

LEQ: What was the 12-year period following the Civil War when the South was rebuilt?



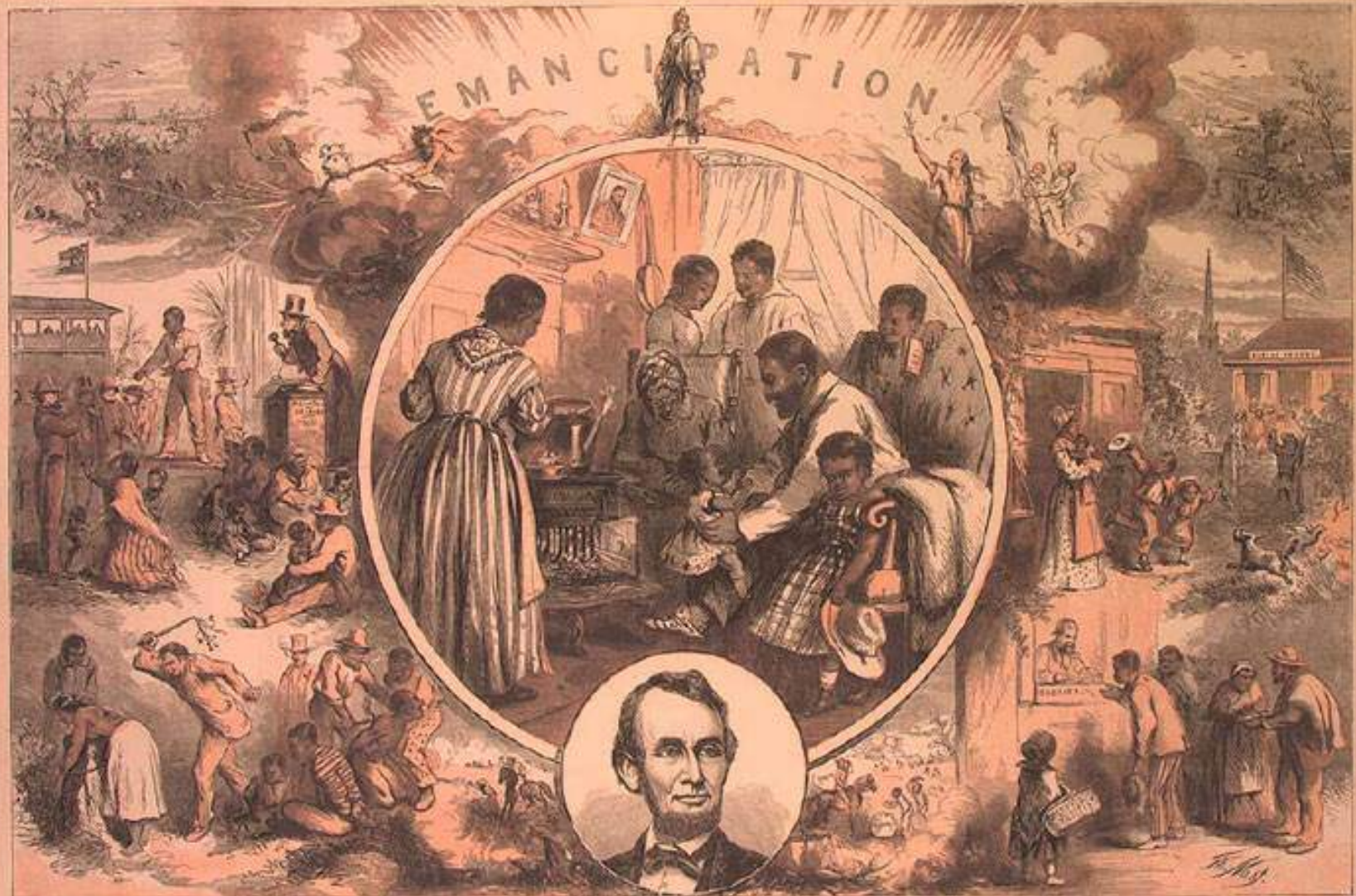
This image is titled "The First Vote." It was created by A.R. Waud for the November 16, 1867 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This is a colorized version of the original black and white image. This image is courtesy of newyorkhistoryblog.org.

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Reconstruction



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Restoring the Union



King & Book, Publishers, 601 Sanson Street, Philadelphia.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by T. NAST, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Published by E. BOWEN, No. 43 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

This image, titled “Emancipation,” contains a caption reading: “The Emancipation of the Negroes, January 1863—The Past and the Future. This image was drawn by Thomas Nast. This image appeared in *Harpers Weekly* in 1865. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

LEQ: What was the 12-year period following the Civil War when the South was rebuilt?



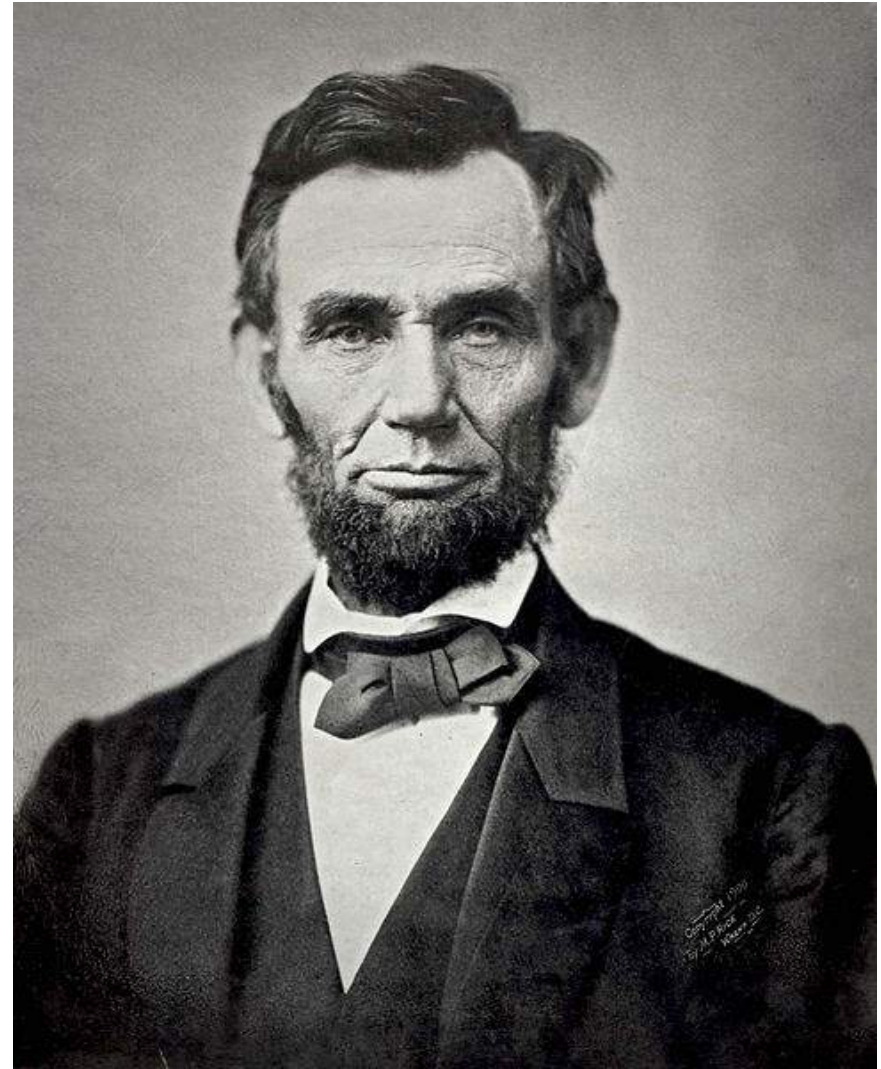
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Near the close of the Civil War, the federal government turned its attention to restoring the Union.



