

Plans for Reunion

Compare how Reconstruction leaders tried to restore the Union.

8.1a "Different approaches toward and policies for Reconstruction highlight the challenges faced in reunifying the nation."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Label the plans: 1 for Lincoln, 2 for Johnson, 3 for Congress. Underline one policy in each and circle one challenge.

Three Paths After War

- ① In 1863, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln proposed his Ten Percent Plan. A former Confederate state could form a new government when 10 percent of its 1860 voters swore loyalty and accepted emancipation. Lincoln wanted quick reunion and weaker Confederate support. His plan required ending slavery but offered few clear protections for freedpeople. He was assassinated in April 1865, as the war was ending, before fully implementing his plan.
- ② President Andrew Johnson also favored rapid reunion. He appointed provisional governors and pardoned many former Confederates who took loyalty oaths. He demanded that states repeal secession ordinances, reject Confederate debts, and ratify the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery. Johnson opposed broad federal protections for African Americans. Southern governments passed Black Codes restricting freedpeople's work, movement, and legal rights. These laws showed how reunion without safeguards could preserve inequality.
- ③ Congressional Republicans, including the Radical Republicans, demanded stronger protections. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 placed ten former Confederate states in military districts. To regain representation, states had to adopt constitutions protecting Black men's voting rights and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, which defined citizenship and required equal protection. The Fifteenth Amendment later barred racial discrimination in voting. White resistance, violence, and disputes over federal power challenged these efforts.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What did Lincoln's plan require, and what did he hope to achieve?

2 How did the Black Codes show a problem with Johnson's approach to Reconstruction?

3 Name two requirements Congress placed on states seeking readmission under the Reconstruction Acts.

4 How did Congress's protections for African Americans differ from the presidential plans?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write four sentences proposing a Reconstruction plan: include reunion, protection of African Americans, one challenge, and a federal response.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Label the plans: 1 for Lincoln, 2 for Johnson, 3 for Congress. Underline one policy in each and circle one challenge. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What did Lincoln's plan require, and what did he hope to achieve?	Ten percent of 1860 voters had to swear loyalty and accept emancipation. The new state government had to end slavery. Lincoln wanted quick reunion and weaker Confederate support.
2	How did the Black Codes show a problem with Johnson's approach to Reconstruction?	Johnson opposed broad federal protections, and Southern governments passed Black Codes that restricted freedpeople's work choices, movement, and legal rights. The laws showed that reunion without safeguards could preserve inequality.
3	Name two requirements Congress placed on states seeking readmission under the Reconstruction Acts.	Adopt constitutions protecting Black men's voting rights and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
4	How did Congress's protections for African Americans differ from the presidential plans?	Lincoln required ending slavery but offered few clear protections. Johnson opposed broad federal protections. Congress required Black male voting rights and ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

I would allow a former Confederate state to return after it adopts a new constitution and accepts the end of slavery. The state must also protect Black citizens' equal rights and allow Black men to vote. Federal officials should remain temporarily to enforce these rules and investigate violence. Some white Southerners would resist, so Congress would need to enforce the law while working toward a stable reunion.

Accept accurate comparisons. The application must address reunion, rights, a challenge, and a federal response.