstruction Remade the Constitution Eric Foner, 2019-09-17 "Gripping and essential."—Jesse Wegman, New York Times An authoritative history by the preeminent scholar of the Civil War era, *The Second Founding* traces the arc of the three foundational Reconstruction amendments from their origins in antebellum activism and adoption amidst intense postwar politics to their virtual nullification by narrow Supreme Court decisions and Jim Crow state laws. Today these amendments remain strong tools for achieving the American ideal of equality, if only we will take them up.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: From Slavery to Freedom: Narrative Of The Life, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Up From Slavery, The Souls of Black Folk. Illustrated Frederick Douglass, Harriet Ann Jacobs, Booker Taliaferro Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois, 2021-01-08 African American history is the part of American history that looks at the past of African Americans or Black Americans. Of the 10.7 million Africans who were brought to the Americas until the 1860s, 450 thousand were shipped to what is now the United States. Most African Americans are descended from Africans who were brought directly from Africa to America and became slaves. The future slaves were originally captured in African wars or raids and transported in the Atlantic slave trade. Our collection includes the following works: *Narrative Of The Life* by Frederick Douglass. The impassioned abolitionist and eloquent orator provides graphic descriptions of his childhood and horrifying experiences as a slave as well as a harrowing record of his dramatic escape to the North and eventual freedom. *Incidents In The Life Of A Slave Girl* by Harriet Jacobs. Powerful by portrayal of the brutality of slave life through the inspiring tale of one woman's dauntless spirit and faith. *Up From Slavery* by Booker T. Washington. Washington rose to become the most influential spokesman for African Americans of his day. He describes events in a remarkable life that began in slavery and culminated in worldwide recognition. *The Souls of Black Folk* by W. E. B. Du Bois. W. E. B. Du Bois was an American sociologist, socialist, historian, civil rights activist, Pan-Africanist, author, writer and editor. Contents: 1. Frederick Douglass: *Narrative Of The Life* 2. Harriet Ann Jacobs: *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* 3. Booker Taliaferro Washington: *Up From Slavery* 4. W. E. B. Du Bois: *The Souls of Black Folk*

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction* Eric L. McKittrick, 1960 Re-evaluation of Andrew Johnson's role as President, and history of the political scene, from 1865 to 1868.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Slavery by Another Name Douglas A. Blackmon, 2012-10-04 A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this 'precise and eloquent work' - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history - an 'Age of Neoslavery' that thrived in the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon unearths the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude thereafter. By turns moving, sobering and shocking, this unprecedented account reveals these stories, the companies that profited the most from neoslavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Indian*

Territory Bradley R. Clampitt, 2015-12 In Indian Territory the Civil War is a story best told through shades of gray rather than black and white or heroes and villains. Since neutrality appeared virtually impossible, the vast majority of territory residents chose a side, doing so for myriad reasons and not necessarily out of affection for either the Union or the Confederacy. Indigenous residents found themselves fighting to protect their unusual dual status as communities distinct from the American citizenry yet legal wards of the federal government. *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Indian Territory* is a nuanced and authoritative examination of the layers of conflicts both on and off the Civil War battlefield. It examines the military front and the home front; the experiences of the Five Nations and those of the agency tribes in the western portion of the territory; the severe conflicts between Native Americans and the federal government and between Indian nations and their former slaves during and beyond the Reconstruction years; and the concept of memory as viewed through the lenses of Native American oral traditions and the modern evolution of public history. These carefully crafted essays by leading scholars such as Amanda Cobb-Greetham, Clarissa Confer, Richard B. McCaslin, Linda W. Reese, and F. Todd Smith will help teachers and students better understand the Civil War, Native American history, and Oklahoma history.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *The South and Its People* William Robbins Falkner, 1890