Readmitting the Southern states proved difficult. The President and Congress had different opinions about the best way to deal with the defeated South. The dome of the U.S. Capitol was unfinished when President Lincoln was inaugurated in 1861. The photograph of Abraham Lincoln was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 8, 1863. This image of the Capitol Dome and the image of Abraham Lincoln are courtesy of the Library of Congress.

War had left the cities and farms of the South in ruins.



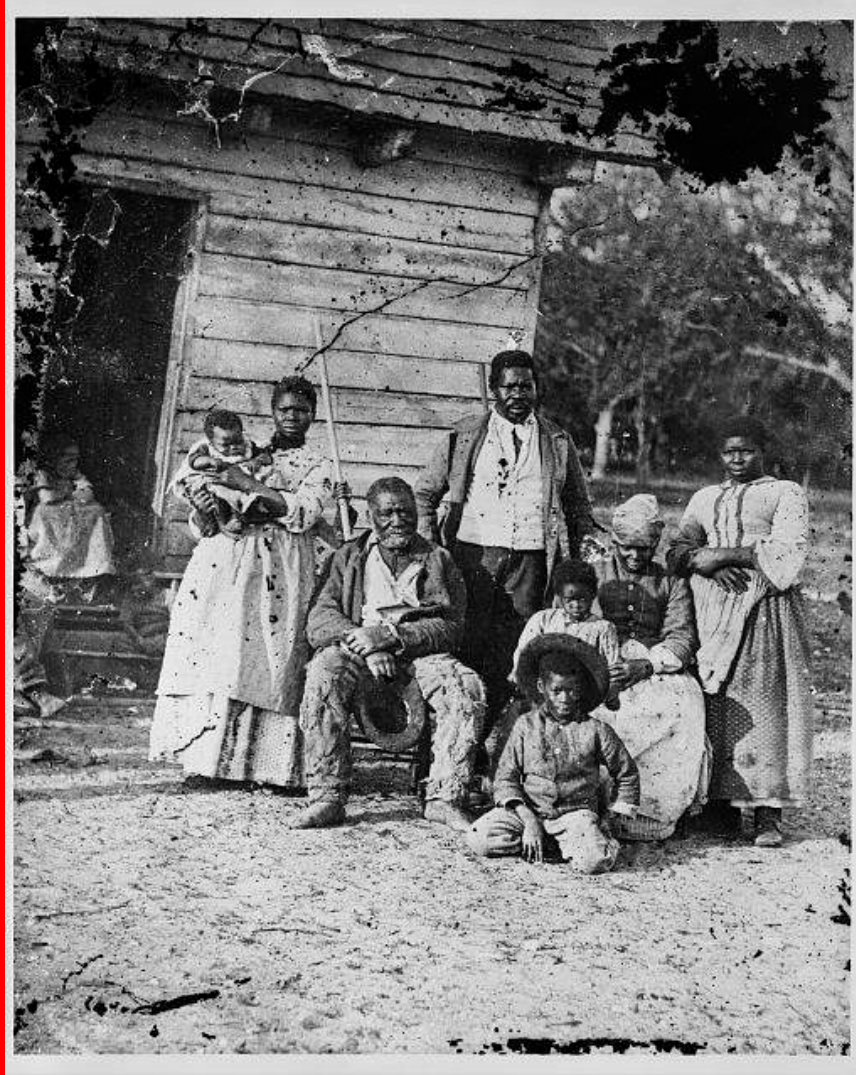
In 1865 the South needed to rebuild its devastated communities and to reconstruct its entire way of life. This image shows the ruins of Columbia, South Carolina from the South Carolina State Capitol in 1865. This image was created by George Barnard (1819-1902). This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

States and towns had to reestablish their governments.



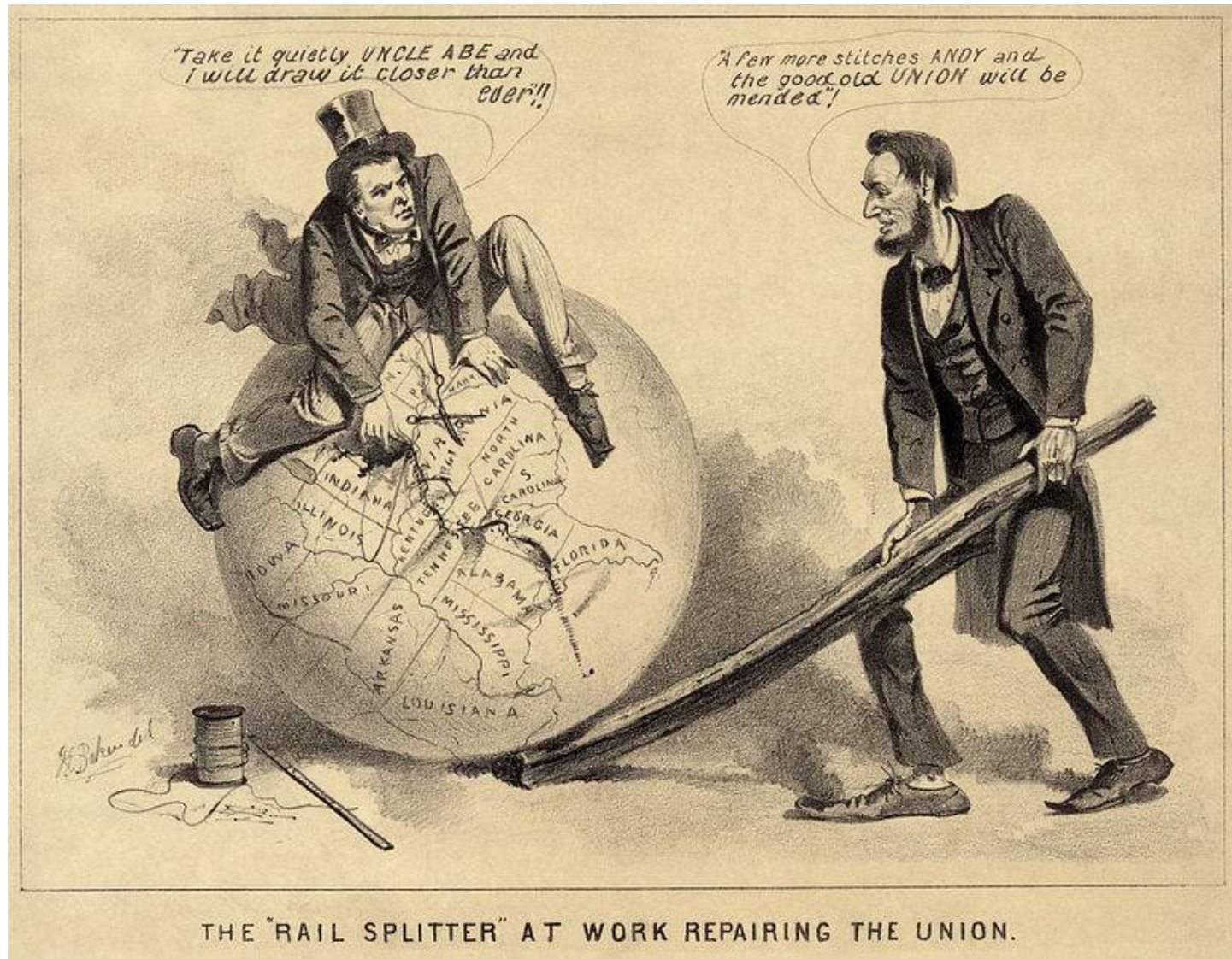
This image shows the area of Richmond, Virginia which was burned as the Confederates abandoned the city at the end of the Civil War. The Confederate Capitol building, which is the Virginia State Capitol, is on the hill in the background, across the James River. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Southern society had to change itself by including nearly 4 million freed African Americans, most of whom had no jobs, land, or education.



