

## Unit 4: Lesson 24: What Amendments to the Constitution Were Added to Protect the Rights of African Americans?

### What was the Reconstruction Period?

1. The period after the \_\_\_\_\_ is called Reconstruction. States that had seceded were being brought back into the Union. (Required to ratify \_\_, \_\_ and \_\_<sup>th</sup> Amendments before sending congressman back to D.C.)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ party dominated the federal gov't...known as "\_\_\_\_\_ republicans"
3. Most Confederate leaders were \_\_\_\_\_. Fear was that freed blacks would vote \_\_\_\_\_. (Had to find ways to deny blacks their right to \_\_\_\_\_)

### Why were the Civil War Amendments added to the Constitution? (13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup>) Amendments

4. 13<sup>th</sup> (1865) abolished \_\_\_\_\_ & indentured servitude within the U.S. (except \_\_\_\_\_)
5. 14<sup>th</sup> (1868) made all \_\_\_\_\_ born or naturalized within the U.S. citizens. (Overturn what Supreme Court case? \_\_\_\_\_)
6. 15<sup>th</sup> (1870) prohibited national & state gov'ts from denying citizens the right to \_\_\_\_\_ because of their race, color, or status as former slaves.
  - Eventually public support for protecting the rights of newly freed people grew weaker. (By the late 1870's, the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments had become useless as a tool for protecting voting rights).
7. **What was the effect of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment?**  
Created uncertainty...in the \_\_\_\_\_ whites viewed blacks as inferior and many \_\_\_\_\_ workers feared that black workers might compete for \_\_\_\_\_ by accepting lower wages and stifle the movement for better \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.
8. **Whose political power did the Black Codes protect?**
  - a. Black \_\_\_\_\_ were passed by \_\_\_\_\_ legislatures in an attempt to convince the \_\_\_\_\_ gov't that they (the South) would treat African Am.'s fairly. Did they?
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Codes were actually intended to prevent the former \_\_\_\_\_ from developing the \_\_\_\_\_ power they might have gained with \_\_\_\_\_ & the right to vote.
  - c. African Am's could marry, own property, travel, work for pay, and sue in court. Infact, black codes severely \_\_\_\_\_ these rights.
  - d. Poor \_\_\_\_\_ ("dog-house" schools)
  - e. Races separated for \_\_\_\_\_-education (Segregation)
  - f. Vigilante groups (KKK) \_\_\_\_\_ and terrorized \_\_\_\_\_ who helped blacks.

The "system" was biased against blacks.

Who in the South had all decision-making power?

Why did Congress pass the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

Congress saw the \_\_\_ Amendment was not enough to protect the rights of African Americans.

Moral: strong belief that only if the right to vote was protected would African-American representatives protect them and their rights.

Political: Republicans were concerned that their power in the federal gov't might soon be endangered.

How well did the Civil War Amendments protect the rights of African-Americans?

1. \_\_\_\_\_-required a tax to be paid before voting (tax was cumulative)
2. \_\_\_\_\_-required taking & passing a test before being allowed to vote
3. \_\_\_\_\_-allowed people to vote if their grandfathers had voted (protected white people from having to take literacy tests).

Did the Bill of Rights, the Civil War Amendments, and the Civil Rights Act of 1875 accomplish their goals?

Yes or No...not immediately but did provide the Constitutional basis for expanding the rights of individuals and minorities.

Slaughterhouse Cases (1873) [http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1872/1872\\_2](http://www.oyez.org/cases/1851-1900/1872/1872_2)

What clause within the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment was "gutted" by the Supreme Court in the Slaughterhouse Case? \_\_\_\_\_

How did the executive branch and the Supreme Court react to the Civil Rights Act of 1875?

Executive: \_\_\_\_\_

Supreme Court: \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly explain the impact of the Presidential Election of 1876 on the plight of African-Americans in the South.

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---