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Drawn with the Sword* James M. McPherson, 1996-04-18 James M. McPherson is acclaimed as one of the finest historians writing today and a preeminent commentator on the Civil War. *Battle Cry of Freedom*, his Pulitzer Prize-winning account of that conflict, was a national bestseller that Hugh Brogan, in *The New York Times*, called history writing of the highest order. Now, in *Drawn With the Sword*, McPherson offers a series of thoughtful and engaging essays on some of the most enduring questions of the Civil War, written in the masterful prose that has become his trademark. Filled with fresh interpretations, puncturing old myths and challenging new ones, *Drawn With the Sword* explores such questions as why the North won and why the South lost (emphasizing the role of contingency in the Northern victory), whether Southern or Northern aggression began the war, and who really freed the slaves, Abraham Lincoln or the slaves themselves. McPherson offers memorable portraits of the great leaders who people the landscape of the Civil War: Ulysses S. Grant, struggling to write his memoirs with the same courage and determination that marked his successes on the battlefield; Robert E. Lee, a brilliant general and a true gentleman, yet still a product of his time and place; and Abraham Lincoln, the leader and orator whose mythical figure still looms large over our cultural landscape. And McPherson discusses often-ignored issues such as the development of the Civil War into a modern total war against both soldiers and civilians, and the international impact of the American Civil War in advancing the cause of republicanism and democracy in countries from Brazil and Cuba to France and England. Of special interest is the final essay, entitled *What's the Matter With History?*, a trenchant critique of the field of history today, which McPherson describes here as more and more about less and less. He writes that professional historians have abandoned narrative history written for the greater audience of educated general readers in favor of impenetrable tomes on minor historical details which serve only to edify other academics, thus leaving the historical education of the general public to films and television programs such as *Glory* and Ken Burns's PBS documentary *The Civil War*. Each essay in *Drawn With the Sword* reveals McPherson's own profound knowledge of the Civil War and of the controversies among historians, presenting all sides in clear and lucid prose and concluding with his own measured and eloquent opinions. Readers will rejoice that McPherson has once again proven by example that history can be both accurate and interesting, informative and well-written. Mark Twain wrote that the Civil War wrought so profoundly upon the entire national character that the influence cannot be measured short of two or three generations. In *Drawn With the Sword*, McPherson gracefully and brilliantly illuminates this momentous conflict.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *The Era of Reconstruction* Kenneth M. Stampp, 1967-10-12 Stampp's classic work offers a revisionist explanation for the radical failure to achieve

equality for blacks, and of the effect that Conservative rule had on the subsequent development of the South. Refuting former schools of thought, Stamp challenges the notions that slavery was somehow just a benign aspect of Southern culture, and how the failures during the reconstruction period created a ripple effect that is still seen today. Praise for *The Era of Reconstruction*: “. . . This ‘brief political history of reconstruction’ by a well-known Civil War authority is a thoughtful and detailed study of the reconstruction era and the distorted legends still clinging to it.”—Kirkus Reviews “It is to be hoped that this work reaches a large audience, especially among people of influence, and will thus help to dispel some of the myths about Reconstructions that hamper efforts in the civil rights field to this day.”—Albert Castel, Western Michigan University

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Reconstruction (Illustrated)* Frederick Douglass, 2019-07-26 It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men. — Frederick Douglass - An American Classic! - Includes Images of Frederick Douglass and His Life

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *U.S. History* P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 *U.S. History* is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). *U.S. History* covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Fateful Lightning* Allen C. Guelzo, 2012-05-18 A comprehensive look at the Civil War and how it shaped American history and culture, includes coverage of major figures and the war's affect on politics, religion, gender, race, diplomacy, and technology.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Reconstruction* Allen C. Guelzo, 2018 Allen C. Guelzo's *Reconstruction: A Concise History* is a gracefully written interpretation of Reconstruction as a spirited struggle to reintegrate the defeated Southern Confederacy into the American Union after the Civil War, to bring African Americans into the political mainstream of American life, and to recreate the Southern economy after a Northern free-labor model.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Focus on U.S. History* Kathy Sammis, 1997 Reproducible student activities cover the Civil War and the rebuilding of the postwar South.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *The Negro Motorist Green Book* Victor H. Green, *The Negro Motorist Green Book* was a groundbreaking guide that provided African American travelers with crucial information on safe places to stay, eat, and visit during the era of segregation in the United States. This essential resource, originally published from 1936 to 1966, offered a lifeline to black motorists navigating a deeply divided nation, helping them avoid the dangers and indignities of racism on the road. More than just a travel guide, *The Negro Motorist Green Book* stands as a powerful symbol of resilience and resistance in the face of oppression, offering a poignant glimpse into the challenges and triumphs of the African American experience in the 20th century.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: *Stony the Road* Henry Louis Gates, Jr., 2019-04-02 “*Stony the Road* presents a bracing alternative to Trump-era white nationalism. . . . In our current politics we recognize African-American history—the spot under our country’s rug where the terrorism and injustices of white supremacy are habitually swept. *Stony the Road* lifts the rug. —Neil Irvin Painter, New York Times Book Review A profound new rendering of the struggle by African-Americans for equality after the Civil War and the violent counter-revolution that resubjugated them, by the bestselling author of *The Black Church*. The abolition of slavery in the aftermath of the Civil War is a familiar story, as is the civil rights revolution that transformed the nation after World War II. But the century in between remains a mystery: if emancipation sparked a new birth of freedom in Lincoln's America, why was it necessary to march in Martin Luther King, Jr.'s America? In this new book, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., one of our leading chroniclers of the African-American experience, seeks to answer that question in a history that moves from the