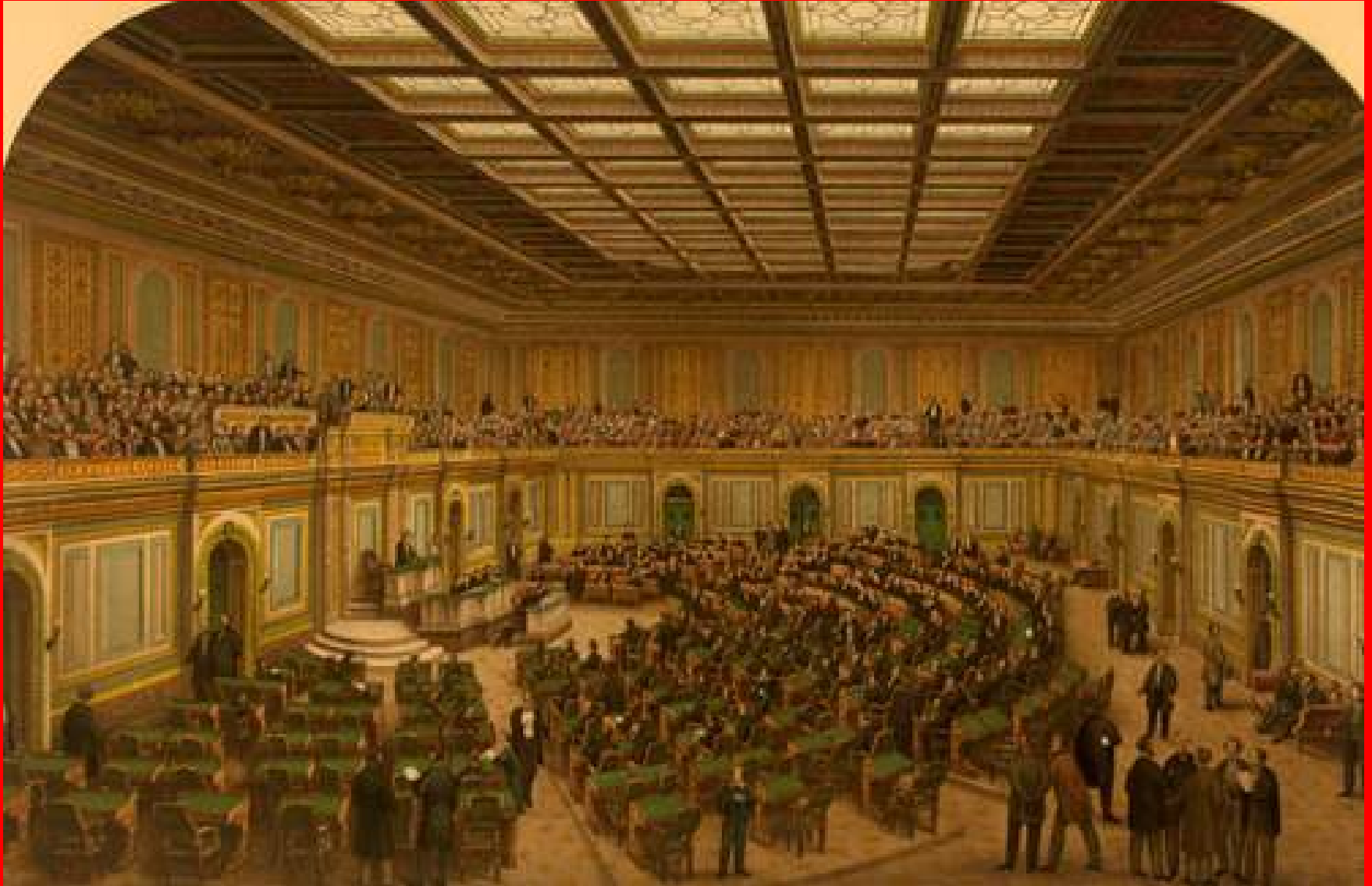
Northerners and Southerners and whites and African Americans disagreed over how to meet these challenges. This image shows five generations of an African American family on Smith's Plantation in Beaufort, South Carolina in 1862. This image was created by Timothy O'Sullivan (1840-1882). This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In the 12-year period following the Civil war, known as Reconstruction, Americans struggled to rebuild the South and to reunite their war-torn nation.



This political cartoon, "The Rail-Splitter Repairing the Union," shows Vice President Andrew Johnson and President Abraham Lincoln. Johnson is attempting to stitch back together the map of the United States. President Lincoln is using a split rail to position the globe. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The term *Reconstruction* also refers to the government program by which the Union restored relations with the Confederate states after their defeat.



