

A "wanted" poster showing Booth at the top (center photo)

The assassin John Wilkes Booth levels a pistol at his unsuspecting victim.

The Death of a President

After Booth shot him, Lincoln was carried to a boardinghouse across the street from Ford's Theatre. There, doctors struggled to save his life but ultimately failed. When President Lincoln died, his Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, plainly stated, "Now he belongs to the ages." *How do you think northerners reacted to Lincoln's assassination? How do you think southerners reacted?*

The plotters hoped to cause chaos and panic in the North, thereby giving the South time to regroup and continue the war. Although Secretary of State William Seward was attacked and seriously injured by one of Booth's accomplices, Booth was the only man to carry out his part of the plot. Four of his accomplices were later hanged as coconspirators.

Lincoln's tragic death had a deep political impact. His murder united his northern supporters and critics, who now saw him as both a hero and a symbol of freedom. Gone was the strong, skilled leader who had guided the nation through its greatest crisis. As you will read in the next chapter, his presence would be greatly missed in the difficult days ahead.



Checkpoint What event marked the end of the Confederacy's hopes in the Civil War?

Why the North Won

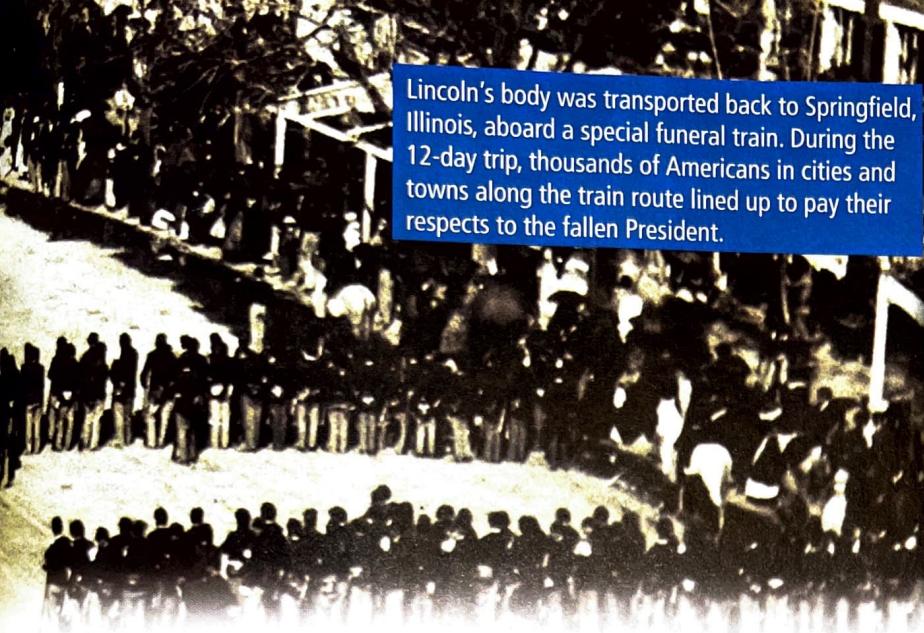
With hindsight, it is tempting to claim that the Union victory had been certain from the outset, but that is not the case. When the war began, the South had confidence, outstanding military leadership, and a strong determination to defend its land. By contrast, many northerners were far less committed to the fight.

But as northerners warmed to the conflict, they were able to marshal their greater technological prowess, larger population, and more abundant resources. Moreover, the Union was able to develop new advantages, particularly brilliant and fearless military leaders, such as Grant and Sherman, who were willing to do everything it took to win the war. Meanwhile, the South used up its resources, unable to call upon fresh troops and supplies. According to historian Richard Current, the Confederacy's inability to gain a European ally and northern military superiority sealed the South's fate:

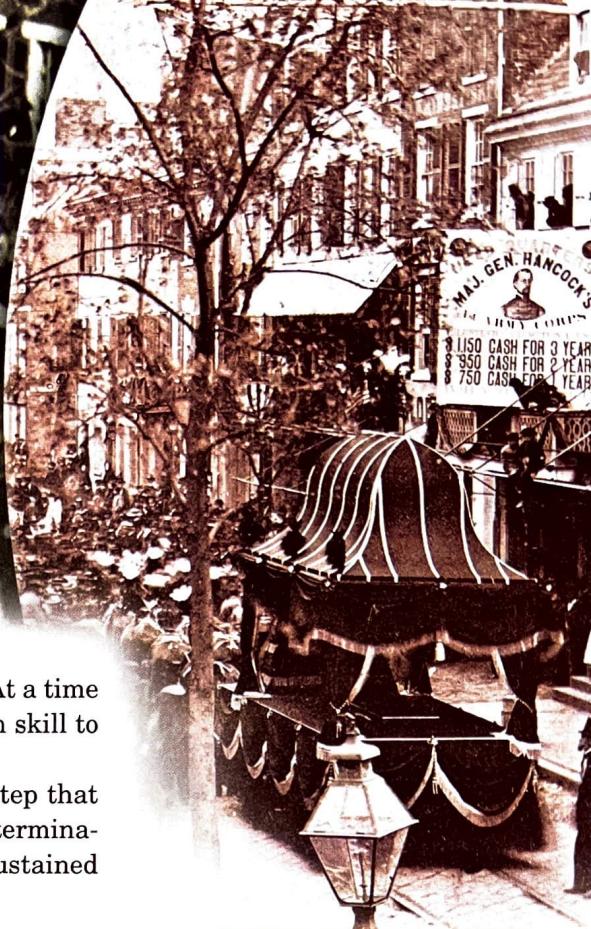
Primary Source

“[I]t seems to have become inevitable once two dangers for the Union had been passed. One of these was the threat of interference from abroad. The other was the possibility of military disaster resulting from the enemy’s superior skill or luck on the battlefield. . . . Both dangers appear to have been over by midsummer, 1863. . . . Thereafter, month by month, the resources of the North began increasingly to tell, in what became more and more a war of attrition.”