Reconstruction Era to the nadir of the African-American experience under Jim Crow, through to World War I and the Harlem Renaissance. Through his close reading of the visual culture of this tragic era, Gates reveals the many faces of Jim Crow and how, together, they reinforced a stark color line between white and black Americans. Bringing a lifetime of wisdom to bear as a scholar, filmmaker, and public intellectual, Gates uncovers the roots of structural racism in our own time, while showing how African Americans after slavery combatted it by articulating a vision of a New Negro to force the nation to recognize their humanity and unique contributions to America as it hurtled toward the modern age. The story Gates tells begins with great hope, with the Emancipation Proclamation, Union victory, and the liberation of nearly 4 million enslaved African-Americans. Until 1877, the federal government, goaded by the activism of Frederick Douglass and many others, tried at various turns to sustain their new rights. But the terror unleashed by white paramilitary groups in the former Confederacy, combined with deteriorating economic conditions and a loss of Northern will, restored home rule to the South. The retreat from Reconstruction was followed by one of the most violent periods in our history, with thousands of black people murdered or lynched and many more afflicted by the degrading impositions of Jim Crow segregation. An essential tour through one of America's fundamental historical tragedies, *Stony the Road* is also a story of heroic resistance, as figures such as W. E. B. Du Bois and Ida B. Wells fought to create a counter-narrative, and culture, inside the lion's mouth. As sobering as this tale is, it also has within it the inspiration that comes with encountering the hopes our ancestors advanced against the longest odds.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery Eric Foner, 2011-09-26 "A masterwork [by] the preeminent historian of the Civil War era."—Boston Globe Selected as a Notable Book of the Year by the New York Times Book Review, this landmark work gives us a definitive account of Lincoln's lifelong engagement with the nation's critical issue: American slavery. A master historian, Eric Foner draws Lincoln and the broader history of the period into perfect balance. We see Lincoln, a pragmatic politician grounded in principle, deftly navigating the dynamic politics of antislavery, secession, and civil war. Lincoln's greatness emerges from his capacity for moral and political growth.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Illustrated Battle Cry of Freedom James M. McPherson, 2003-12-11 Filled with fresh interpretations and information, puncturing old myths and challenging new ones, *Battle Cry of Freedom* will unquestionably become the standard one-volume history of the Civil War. James McPherson's fast-paced narrative fully integrates the political, social, and military events that crowded the two decades from the outbreak of one war in Mexico to the ending of another at Appomattox. Packed with drama and analytical insight, the book vividly recounts the momentous episodes that preceded the Civil War--the Dred Scott decision, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry--and then moves into a masterful chronicle of the war itself--the battles, the strategic maneuvering on both sides, the politics, and the personalities. Particularly notable are McPherson's new views on such matters as the slavery expansion issue in the 1850s, the origins of the Republican Party, the causes of secession, internal dissent and anti-war opposition in the North and the South, and the reasons for the Union's victory. The book's title refers to the sentiments that informed both the Northern and Southern views of the conflict: the South seceded in the name of that freedom of self-determination and self-government for which their fathers had fought in 1776, while the North stood fast in defense of the Union founded by those fathers as the bulwark of American liberty. Eventually, the North had to grapple with the underlying cause of the war--slavery--and adopt a policy of emancipation as a second war aim. This new birth of freedom, as Lincoln called it, constitutes the proudest legacy of America's bloodiest conflict. This authoritative volume makes sense of that vast and confusing second American Revolution we call the Civil War, a war that transformed a nation and expanded our heritage of liberty.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Our Documents The National Archives, 2006-07-04 *Our Documents* is a collection of 100 documents that the staff of the National Archives has judged most important to the development of the United States. The entry for each document includes a

