Name: _____ Date: _____

Reconstruction Amendments & Civil Rights

Directions: Read each of the Reconstruction Amendments (13th ,14th , and 15th Amendments).

Write a summary of each amendment in your own words. Then determine if the amendment has political, economic, and/or social implications, as well as examples as to why the amendment was political, economic, and/or social.

Amendment	**Summary – Own Words**	**Political, Economic, and/or Social & WHY??????**
13th Slavery Abolished		
14th Civil Rights		
15th Right to Vote		

Bronx Engineering & Technology Academy (BETA) **Mr. Ott - U.S. History**

Name: _____ Date: _____

13th Amendment [Abolition of Slavery (1865)]

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

14th Amendment [Civil Rights (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 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

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.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

15th Amendment [Voting Rights (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.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Civil Rights Cases of 1883

Most of the Southern governments were controlled by the _____ (hint: Far Left Political Spectrum) after the Civil War.

Reconstruction Ends in 1877 after the election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876.

During this time Democratic Party candidates won control of the last governorships.

Re-Read the 14th Amendment - "Who or what is the amendment focused on restricting?"

In 1875 Congress passed and U.S. Grant signed into law, the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

It stated…

"all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude"

In 1883 several court cases were rolled into one Supreme Court Decision. The five (5) cases originated from different lower courts in which African Americans had sued theaters, hotels and transit companies that had refused them admittance or excluded them from "white only" facilities.

How do you think the Supreme Court decided?

Decision was:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Constitutionality of the 13th Amendment

After the Civil War, millions of formerly enslaved African Americans hoped to join the larger society as full and equal citizens. Freedom meant an end to the whip, to the sale of family members, and to white masters. The promise of freedom held the hope of self-determination, educational opportunities, and full rights of citizenship.

Who is missing from these amendments? (hint: would not get the vote until 1920)

Scenario:

1) If Lincoln's reasoning for going to war was to preserve the Union, and
2) the states in rebellion were not considered to have left the Union (stars on flag)
3) the amendment was passed and signed by Lincoln on February 1, 1865
4) the Civil War didn't end until April 1865

How can the Radical Republicans require the states that seceded to ratify the 13th Amendment before being re-admitted to the Union?