—Richard N. Current, in *Why the North Won the Civil War*



Lincoln's body was transported back to Springfield, Illinois, aboard a special funeral train. During the 12-day trip, thousands of Americans in cities and towns along the train route lined up to pay their respects to the fallen President.



The North also enjoyed the steady leadership of President Lincoln. At a time when opinion in the North was bitterly divided, he applied uncommon skill to the difficult task of keeping the nation together.

Finally, Lincoln's decision to proclaim emancipation was a fateful step that changed the nature of the war. Lincoln's determination—and the determination of thousands of African Americans in the North and South—sustained northern spirits, even as the war sapped southern resolve.

✓ **Checkpoint** What were some of the reasons the North prevailed in the Civil War?

Lincoln's funeral casket is displayed to mourners in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The War's Lasting Impact

The United States had never experienced a war like the Civil War. Some individual battles produced casualties greater than the United States had previously sustained in entire wars. When the war was over, more than 600,000 Americans were dead. Hundreds of thousands more were maimed.

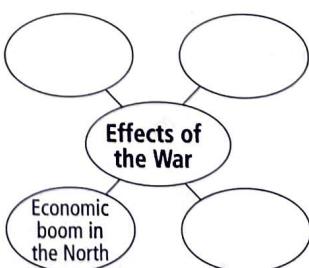
The Civil War ushered in the harsh reality of modern warfare. For the first time, ordinary citizens could see the carnage of the battlefield through the photographs of journalists such as **Mathew Brady**. His exhibition "The Dead at Antietam" provided graphic evidence of the terrible realities of war.

Effects on the Economy After the fighting ended, social and political disillusionment on both sides fed economic greed. The era following the war came to be labeled the Gilded Age—a term that suggested a superficial glitter and beauty covering up an underlying decay. Nevertheless, in the North, the industrial boom that was fueled by the war continued. In 1862, Congress passed both the **Land Grant College Act** and legislation authorizing a protective tariff. The Land Grant College Act gave money from the sale of public lands to states for the establishment of universities that taught "agriculture and mechanical arts." The tariff protected northern industry from foreign competition and raised much-needed revenue for the Union war effort. It also led to a surge in manufacturing that lasted far beyond the end of the war. After 1865, northern factories, banks, and cities underwent sweeping industrialization, helping the United States emerge as a global economic power.

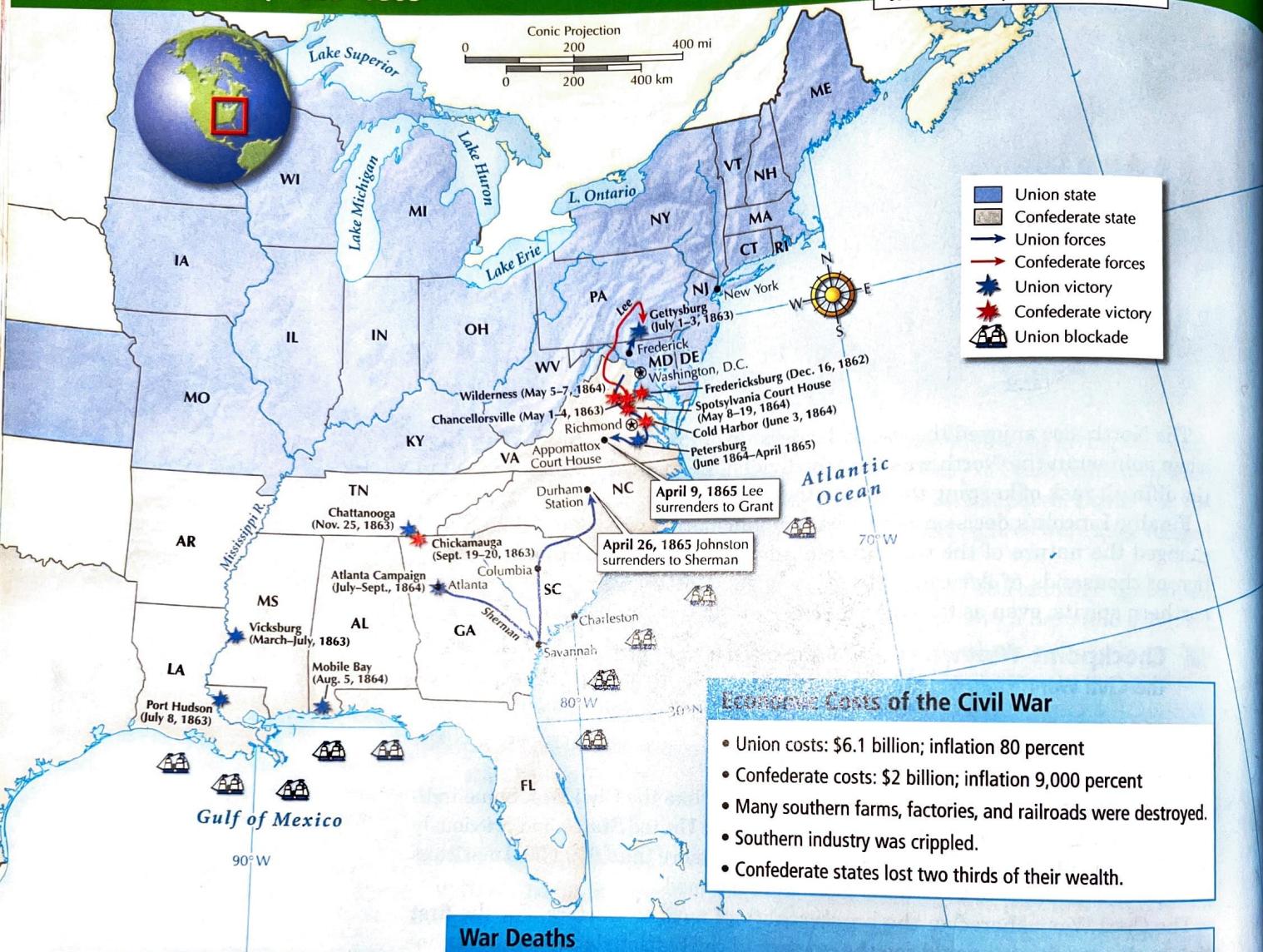
In contrast, rebuilding the South was slow and tortured. Southern cities, such as Richmond and Atlanta, lay in ruins, as did many of the region's factories and railroads. The South struggled to regain its economic footing after the war, often

