

Michelle M. Hubenschmidt, NBCT
Advanced Placement U.S History
Mulberry Senior High School

U.S. HISTORY DBQ RECONSTRUCTION

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-J and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question.

Assess the degree of success to which the former Confederate states were reconstructed into the United States of America.

DOCUMENT A

Source: Proclamation of Amnesty, December 8, 1863

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to.....

DOCUMENT B

Source: Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, March 1865

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan – to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and lasting peace, among ourselves and with all nations.

DOCUMENT C

Source: Laws of Mississippi, 1865

Section 3:...All freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes...over the age of eighteen years found on the second Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business...shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof shall be fined...fifty dollars...and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

DOCUMENT D

Source: 13th Amendment, 1865

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States

DOCUMENT E

Source: Thaddeus Stevens, December 18, 1865

Nobody, I believe, pretends that with their old constitutions and frames of government they can be permitted to claim their old rights under the Constitution. They have torn their constitutional States into atoms, and built on their foundations fabrics of a totally different character....

Congress alone can do it...congress must create States and declare when they are entitled to be represented. Then each House must judge whether the members presenting themselves from a recognized State possess the requisite qualifications of age, residence, and citizenship; and whether the election and returns are according to law...

DOCUMENT F

Source: Reconstruction Act, March 23, 1867

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district

DOCUMENT G

Source: 14th Amendment, 1868

Section. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the Equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability

DOCUMENT I

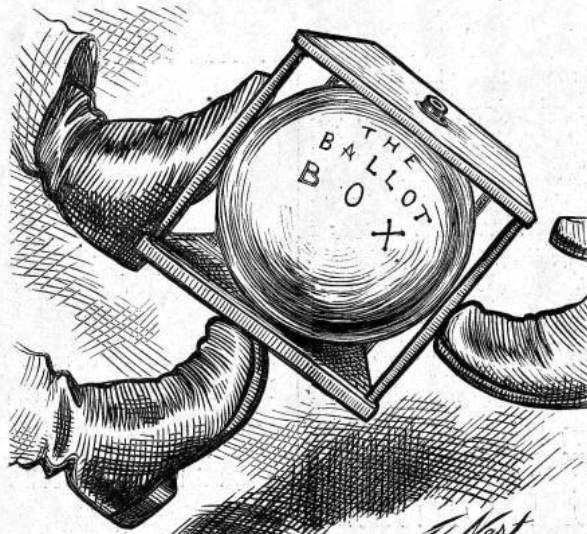
Source: 15th Amendment, February 3, 1870

Section. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

DOCUMENT J

Source: "A National Game That is Played Out." Harpers Weekly, December 23, 1876



A NATIONAL GAME THAT IS PLAYED OUT.

Document Information and Inferences

Document A: Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation of 1863

- pardoning persons inciting a rebellion
- oath of allegiance
- eligibility for oaths
- exclusionary rules: slaves
- coverage of property rights
- Reconstruction policy of President
- Those southerners not eligible for oath

Document B: Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural Address 1865

- Lincoln's desire for peace
- Lincoln's leniency for Confederacy

Document C: "Black Code" Laws of Mississippi 1865

- definition of a vagrant
- application of whom is a vagrant
- penalties for vagrancy
- Contradictions of 13th Amendment – freedmen denied rights

Document D: 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, 1865

- * Slavery Abolished within the United States

Document E: Congressman Thaddeus Steven's speech 1865

- His belief that Confederates could not claim old rights
- Congress should dictate Reconstruction
- Congress should decide terms of re-entry and representation of the Confederates
- Congress should maintain a political control over the Southern States

Document F: Reconstruction Act, March 23 1867

- Military authority in place
- Creation of 5 military zones within the South
- Congress ceases recognition of the state governments while under Reconstruction terms
- Denied citizenship rights to males who served the Confederacy
- Confederate states as conquered provinces

Document H: Articles of Impeachment against President Andrew Johnson 1868

- Johnson's violation of law with removal of Secretary Stanton

- Johnson's violation of the Constitution

Document I: 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the US

- Voting rights shall not be infringed
- Race, color, or servitude can not be reason for denial of suffrage
- Congress has power to enforce
- Congress supersedes Presidency to enforce the Articles

Document J: "A National Game That is Played Out" 1876

- Election of 1876 Corruption
- Questionable voting procedures and practices
- Struggle for political power within the parties

Outside Relevant Information

Wade-Davis Bill	Andrew Johnson
13 th Amendment	Freedmen's Bureau
Presidential Reconstruction	Black Codes
Congressional Reconstruction	Radical Republican
Charles Sumner	Thaddeus Stephens
14 th Amendment	Civil Rights Act of 1866
Due Process of the Law	Equal Protection of the Laws
Edwin Stanton	Tenure of Office Act 1867
15 th Amendment	Carpetbaggers
Scalawags	Sharecropping
Hiram Revels	Rutherford B Hayes
Samuel Tilden	Compromise of 1877