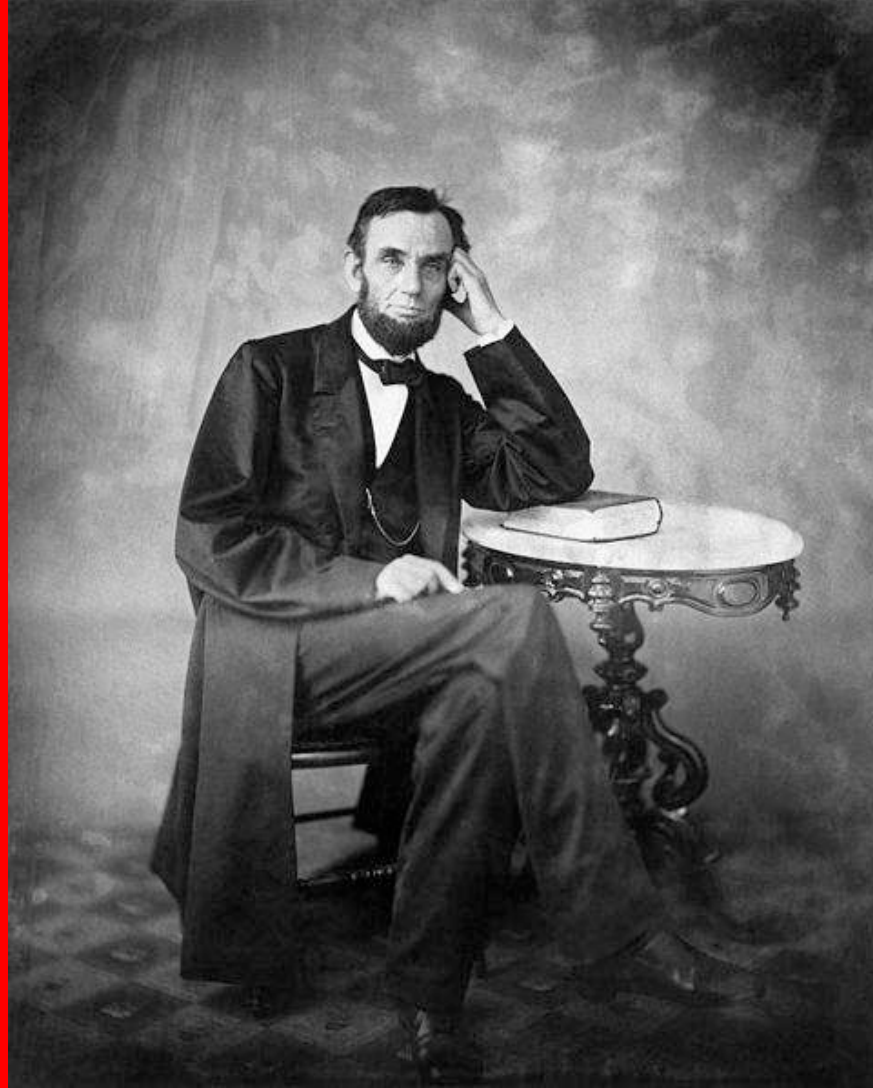
This image shows the House of Representatives Chamber in the United States Capitol in 1866. The House moved into this large room in 1857, and they still occupy it today. This image, titled "The House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol" was created by E. Sachse & Company. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Reconstruction in the South lasted from 1865 to 1877.



Although the Reconstruction era started after the Civil War, plans for it began while the war was still occurring. This painting shows a former slave owner visiting her former slaves. This image, titled *A Visit from the Old Mistress* was created in 1876 by Winslow Homer (1836-1910). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

President Abraham Lincoln, considering Reconstruction his responsibility, formed a plan for reconstructing the South.



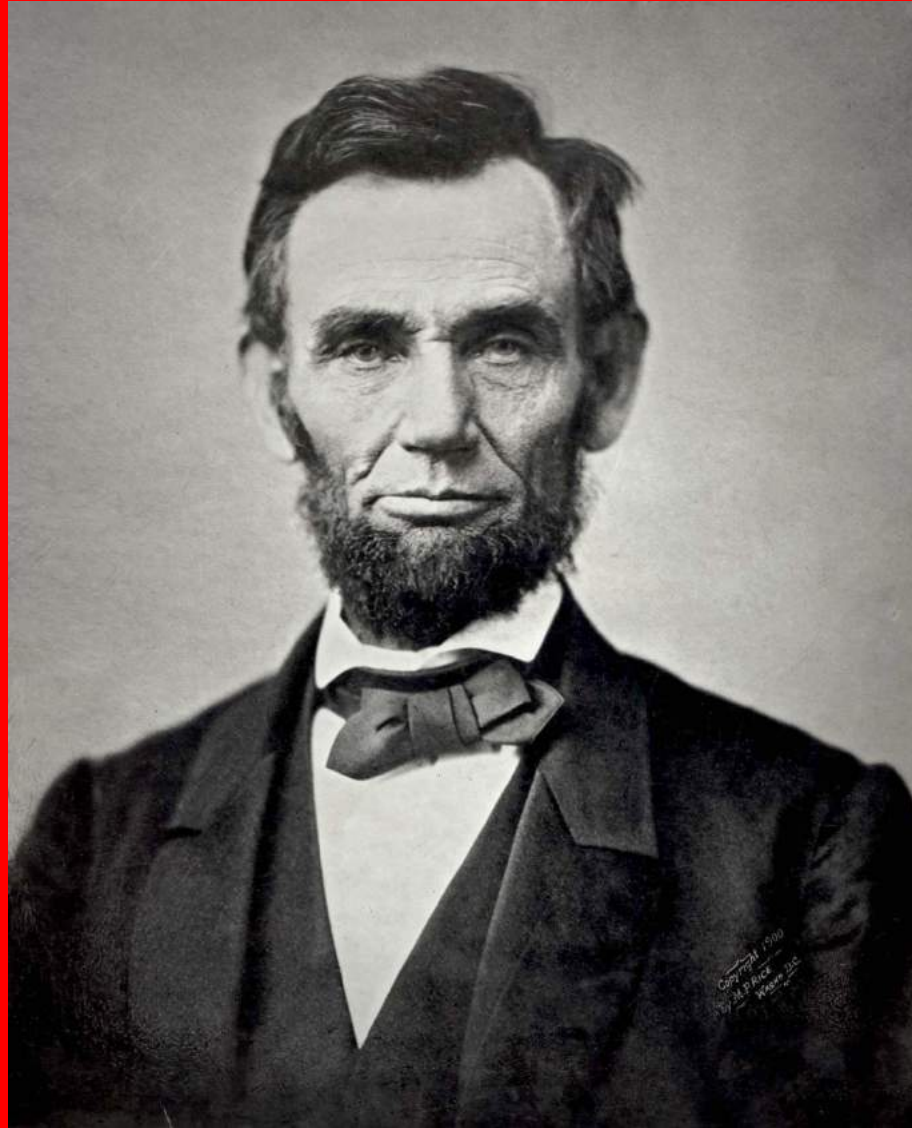
Lincoln began to form these plans after receiving news of Northern military successes in 1863. This photograph of Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was taken by Alexander Gardner (1821-1882) on August 9, 1863. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Lincoln and the Congress frequently clashed over plans for the South.



Some people believed the South should be punished. Lincoln thought that he needed to restore the Union gently. He wanted the Southern states to rejoin the Union as quickly as possible. This image titled *The Peacemakers*, was created by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894) circa 1868. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Lincoln announced his Reconstruction plan, known as the Ten Percent Plan, in December, 1863.



The photograph of Abraham Lincoln was taken by Alexander Gardner on November 8, 1863, a month before he announced his "Ten Percent Plan." This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Lincoln offered amnesty, or official forgiveness of crimes, to Southerners who pledged an oath of loyalty to the United States and accepted the elimination of slavery.