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Understand Effects Use a concept web to identify the effects of the Civil War.



The Civil War, 1863–1865



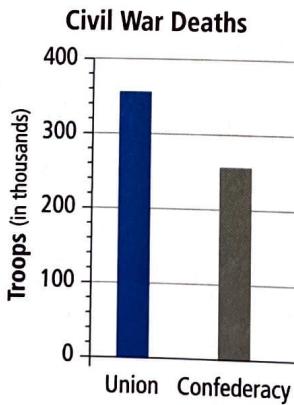
Map Skills After its momentous defeats in 1863, the Confederacy fought a defensive war until its armies finally surrendered to Union troops.

1. **Locate:** (a) Gettysburg, (b) Petersburg, (c) Atlanta, (d) Appomattox Court House

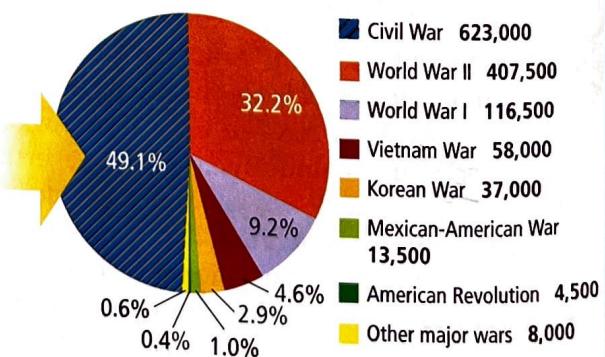
2. **Regions** Where was most of the fighting concentrated after 1863? Why?

3. **Draw Conclusions** Which side do you think suffered the most as a result of the Civil War? Why?

War Deaths



American Deaths in All Wars (estimates)



▲ The Costs of War

The death toll from the Civil War was staggering. More than half a million soldiers died—nearly as many were killed as in all other American wars combined. Additionally, more than 500,000 soldiers were wounded in the fighting. The material devastation of the war would plague the South for decades after its defeat.

relying on northern investment and seeking ways to enter the modern cash economy. For many decades, agriculture would remain at the center of southern economy. Northerners, forgetting Sherman's destruction of southern assets, would often blame the slow recovery on southerners' own shortcomings.

Effects on Society As a result of the war, the southern landscape was in shambles. Many Confederate soldiers returned to find their homes and farms destroyed. Millions of dislocated white southerners drifted aimlessly about the South in late 1865. Defeat had shaken them to the very core of their beliefs. Some felt that they were suffering a divine punishment, with one southerner mourning, "Oh, our God! What sins we must have been guilty of that we should be so humiliated by Thee now!" Others, however, came to view the Civil War as a lost, but noble, cause. These white southerners kept the memory of the struggle alive and believed that, eventually, the South would be redeemed.

African Americans of the South were equally disoriented. But they also had a new sense of hope. Freedom promised them a new life with new opportunities, including a chance to own land and to control their own lives. Some headed west to take advantage of the Homestead Act. Black southerners eagerly joined the migration that would mark American society for many years. However, as Reconstruction began, most African Americans in the South found that freedom was a promise not fully delivered.

Effects on Government and Politics In many ways, the Civil War eased the history of disunity in American political life. While sectional differences remained strong, never again would such differences trigger threats of secession. Instead, over time, the economic, political, and social life of the nation's disparate regions would increasingly intertwine.

Debates over states' rights did not end with the Civil War. Still, the war helped cement federal authority. The government had fought a war to assert that individual states did not have the power to break the national bond forged by the Constitution. Increasingly, the federal government would come to play a larger role in Americans' lives. And more Americans would see themselves as citizens not just of a state but of a united nation.

✓ **Checkpoint** What were some of the lasting effects of the Civil War?



Monument at Antietam National Battlefield

SECTION 5 Assessment

Comprehension

1. **Terms and People** For each of the following items, write a sentence explaining its significance.

- Thirteenth Amendment
- John Wilkes Booth
- Mathew Brady
- Land Grant College Act

2. **NoteTaking Reading Skill:**
Recognize Sequence Use your flowchart to answer the Section Focus Question: What was the final outcome and impact of the Civil War?