short introduction, a facsimile, and a transcript of the document. Backmatter includes further reading, credits, and index. The book is part of the much larger Our Documents initiative sponsored by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), National History Day, the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the USA Freedom Corps.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Encyclopedia of American History Richard Brandon Morris, Jeffrey Brandon Morris, 1982 This study assesses the extent to which African decolonization resulted from deliberate imperial policy, from the pressures of African nationalism, or from an international situation transformed by superpower rivalries. It analyzes what powers were transferred and to whom they were given. Pan-Africanism is seen not only in its own right but as indicating the transformation of expectations when the new rulers, who had endorsed its geopolitical logic before taking power, settled into the routines of government.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Radical Republicans Hans L. Trefousse, 2014-10-29 This is the story of the men who, as political realists, fought for the cause of racial reform in America before, during, and after the Civil War. Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Benjamin F. Wade, and Zachariah Chandler are the central figures in Mr. Trefousse's study of the Radical Republicans who steered a course between the extreme abolitionists on the one hand and the more cautious gradualists on the other, as they strove to break the slaveholder's domination of the federal government and then to wrest from the postbellum South an acknowledgment of the civil rights of the Negro. The author delineates their key role in founding the Republican party and follows their struggle to keep the party firm in its opposition to the expansion of slavery, to commit it to emancipation, and finally to make it the party of racial justice. This is the story as well of the tangled relationship of the Radical Republicans with Abraham Lincoln—a relationship of both quarrels and mutual support. The author stresses the similarity between Lincoln's ultimate aims and those of the Radical Republicans, demonstrating that without Lincoln's support Sumner and his colleagues could never have accomplished their ends—and that without their help Lincoln might not have succeeded in crushing the rebellion and putting an end to the slavery. And he argues that by 1865 Lincoln's Reconstruction policies were nearing those of the Radicals and that, had he lived, they would not have broken with him as they did with his successor. Lincoln's assassination left the Radicals with no means to translate their demands into effective action. Their efforts to remake the South in such a way as to secure justice for the Negro brought them into conflict with President Johnson, in whose impeachment they played a leading role. Although they succeeded in initiating congressional Reconstruction and adding the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, the Radicals lost power after the failure of the Johnson impeachment. Mr. Trefousse shows how, despite their declining influence throughout the 1870s, their accomplishments helped make possible—a century later—the resumption of the struggle for civil rights.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: After Slavery Bruce Baker, Brian Kelly, 2014 Focuses on labor and politics to help develop broader interpretive trends in the post-emancipation US South.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Radical and the Republican: Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, and the Triumph of Antislavery Politics James Oakes, 2011-02-07 A great American tale told with a deft historical eye, painstaking analysis, and a supple clarity of writing.—Jean Baker “My husband considered you a dear friend,” Mary Todd Lincoln wrote to Frederick Douglass in the weeks after Lincoln’s assassination. The frontier lawyer and the former slave, the cautious politician and the fiery reformer, the President and the most famous black man in America—their lives traced different paths that finally met in the bloody landscape of secession, Civil War, and emancipation. Opponents at first, they gradually became allies, each influenced by and attracted to the other. Their three meetings in the White House signaled a profound shift in the direction of the Civil War, and in the fate of the United States. James Oakes has written a masterful narrative history, bringing two iconic figures to life and shedding new light on the central issues of slavery, race, and equality in Civil War America.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: Teaching What Really Happened James W.

Loewen, 2018-09-07 "Should be in the hands of every history teacher in the country."— Howard Zinn
James Loewen has revised *Teaching What Really Happened*, the bestselling, go-to resource for social studies and history teachers wishing to break away from standard textbook retellings of the past. In addition to updating the scholarship and anecdotes throughout, the second edition features a timely new chapter entitled *Truth* that addresses how traditional and social media can distort current events and the historical record. Helping students understand what really happened in the past will empower them to use history as a tool to argue for better policies in the present. Our society needs engaged citizens now more than ever, and this book offers teachers concrete ideas for getting students excited about history while also teaching them to read critically. It will specifically help teachers and students tackle important content areas, including Eurocentrism, the American Indian experience, and slavery. Book Features: An up-to-date assessment of the potential and pitfalls of U.S. and world history education. Information to help teachers expect, and get, good performance from students of all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Strategies for incorporating project-oriented self-learning, having students conduct online historical research, and teaching historiography. Ideas from teachers across the country who are empowering students by teaching what really happened. Specific chapters dedicated to five content topics usually taught poorly in today's schools.

civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Republic for which it Stands Richard White, 2017 The newest volume in the Oxford History of the United States series, *The Republic for Which It Stands* argues that the Gilded Age, along with Reconstruction—its conflicts, rapid and disorienting change, hopes and fears—formed the template of American modernity.

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civil war and reconstruction answer key: The Legacy of the Civil War Robert Penn Warren, 2015-11 In this elegant book, the Pulitzer Prize-winning writer explores the manifold ways in which the Civil War changed the United States forever. He confronts its costs, not only human (six hundred thousand men killed) and economic (beyond reckoning) but social and psychological. He touches on popular misconceptions, including some concerning Abraham Lincoln and the issue of slavery. The war in all its facets grows in our consciousness, arousing complex emotions and leaving a gallery of great human images for our contemplation.

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