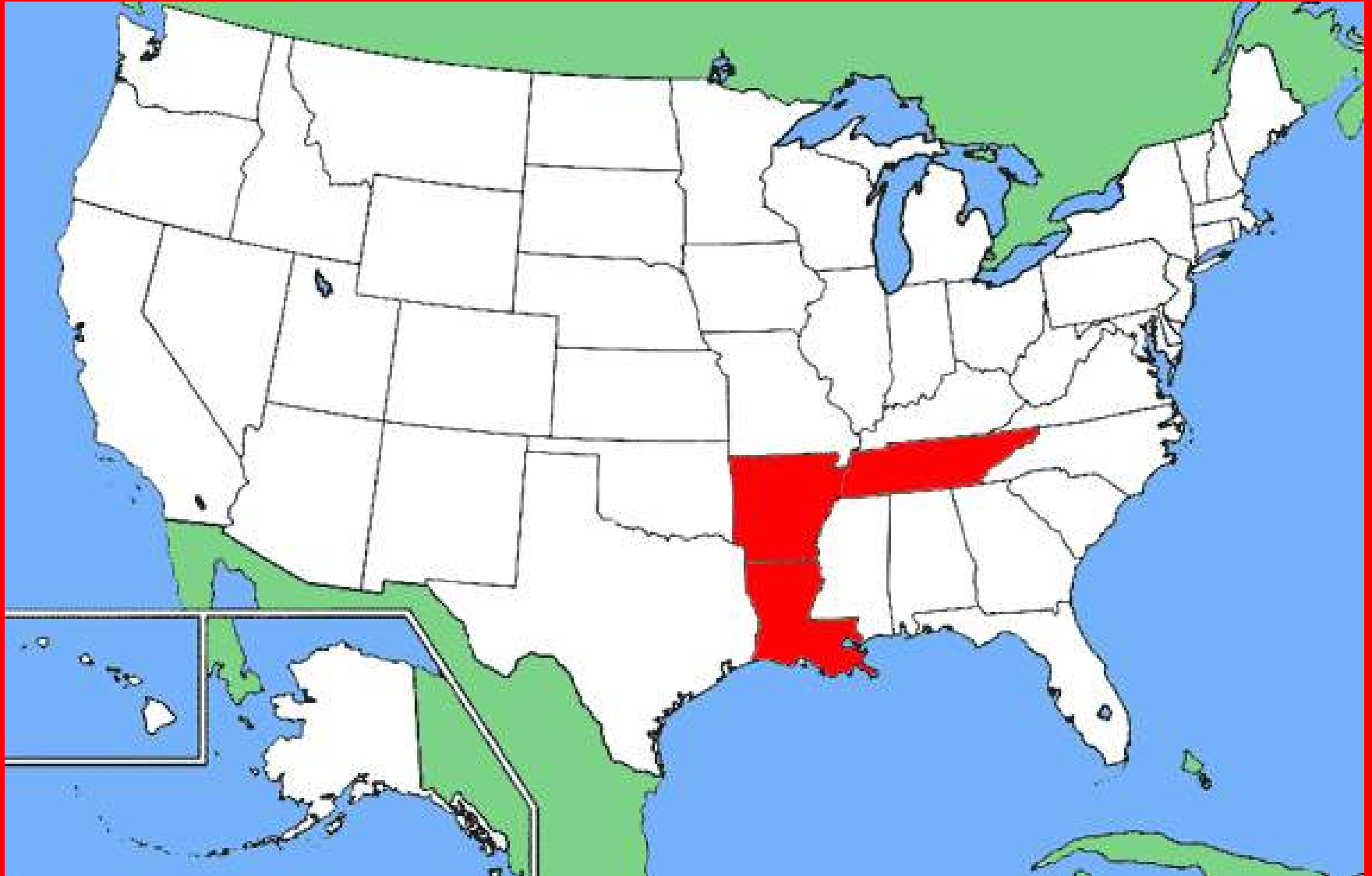
This amnesty applied to everyone except a few high-ranking Confederate officials. Lincoln hoped this amnesty would persuade many Confederates to renew their allegiance to the Union. This image is titled "Confederate Prisoners Taking the Oath of Allegiance." It was created by E.F. Mullen on October 1, 1864 at Dutch Gap, Chesterfield, Virginia. This image is courtesy of idesweb.bc.edu.

Once 10 percent of the number of voters in the 1860 election had taken a loyalty oath, those loyal voters could set up a state government.

A 3D rendering of the text "10%" in a bold, red, sans-serif font. The characters are thick and blocky, with a slight shadow underneath them, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The percentage sign is also rendered in the same style. The entire graphic is set against a plain white background.

Congress would then readmit the state to the Union. Lincoln believed that once the new government began to function, the spirit of loyalty to the Union would spread throughout the state. This image is courtesy of maurilioamorim.com.

The Union-occupied areas of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee quickly took advantage of Lincoln's plan and applied for admission.



They had applied for admission by 1864, but Congress refused to seat the newly elected representatives from these states. This image is courtesy of DanHousch.com.

Under the Constitution, only Congress had the power to admit territories or states to the Union.



Therefore, Congress believed that the legislative branch, not the President, should control Reconstruction. This image shows the United States Capitol Dome under construction circa 1865. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

Congress did not like Lincoln's plan because it did not address the future of the newly freed African Americans.