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nca-1111

Writing About History

3. Quick Write: Draft a News Article

Article Outline the news article you would write about the surrender at Appomattox or the assassination of President Lincoln. Then, write the headline and the first two paragraphs.

Critical Thinking

4. **Identify Alternatives** What alternatives did the South face in February 1865? Do you think they made the right choice?
5. **Predict Consequences** What was Lincoln's attitude toward the defeated South? How do you think his death might have affected plans for reuniting the country?
6. **Draw Conclusions** Why do you think a larger percentage of American troops died in the Civil War than in any other American war?



Mary Chesnut and her husband, James ►

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

Nothing Left But the Bare Land

Mary Chesnut was the wife of a wealthy and respected South Carolina planter and politician. During the Civil War, her husband resigned from the United States Senate to fight for the Confederacy. Now, at war's end, the family was penniless. The world they had known was gone. Mary Chesnut described the devastation.

“Mrs. Bartow drove me to our house at Mulberry. On one side of the house, every window was broken, every bell torn down, every piece of furniture destroyed, every door smashed in. . . . [The Yankee soldiers] carried off sacks of our books and our papers, our letters were strewed along the Charleston road. Potter’s raid ruined us. He burned our mills and gins, and a hundred bales of cotton. Indeed nothing is left now but the bare land.”

—Mary Boykin Chesnut, May 1865

Rival Plans for Reconstruction

Objectives

- Explain why a plan was needed for Reconstruction of the South.
- Compare the Reconstruction plans of Lincoln, Johnson, and Congress.
- Discuss Johnson’s political difficulties and impeachment.

Terms and People

Reconstruction	black code
Radical Republican	Civil Rights Act of 1866
Wade-Davis Bill	Fourteenth Amendment
Freedmen’s Bureau	impeach
Andrew Johnson	Fifteenth Amendment

NoteTaking

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas Use a chart to record main ideas about Reconstruction.

Plans for Reconstruction		
Lincoln	Johnson	Congress
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

Why It Matters Even before the end of the Civil War, Congress and the President disagreed over how the seceded states would rejoin the Union. When the war ended, bitterness between the North and South was compounded by a power struggle between the executive and legislative branches of government. The issues that arose and how they were dealt with would have consequences for generations to come. **Section Focus Question:** How did the Radical Republicans’ plans for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln’s and Johnson’s?

The Issues of Reconstruction

When the Civil War ended, parts of the South lay in ruins—homes burned, businesses closed, many properties abandoned. African Americans, though emancipated, lacked full citizenship and the means to make a living. During the era of **Reconstruction** (1865–1877), the federal government struggled with how to return the eleven southern states to the Union, rebuild the South’s ruined economy, and promote the rights of former slaves.

How Will Southern States Rejoin the Union? To many Americans, the most important issue was deciding the political fate of Confederate states. Should Confederate leaders be tried for treason, or should they be pardoned so that national healing could proceed as quickly as possible? And what should be the process by which southern representatives could reclaim their seats in Congress?

The Constitution provided no guidance on secession or readmission of states. It was not clear whether Congress or the President should take the lead in forming Reconstruction policy. Some argued that states should be allowed to rejoin the Union quickly with few conditions. But many claimed that the defeated states should first satisfy certain stipulations, such as swearing loyalty to the federal government and adopting state constitutions that guaranteed freedmen's rights.

How Will the Southern Economy Be Rebuilt? The Civil War devastated the South's economy. Between 1860 and 1870, the South's share of the nation's total wealth declined from more than 30 percent to 12 percent. The Union army had destroyed factories, plantations, and railroads. Nearly half of the region's livestock and farm machinery were gone. About one fourth of southern white men between the ages of 20 and 40 had died in the war. In addition, more than 3 million newly freed African Americans were now without homes or jobs. After the war, the land was the South's most valuable asset, and arguments raged over who should control it.

During Reconstruction, some people proposed using the land to benefit former slaves. General William Tecumseh Sherman proposed that millions of acres abandoned by planters, or confiscated by the federal government, should be given to former slaves. "Forty acres and a mule," he suggested, would be sufficient to support a family. Many northerners thought this might also be a way to restore the South's productivity, reconstruct its economy, and provide employment as well as income for many African Americans.

Not everyone agreed. Southern landowners rejected the idea that the government could simply give away their land. Many white northerners worried that confiscating property violated the Constitution. Even some southern African Americans felt that the government should pay white southerners for farmland, and then sell it to former slaves on easy terms.

What Rights Will African Americans Have? The Thirteenth Amendment freed African Americans from slavery, but it did not grant them the privileges of full citizenship. The former slaves hoped that they would gain voting rights and access to education, benefits that most northern black people also did not have. Most leaders of the Republican Party, which at the time dominated the federal government, supported programs to extend full citizenship to African Americans. However, most white southerners opposed the idea. They feared it would undermine their own power and status in society.

Checkpoint What were three major issues of Reconstruction?

Lincoln Sets a Moderate Course

Even while the war was in progress, Union politicians had debated programs for repairing the nation's political structure and economy. For President Lincoln, one of the first major goals was to reunify the nation.

