

IB History of the
Americas YI

RECONSTRUCTION: HEALING VS. JUSTICE

IB SYLLABUS

8: US Civil War: causes, course and effects (1840–1877)

Reconstruction: presidential and congressional plans; methods of southern resistance; economic, social and political successes and failures

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- SWBAT compare and contrast Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction IOT assess the legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.

INQUIRY

- Are people, or laws, most responsible for creating an equal society?
- How do you balance healing and justice after a war?

IT IS 1865, THE WAR IS ALMOST OVER, YOU ARE
PRESIDENT LINCOLN. YOU NEED TO COME UP WITH
PLANS FOR THE FOLLOWING...
HOW WOULD YOU GO ABOUT IT?

As you watch
and listen, jot
down three
significant
changes
brought about
by the Civil
War.

“THE WORLD THE
WAR MADE”



PARDON.
 COLUMBA.—"SHALL I TRUST THESE MEN,



FRANCHISE.
 AND NOT THIS MAN!"



Historian David Blight describes two central, and often conflicting, challenges of Reconstruction:

“One was healing and the other was justice. How do you have them both? What truly constitutes healing of a people, of a nation, that’s suffered this scale of violence and destruction, and how do you have justice? And justice for whom?”

RECONSTRUCTION PAPER – SUMMATIVE, DUE 11/16-17

Historian Eric Foner calls Reconstruction “America's unfinished revolution.” What debates and dilemmas from the Reconstruction era remain unresolved?

After researching informational texts on Reconstruction, write an essay in which you explain one debate that was central to this period that remains unresolved. Explain why the debate was significant to the history of Reconstruction. In your conclusion, discuss the legacy of the debate not being resolved. Support your discussion with evidence from your research.

“THE MEANING OF FREEDOM”