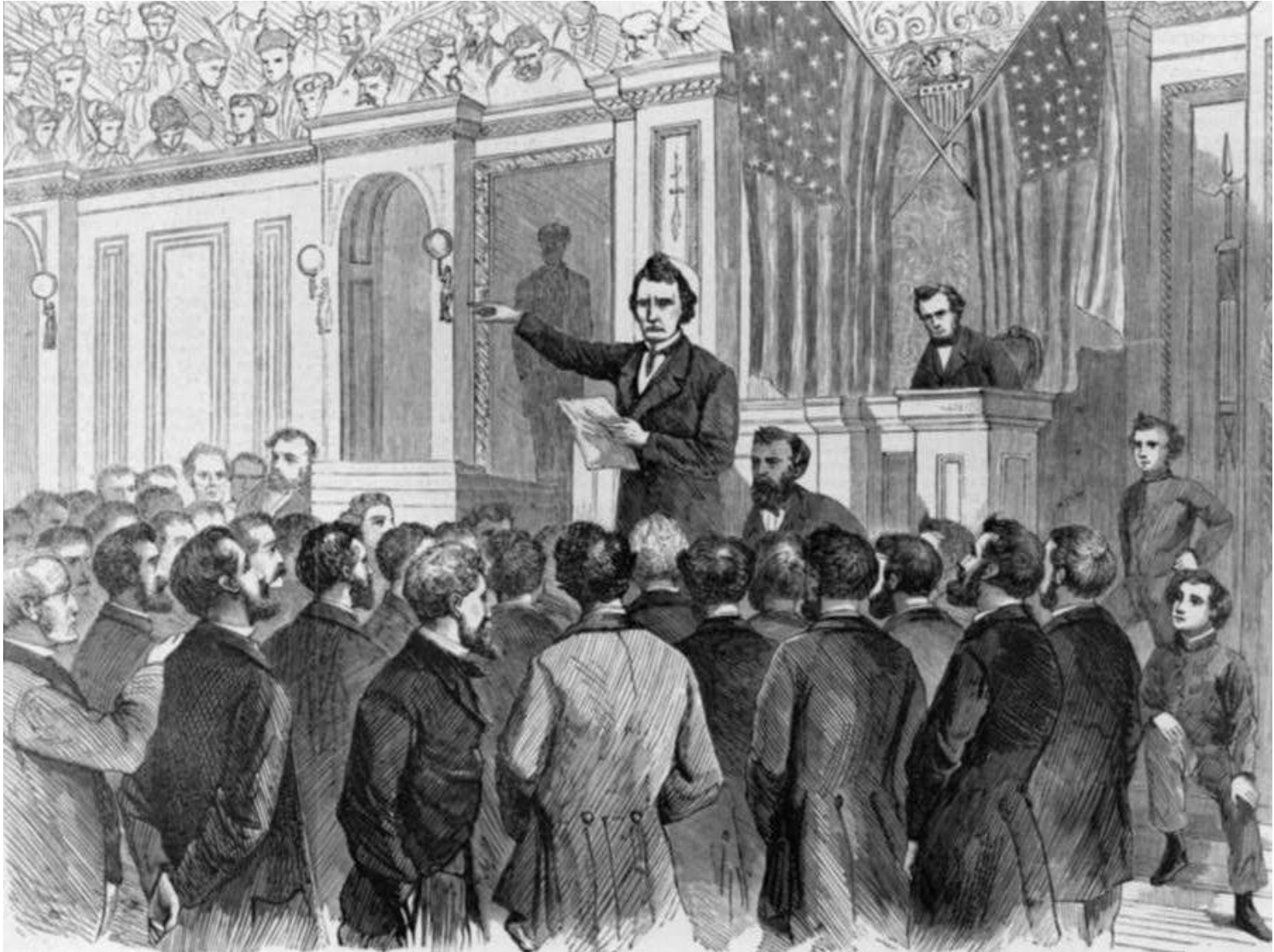
Therefore, Lincoln wanted a constitutional amendment to permanently abolish slavery. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Lincoln also urged that African Americans who could read and write and those who had served in the Union army be allowed to vote.



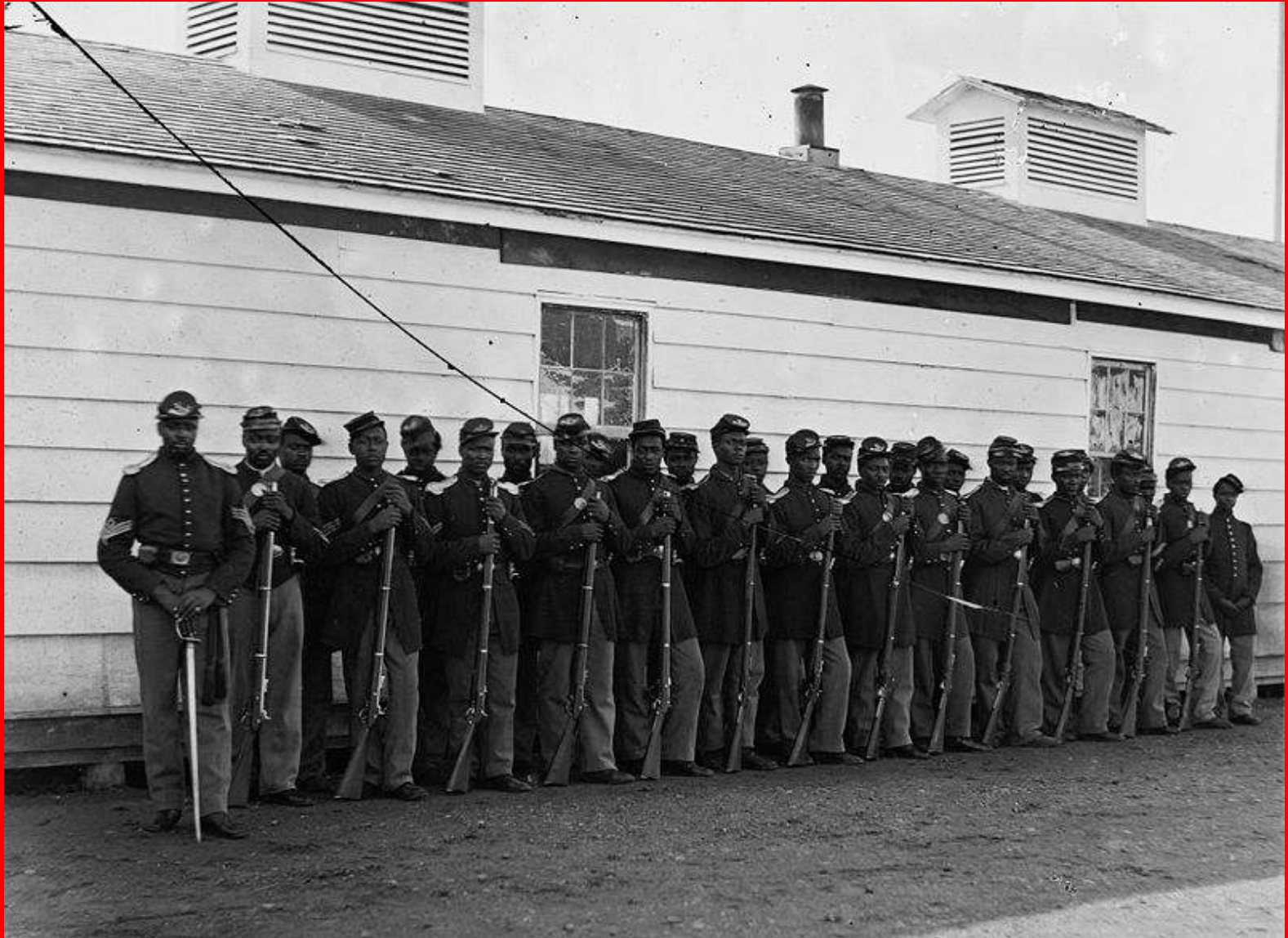
Lincoln's plan, however, did not force the Southern states to give full citizenship to African Americans. This image is courtesy of georgiainfo.galileo.us.edu.

Some Republican members of Congress, along with other Northerners, wanted to punish the rebellious Southern states and destroy all Southern economic and political power.