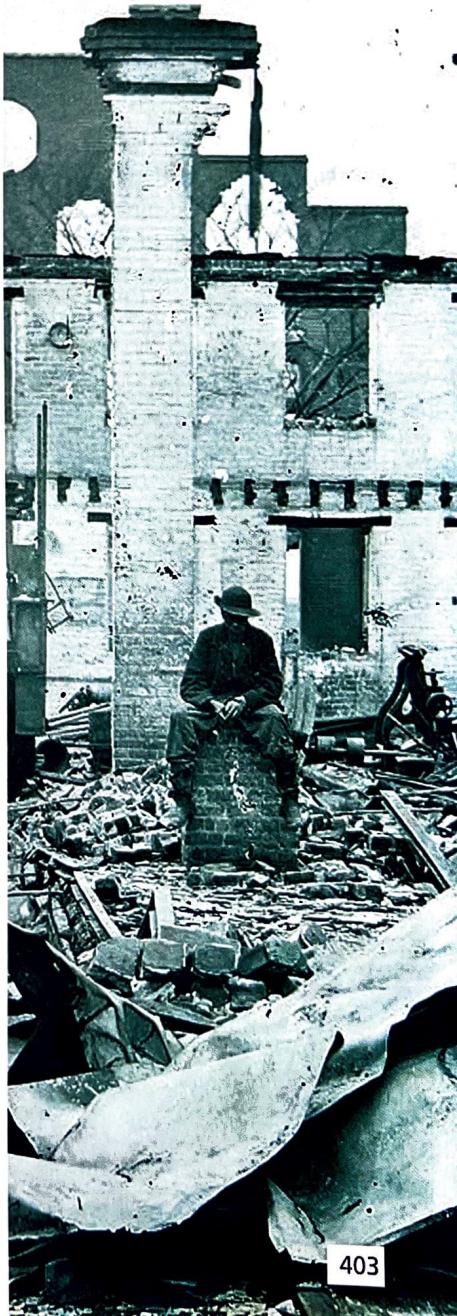
Ten Percent Plan Offers Leniency Throughout the war, Lincoln had felt some sympathy for the South and hoped that southern states might easily rejoin the Union after the war. To this end, in 1863 he issued a Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, known as the "Ten Percent Plan." According to its terms, as soon as ten percent of a state's voters took a loyalty oath to the Union, the state could set up a new government. If the state's constitution abolished slavery and provided education for African Americans, the state would regain representation in Congress.

Vocabulary Builder

stipulation—(stihp yuh LAY shuhn) *n.* act of specifying a condition in an agreement

Destruction and Devastation

The destruction of the Richmond, Virginia, rail depot (below) and the many other stations and railroads during the Civil War contributed to the South's devastated economy during Reconstruction. *Why would destroying a region's rail system affect the local economy?*





Freedmen's Bureau

Freedmen's Bureau schools like this one brought new educational opportunities for African Americans. *How old do the students at this school appear to be?*

Vocabulary Builder

compensate—(KAHM puhn sayt) *v.*
to make up for

Lincoln was generous in other ways to white southerners. He was willing to grant pardons to former Confederates, and he considered compensating them for lost property. In addition, Lincoln did not require a guarantee of social or political equality for African Americans. He recognized pro-Union governments in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee even though they denied African Americans the right to vote.

Lincoln took the position that the Union was unbreakable and therefore the southern states had never really left the Union. In his Second Inaugural Address, delivered a month before the war ended, Lincoln promised forgiveness:

Primary Source “With malice toward none, and 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 do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

—Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address, March 1865

Radicals Oppose the Ten Percent Plan Members of Lincoln’s own party opposed his plan. Led by Representative Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Charles Sumner, these “**Radical Republicans**” in Congress insisted that the Confederates had committed crimes—by enslaving African Americans and by entangling the nation in war.

The Radical Republicans advocated full citizenship, including the right to vote, for African Americans. They favored punishment and harsh terms for the South, and they supported Sherman’s plan to confiscate Confederates’ land and give farms to freedmen.

Rejecting Lincoln’s Ten Percent Plan, Congress passed the **Wade-Davis Bill** in 1864. It required that a majority of a state’s prewar voters swear loyalty to the Union before the process of restoration could begin. The bill also demanded guarantees of African American equality. President Lincoln killed this plan with a “pocket veto” by withholding his signature beyond the 10-day deadline at the end of the congressional session.

Government Aids Freedmen One Radical Republican plan did receive the President's support. This was the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, known as the **Freedmen's Bureau**. Created a few weeks before Lincoln's death, its goal was to provide food, clothing, healthcare, and education for both black and white refugees in the South.

The Freedmen's Bureau helped reunite families that had been separated by slavery and war. It negotiated fair labor contracts between former slaves and white landowners. By representing African Americans in the courts, the Bureau also established a precedent that black citizens had legal rights. The Freedmen's Bureau continued its efforts until 1872.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did Lincoln's goals differ from those of the Radical Republicans?

Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

Lincoln was assassinated in April 1865, just weeks after his second inaugural. Lincoln's death thrust his Vice President, **Andrew Johnson**, into the presidency.

Johnson Seeks to Restore the Union Like Lincoln, Johnson wanted to restore the political status of the southern states as quickly as possible. He offered pardons and the restoration of land to almost any Confederate who swore allegiance to the Union and the Constitution. His main requirement was that each state ratify the Thirteenth Amendment and draft a constitution that abolished slavery. However, Johnson resented wealthy planters and required that they and other Confederate leaders write to him personally to apply for a pardon.

Johnson's dislike of the planter class did not translate into a desire to elevate African Americans. Like many southerners, Johnson expected the United States to have a "government for white men." He did not want African Americans to have the vote. In fact, he had little sympathy for their plight. Johnson supported states' rights, which would allow the laws and customs of the state to outweigh federal regulations. States would, therefore, be able to limit the freedoms of former slaves.

