**The American History**

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The United States got into a time called Reconstruction after the Civil War ended in 1865, when the country searched for ways to recover from the conflict. During that era, the United States achieved important progress in equal rights and democracy. The 13th to the 15th Amendments put an end to slavery and gave voting rights to all citizens (Tise, 2022). Through these achievements, racial equality took important steps forward, giving civil rights protection a principled base for later movement work. After emancipation, the Freedmen's Bureau freed African Americans valuable programs for education and protection while giving them money to build self-sufficiency.

Although Reconstruction achieved important outcomes, it remained damaged by many breakdowns. Southern states with political opposition and violent Ku Klux Klan groups made it difficult for enacted Reconstruction measures to be successfully applied. Under the new amendments, Black Americans encountered organized threats that broke down the freedoms the amendments created (George & Sevelovä, 2023). Jim Crow laws and Black Codes formed after their rise kept Black Americans separated and denied their voting rights throughout lengthy periods of discrimination. When the federal army left office in 1877, African Americans lost protection against rampant prejudice.

During the Reconstruction period, Americans saw both encouraging racial progress and continuing racial injustices move forward in history. During this essential period, the United States took key constitutional steps by ending slavery, providing Black citizens voting rights, and granting full citizenship. Black Codes and Jim Crow laws harmed Reconstruction’s success in the years that followed (Day & Capers, 2024). The results demonstrated a strong desire to create justice throughout the country. The period revealed strong opposition to racial fairness across society throughout the nation. The current talks about race equality and justice take their lead from this period’s mixed history.

Through Reconstruction, Americans found both positive results and failures as their expectations shifted between optimism and disappointment. The period demonstrated America’s potential for development. At the same time, it identified lasting problems with achieving true fairness.

**References**

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