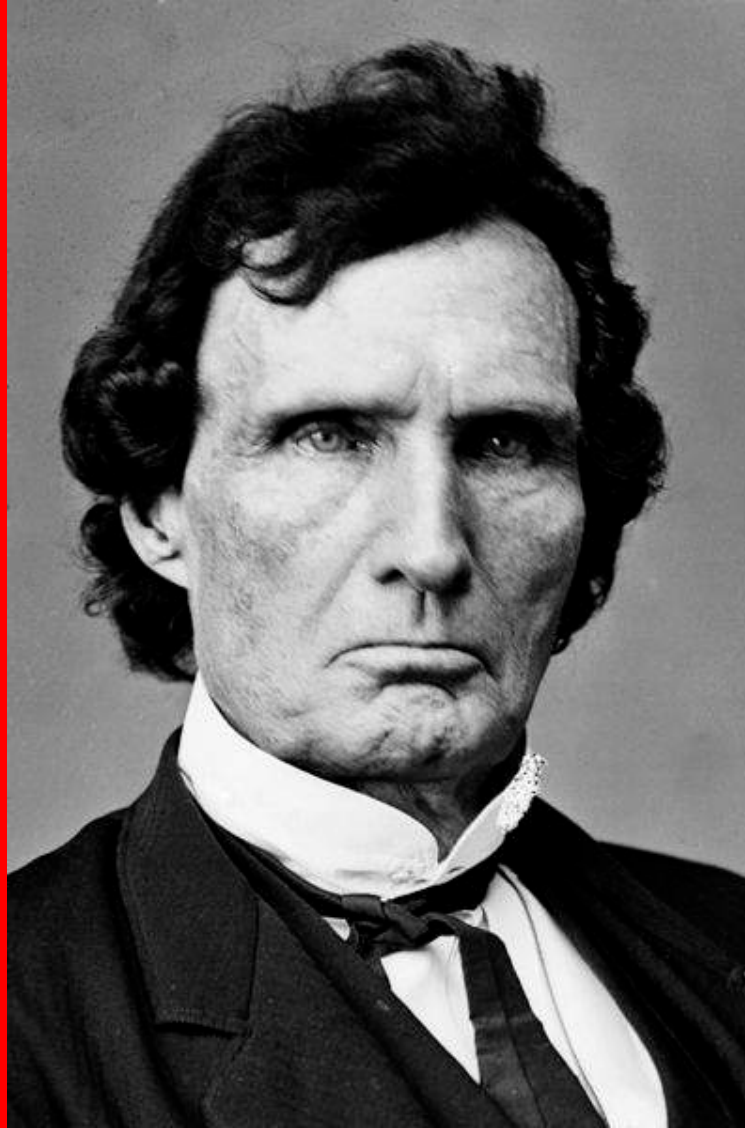
This image of Pennsylvania Congressman Thaddeus Stevens appeared in *Harpers Weekly* on March 21, 1868. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Many Congressmen bitterly opposed slavery and saw the war as a chance to use federal power to force major changes in the South and to protect African Americans.



This image shows Company E, 4th United States Colored Infantry. They were one of the detachments guarding Washington, D.C. during the American Civil War. This image was taken circa 1864. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Since many considered these Congressmen's ideas extreme, or *radical*, their supporters became known as Radical Republicans, or Radicals.



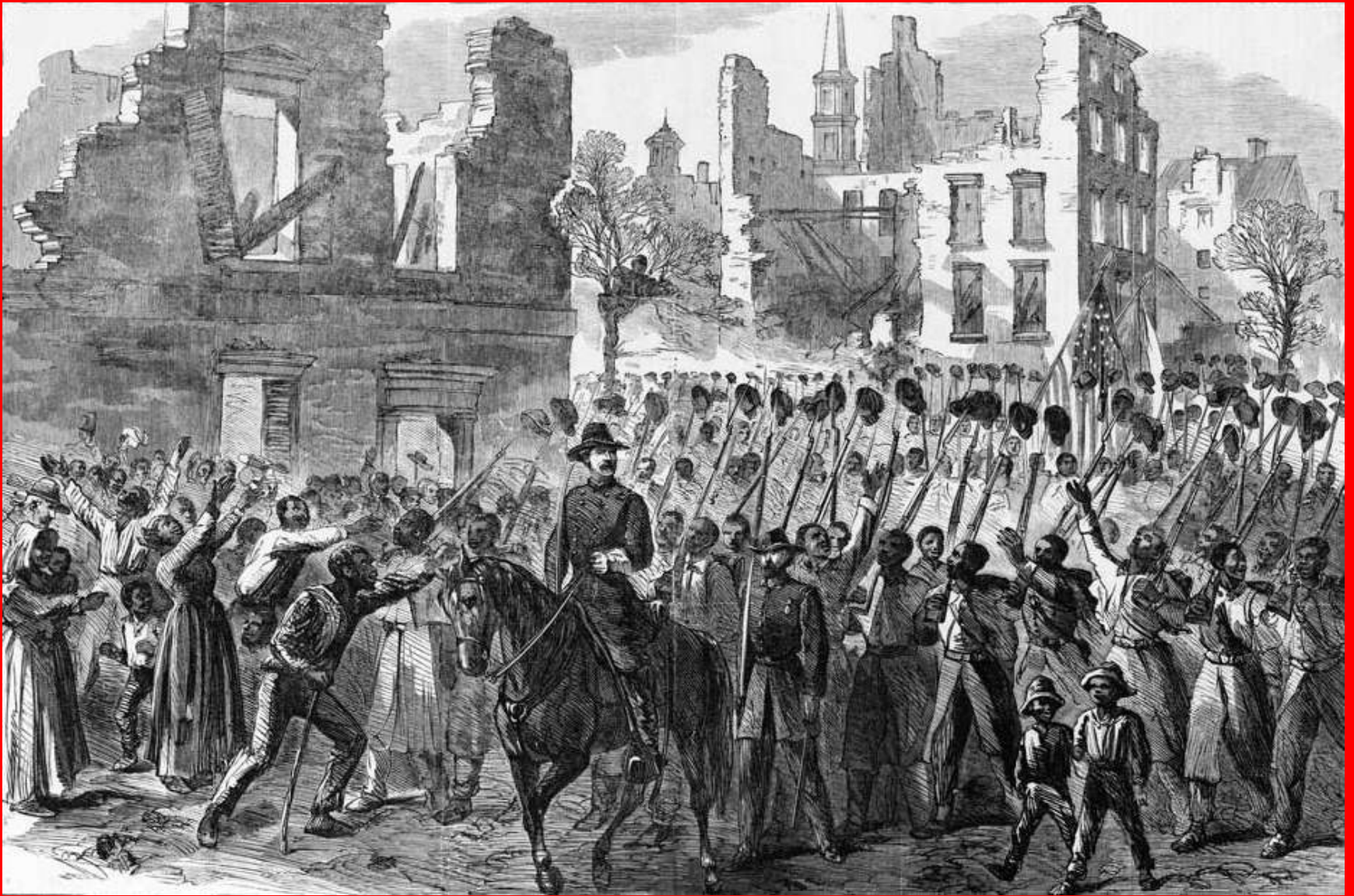
The Radicals considered Lincoln's Reconstruction plan to be too mild. One of the most famous Radical Republicans was Congressman Thaddeus Stevens from Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of the National Archives and Wikimedia Commons.

Congress ignored the President's Reconstruction plan, and Congress passed its own tough Reconstruction law in July, 1864.