By the time Congress reconvened in December 1865, most Confederate states had met Johnson's requirements for readmission. Radical and moderate Republicans were concerned about the lack of African American suffrage, but they remained hopeful that black political rights would soon follow.

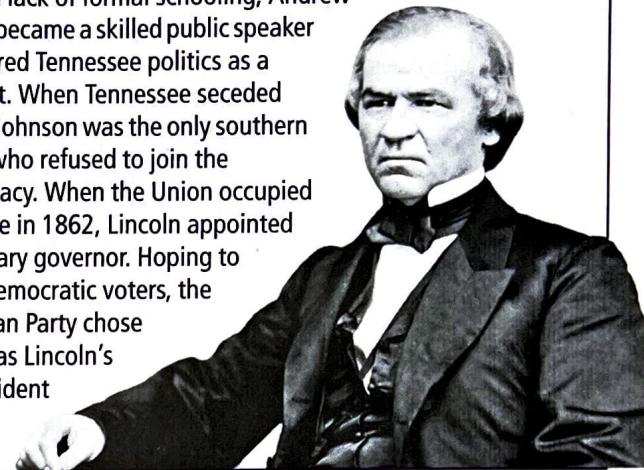
Southerners Aim to Restore Old Ways That hope was soon dashed. Beginning with the state conventions required by Johnson, southern leaders proceeded to rebuild their prewar world. Many states specifically limited the vote to white men. Some states sent their Confederate officials to the United States Congress. All of the states instituted **black codes**—laws that sought to limit the rights of African Americans and keep them as landless workers.

The codes required African Americans to work in only a limited number of occupations, most often as servants or farm laborers. Some states prohibited African Americans from owning land, and all set up vagrancy laws. These laws stipulated that any black person who did not have a job could be arrested and sent to work as prison labor. Even though the South remained under Union military occupation, white southerners openly used violence and intimidation to enforce the black codes.

HISTORY MAKERS

Andrew Johnson (1808–1875)

Despite a lack of formal schooling, Andrew Johnson became a skilled public speaker and entered Tennessee politics as a Democrat. When Tennessee seceded in 1861, Johnson was the only southern senator who refused to join the Confederacy. When the Union occupied Tennessee in 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor. Hoping to attract Democratic voters, the Republican Party chose Johnson as Lincoln's Vice President in 1864.



Congress Fights Back Both Radical and moderate Republicans were infuriated by the South's disregard of the spirit of Reconstruction. When the southern representatives arrived in Washington, D.C., Congress refused them their seats. Congress also created a committee to investigate the treatment of former slaves.

Through the spring of 1866, the political situation grew worse. While the Radicals claimed that federal intervention was needed to advance African American political and civil rights, President Johnson accused them of trying "to Africanize the southern half of our country." When Congress passed a bill to allow the Freedmen's Bureau to continue its work and provide it with authority to punish state officials who failed to extend civil rights to African Americans, Johnson vetoed it. Undaunted, Congress sought to overturn the black codes by passing the **Civil Rights Act of 1866**. This measure created federal guarantees of civil rights and superseded any state laws that limited them. But once again, Johnson used his veto power to block the law. Johnson was now openly defying Congress.

✓ **Checkpoint** How did the southern states try to reestablish conditions before the war?

Congressional Reconstruction

As violence against African Americans in the South increased, moderate and Radical Republicans blamed the rising tide of lawlessness on Johnson's lenient policies. Congress then did something unprecedented. With the required two-thirds majority, for the first time ever, it passed major legislation over a President's veto. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 became law.

Decision Point

Who Controls the Readmission of States?

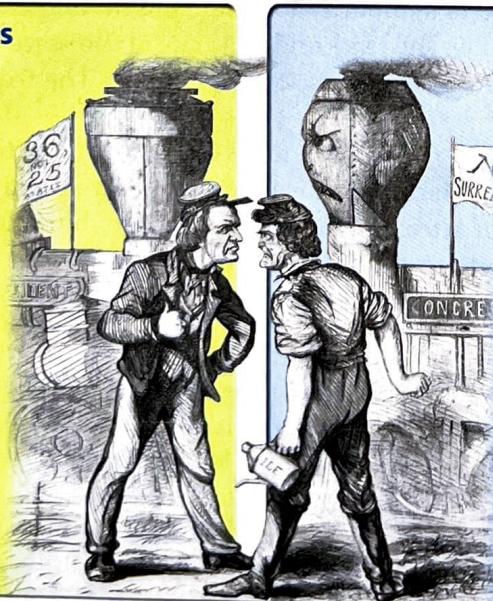
Although their main purpose was to reunite the nation, Reconstruction policies actually created new divisions between the President and Congress. A critically divisive issue was how the southern states should be readmitted into the Union.

Johnson Opposes Tight Restrictions

Primary Source

"As eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress, it would seem to be [the President's] duty on all proper occasions to present their just claims to Congress. . . . [I]f they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government."

—President Andrew Johnson,
1866



You Decide

1. Why did Johnson favor immediate readmission?
2. Why did Stevens want tight restrictions?
3. What decision would you have made? Why?

