

Unit Name: Unit 2 E - Reconstruction
Author: Steve Schweizer

UNIT

Subject: **Social Studies**
Course/Grade: **U.S. History I**
School: **EHTHS**

Country:
State/Group: **NJ**

UNIT SUMMARY

Reconstruction was the period in American history immediately after the Civil War. The physical rebuilding of Southern cities, ports, railroads, and farms that had been destroyed during the war was only a small part of the Reconstruction process. The major work of Reconstruction involved restoring the membership of the Southern states in the Union.

The Reconstruction era was a period of struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government. The Reconstruction era revealed deep divisions in the nation regarding the return of the former Confederate states to the Union. Reconstruction greatly redefined the place of African Americans in American society. African Americans made limited political gains throughout the era of Reconstruction. Reconstruction led to the emergence of the "Solid South," in which the Democratic Party dominated Southern politics into the later 20th century. Reconstruction led to a period of Republican dominance in national politics, which continued until the early 20th century. Changes brought about by Reconstruction led to formation of several Southern white supremacist groups, most notably the Ku Klux Klan. The Reconstruction Era saw a period of reform in the new Southern state governments

The North's victory settled two important issues. First, it established that states were not allowed to leave, or secede from, the United States. Second, it put an end to slavery throughout the country. But the end of the war also raised a whole new set of issues. For example, federal lawmakers had to decide whether to punish the Confederate leaders, what process to use to readmit the Southern states to the Union, and how much assistance to provide in securing equal rights for the freed slaves.

Because these complicated issues carried a great deal of importance for the future of the nation, Reconstruction was a time of great political and social turmoil.

This unit should take approximately 12 days.

UNIT RESOURCES

Printed Materials:

Louisiana Literacy Test, circa 1960 (Passing was 80% or better)
Teachers may select 10-20 questions from the following list

1. Which of the following is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?
 - a. Public education
 - b. employment
 - c. voting
 - d. jury trial

2. The federal census of the population is taken each five years. (True/False)
3. Name two rights a person indicted for a crime has.
4. A United States senator elected at the general election in November takes office the following year on what date?
5. Which definition applies to "amendment?"
 - a. Proposed change b. Making peace between two nations c. part of government.
6. A person appointed to the United States Supreme Court is appointed for a term of _
7. When the Constitution was approved by the original states, how many states had to ratify it in order to put it into effect?
8. Does enumeration affect the income tax levied on citizens in various states? (yes/no)
9. Persons opposed to swearing in an oath may instead say: "I solemnly _____."
10. To serve as President of the United States a person must have attained
 - a. 25 years b. 35 years c. 40 years d. 45 years
11. What words are required by law to be on all coins and paper currency of the United States?
12. The Supreme Court is the chief lawmaking body of the US. (True/False)
13. If a law passed by a state is contrary to provisions of the US Constitution, which law prevails?
14. If a vacancy occurs in the US Senate, the state must hold an election but, meanwhile, the place may be filled by a temporary appointment made by _____.
15. A US Senator is elected for a term of years.
16. Appropriation of money for the armed services can be only for a period limited to years.
17. The chief executive and administrative officers make up the _____ branch of government.
18. Who passes laws dealing with piracy?
19. The number of representatives which a state is entitled to have in the House of Representatives is based on _____.
20. The Constitution protects an individual against punishments which are _____.
21. When a jury has heard and rendered a verdict in a case, and the judgement on the verdict has

- become final, the defendant cannot again be brought to trial for the same cause. (true/false)
22. Name two levels of government which may levy taxes.
23. Communism is the type of government in: a. The United States b. Russia c. England
24. Cases tried before a court of law are of what two types? _____
25. By a majority vote of the members of Congress, the Congress may change a provision of the Constitution. (T/F)
26. For security, each state has the right to form a _____.
27. The electoral vote for the President is counted in the presence of _____.
28. If no candidate for President receives a majority of the electoral vote, who decides who will become President?
29. Of the original 13 states, the one with the largest representation in Congress was _____.
30. Of which branch of government is the Speaker of the House a part? a. Legislative b. Executive c. Judicial
31. Capital punishment is the giving of a death sentence. (true/false)
32. In case the President is unable to perform the duties of office, who performs them? _____.
33. "Involuntary servitude" is permitted in the US upon conviction of a crime. (true/false)
34. If a state is a party to a case, the Constitution provides that original jurisdiction shall be in _____.
35. Congress passes laws regulating cases which are included in those over which the Supreme Court has _____ jurisdiction.
36. The legislatures of the states decide how presidential electorates may be chosen. (true/false)
37. If it were proposed to join Alabama and Mississippi to form one state, what groups would have to approve for this to be done?
38. The Vice President presides over _____
39. The Constitution limits the size of the District of Columbia to _____.