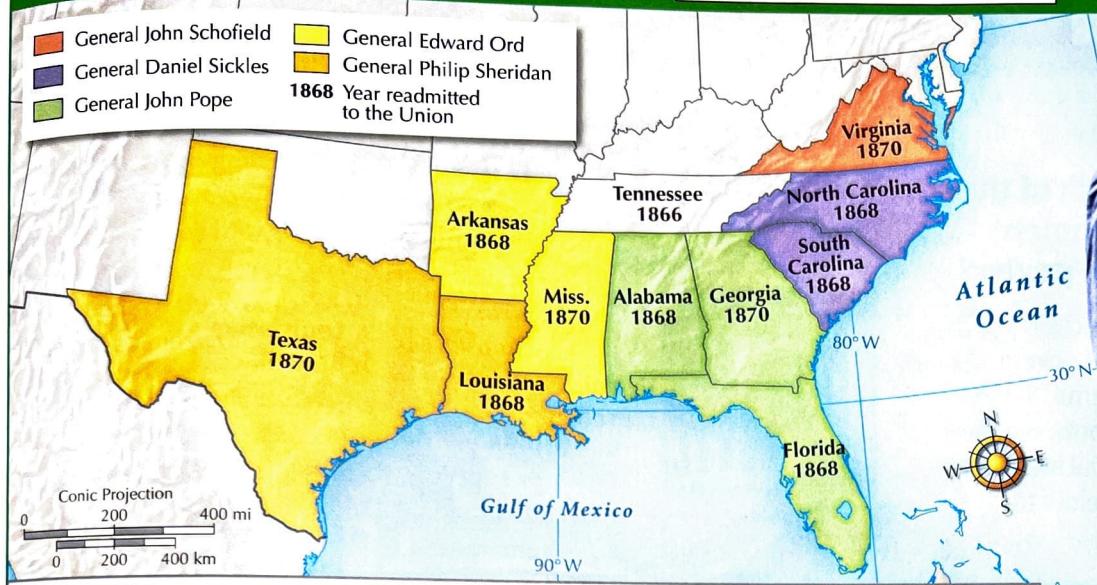
Stevens Favors Tight Restrictions

Primary Source

"The late war between two acknowledged belligerents . . . broke all the ties that bound them together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. . . . Hence a law of Congress must be passed before any new State can be admitted. . . . Until then no member can be lawfully admitted into either House. . . . Then each House must judge whether the members . . . possess the requisite qualifications."

—Thaddeus Stevens, 1865

Military Districts in the South



Map Skills Over Johnson's veto, Congress passed legislation that divided the South into five military districts under the command of former Union generals. Philip Sheridan (right), who had won several important Union victories in the final battles of the Civil War, was named military commander of Texas and Louisiana.

Identify Points of View How do you think southerners felt about military rule by northern generals?

Radical Reconstruction Begins Feeling their strength in Congress, a coalition of Radical and moderate Republicans spent nearly a year designing a sweeping Reconstruction program. To protect freedmen's rights from presidential vetoes, southern state legislatures, and federal court decisions, Congress passed the **Fourteenth Amendment** to the Constitution. It guaranteed equality under the law for all citizens. Under the amendment, any state that refused to allow black people to vote would risk losing the number of seats in the House of Representatives that were represented by its black population. The measure also counteracted the President's pardons by barring leading Confederate officials from holding federal or state offices.

Congress again passed legislation over Johnson's veto with the ratification of the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867. The act divided the 10 southern states that had yet to be readmitted into the Union into five military districts governed by former Union generals (see map above). The act also delineated how each state could create their new state government and receive congressional recognition. In each state, voters were to elect delegates to write a new constitution that guaranteed suffrage for African American men. Then, once the state ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, it could reenter the Union.

Congress Impeaches the President The power struggle between Congress and the President reached a crisis in 1867. To limit the President's power, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act. Under its terms, the President needed Senate approval to remove certain officials from office. When Johnson tried to fire Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, the last Radical Republican in his Cabinet, Stanton barricaded himself in his office for about two months.

Angrily, the House of Representatives voted to **impeach** Johnson, that is, to charge him with wrongdoing in office, for trying to fire Stanton. The trial in the



TRACK THE ISSUE



Does any branch of the federal government have too much power?

Our system of checks and balances is meant to prevent any branch of government from becoming too powerful. Yet at times the balance of power between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches has shifted. Use the timeline below to explore this enduring issue.

1803 *Marbury v. Madison*

John Marshall affirms Supreme Court's right of judicial review.

1830s Jackson Presidency

Andrew Jackson increases executive power.

1868 Johnson Impeachment

Congress tries to remove President Andrew Johnson from office.

1930s New Deal

Franklin D. Roosevelt boosts presidential power to fight the depression.

1960s Warren Court

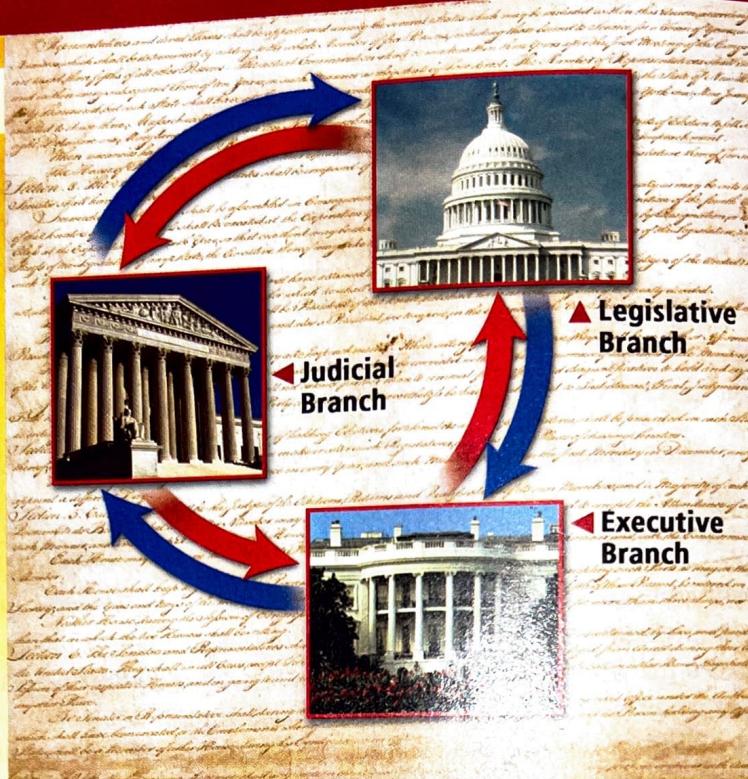
Supreme Court under Earl Warren becomes a force for social reform.