40. The only laws which can be passed to apply to an area in a federal arsenal are those passed by _____, provided consent for the purchase of land is given by the _____.
41. In which document or writing is the Bill of Rights found?
42. Of which branch of government is a Supreme Court justice a part of? a. Executive b. Judicial c. Legislative
43. If no person receives a majority of the electoral votes, the Vice President is chosen by the Senate. (true/false)
44. Name two things which the states are forbidden to do by the US Constitution.
45. If election of President becomes the duty of the US House of Representative and it fails to act, who becomes President and when?
46. How many votes must a person receive in order to become President if the election is decided by the House of Representatives?
47. Conviction of which offenses disqualify you from voting?
a. Murder b. Petty theft c. Writing bad checks d. Making whiskey
48. The congress decides in what manner states elect presidential electors. (true/false)
49. Name two of the purposes of the US Constitution.
50. Congress is composed of _____.
51. All legislative powers granted in the US Constitution may legally be used only by _____.
52. Impeachment of US officials are tried by _____.
53. When a President of the US is impeached, who presides over the trial?
54. Money is coined by order of:
a. US Congress b. The President's Cabinet c. The States d. Treasury e. Federal Reserve Board
55. Persons elected to cast a state's vote for US President and Vice President are called Presidential _____.
56. Name one power which is exclusively legislative and is mentioned in one of the parts of the US Constitution.
57. If a person flees from justice from one state into another, who has authority to ask for his return?

58. Whose duty is it to keep Congress informed of the state of the union?

59. If the two houses of Congress cannot agree on adjournment, who sets the time?

60. When the presidential electors meet to cast ballots for President, must all electors in a state vote for the same person for President, or can they vote for different persons if they so choose?

61. After presidential electors have voted, to whom do they send the count of their votes?

Internet Resource Links:

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/default.htm>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/reconstruction/>

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/CivilWarRecon.html>

<http://http://havefunwithhistory.com>

STAGE ONE

GOALS AND STANDARDS

Standard State: NJ

6.1.12. U.S. History: America in the World. All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Presidential Vs. Congressional Reconstruction

The Civil War Amendments

Reasons for Johnson's impeachment

The Collapse of Reconstruction

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. How were Lincoln's ideas of Reconstruction different than Johnson's?
2. How did government & civil rights change after the Civil War?
3. What might Reconstruction have been like if Lincoln was not assassinated?
4. What were the Constitutional changes during Reconstruction?

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SWBAT evaluate differences between Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction.

SWBAT summarize the reasons for Johnson's impeachment.

SWBAT analyze the Civil War Amendments ie. their roots and their effectiveness

SWBAT identify the reasons for the collapse of Congressional Reconstruction.

SWBAT evaluate the achievements & failures of Reconstruction.

STAGE TWO

PERFORMANCE TASKS

Title: Venn Diagram

Presidential Vs. Congressional Reconstruction

Title: Debate

Debate whether Reconstruction was a success or a failure.

OTHER EVIDENCE

1. Group work - brainstorm roots & effects for Civil War Amendments.
2. Lecture Notes

- 3. Teacher generated test and quizzes

STAGE THREE

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

These are all suggested learning activities.

1. The students will participate in an online discussion using turnitin.com. Question: Did Lincoln's death make it easier or harder on the South? Why? (On-line Debate).
2. Turnitin.com - Was Reconstruction a success or a failure? Why (On-line Debate)
3. Compare & Contrast Presidential Vs. Congressional Reconstruction? (Essay).