1973 War Powers Act

Congress limits the President's power to wage war.

2000s War on Terrorism

Congress increases executive branch powers to combat terrorism.



DEBATE THE ISSUE

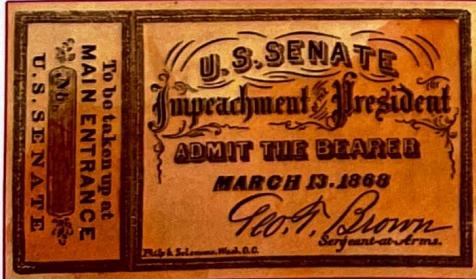
Imbalance of Power? During the administration of President George W. Bush, much debate focused on the relative powers of the President and Congress.

“I do have the view that over the years there had been an erosion of presidential power. . . . I served in the Congress for 10 years. I've got enormous regard for the other body . . . but . . . the President of the United States needs to have his constitutional powers unimpaired, if you will, in terms of the conduct of national security policy.”

—Vice President Richard Cheney,
December 20, 2005

“During the early years of the post-World War II era, power was relatively well-balanced . . . but major shifts . . . have made Congress much weaker and the President dangerously stronger. . . . The Bush presidency has attained a level of power over Congress that undermines sound democratic governance.”

—Walter Williams, *Seattle Times*,
May 2004



Ticket to Andrew Johnson's trial



TRANSFER Activities

- Compare** When does Vice President Cheney feel the President should have more power? Why would Walter Williams disagree?
- Analyze** How did the administration of President Andrew Johnson reflect a similar power struggle?
- Transfer** Use the following Web site to see a video, try a WebQuest, and write in your journal. **Web Code:** neh-7202

Senate lasted through the spring of 1868. In the end, the Radicals failed—by only one vote—to win the two-thirds majority necessary in the Senate to remove Johnson from office. Several moderate Republicans backed away from conviction. They felt that using impeachment to get rid of a President who disagreed with Congress would upset the balance of power in the government. During his impeachment trial, Johnson had promised to enforce the Reconstruction Acts. In his remaining time in office, he kept that promise.

The Fifteenth Amendment Extends Suffrage

Suffrage In 1868, the Republican candidate, former Union general, Ulysses S. Grant was elected President. Although he

won the electoral vote by a huge margin and had a significant lead in the popular vote, his opponent, Horatio Seymour, a Democrat from New York, received a majority of the white vote. Republican leaders now had another reason for securing a constitutional amendment that would guarantee black suffrage throughout the nation.

In 1869, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment forbidding any state from denying suffrage on the grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Unlike previous measures, this guarantee applied to northern states as well as southern states. Both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were ratified by 1870, but both contained loopholes that left room for evasion. States could still impose voting restrictions based on literacy or property qualifications, which in effect would exclude most African Americans. Soon the southern states would do just that.

 **Checkpoint** How did the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments extend the rights of African Americans?

SECTION

1 Assessment

Comprehension

1. Terms and People For each item below, write a sentence explaining its significance:

- Reconstruction
- Radical Republican
- Wade-Davis Bill
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Andrew Johnson
- black code
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Fourteenth Amendment
- impeach
- Fifteenth Amendment

2. NoteTaking Reading Skill:

Identify Main Ideas Use your chart to answer the Section Focus Question: How did the Radical Republicans' plans for Reconstruction differ from Lincoln's and Johnson's?

Writing About History

- 3. Quick Write: Identify Audience and Purpose** Write a letter to your constituents about the passage of the Civil Rights Acts as if you were Thaddeus Stevens. Before you begin, consider your audience and the purpose of your letter—information, persuasion, or explanation.

Critical Thinking

- 4. Predict Consequences** Why was Reconstruction of the South likely to be a difficult process?
- 5. Draw Conclusions** Why do you think President Lincoln proposed generous terms for Reconstruction in 1863?
- 6. Analyze Information** How did the Radical Republicans try to protect the rights of African Americans?

Major Reconstruction Legislation, 1865–1870		Quick Study
Legislation	Provisions	
Freedmen's Bureau Acts (1865–1866)	Create a government agency to provide services to freed slaves and war victims	
Civil Rights Act of 1866	Grants citizenship to African Americans and outlaws black codes	
Reconstruction Act of 1867	Divides former Confederacy into military districts	
Fourteenth Amendment (1868)	Guarantees citizenship to African Americans and prohibits states from passing laws to take away a citizen's rights	
Fifteenth Amendment (1870)	States that no citizen can be denied the right to vote because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"	
Enforcement Act of 1870	Protects voting rights by making intimidation of voters a federal crime	