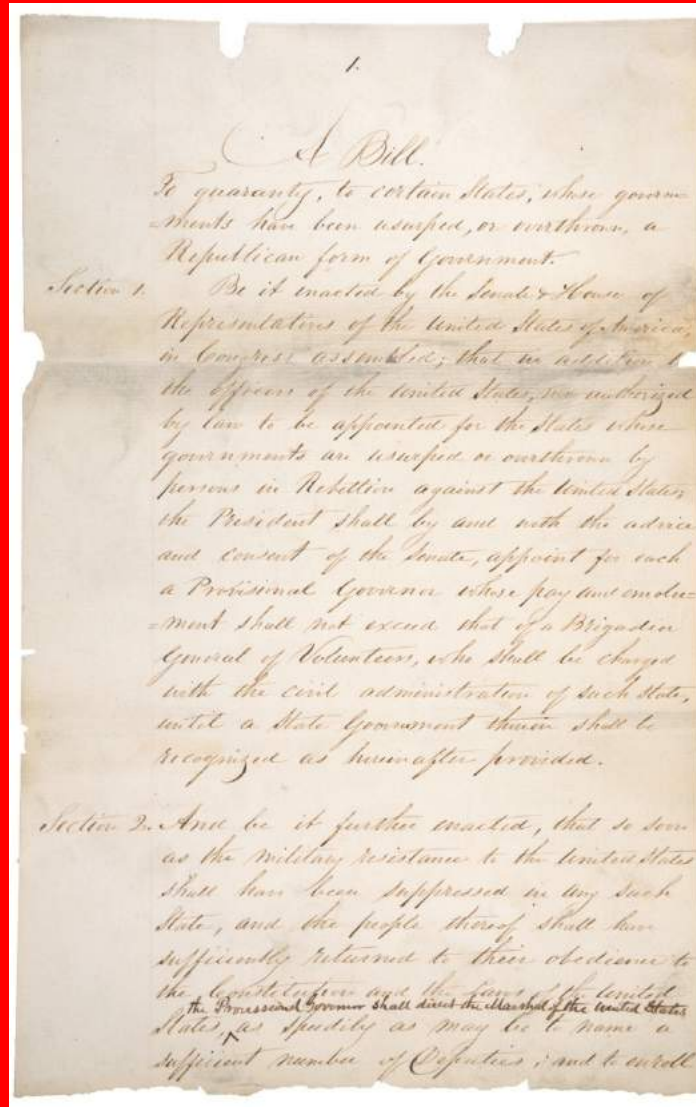
This image of the unfinished United States Capitol was taken circa 1863. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Congress' Reconstruction plan proposed putting the South under military rule.



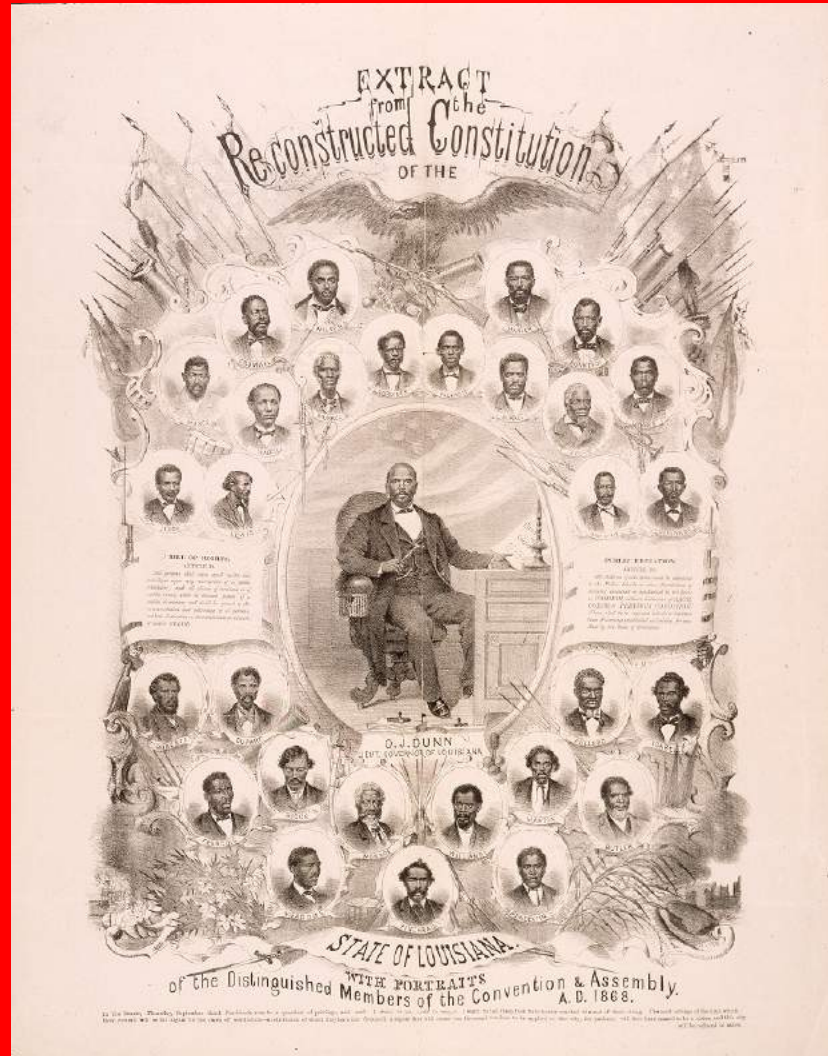
Congress' Bill, the Wade-Davis Bill, was sponsored by Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio and Representative Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. This image shows the 55th Massachusetts Regiment singing and marching through the streets of Charleston, South Carolina on February 21, 1865. This image was created by Alfred Waud for the March 18, 1865 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of lcdl.library.cofc.edu.

Congress' plan required a **majority** of a state's electorate to take the loyalty oath, and required the new state constitutions to abolish slavery.



Lincoln's plan only required 10% of the electorate, not a majority, and he did not require the states to abolish slavery, because he was supporting the passage of a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. This is the first of two pages of the Wade Davis Bill. . This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

Under Congress' plan, when a majority of the white males of the state pledged their allegiance to the Union, the governor could call a state constitutional convention.



Again, Congress' plan differed from Lincoln's plan. He didn't require a majority to call a convention to talk about their new government. He only required 10% to set up a state government. This image shows the African American members of the Constitutional Convention for the State of Louisiana in 1868. This image is courtesy of hnoc.minisisinc.com.

Under Congress' plan, delegates to the state conventions would be elected by those who took an "ironclad oath" swearing that they had never willingly aided or fought for the Confederacy.

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STATE OF GEORGIA.

COUNTY OF Valdosta } PERSONALLY APPEARED before me this 20 day

of July 1867, who states that he resides in the 4 Election Precinct of Valdosta COUNTY, Georgia, and who makes oath as follows:

"I, James D. Wade do solemnly swear

in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of Georgia; that I have resided in said State for 12 years; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disqualified for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, nor afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, 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, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do as help me, too."

The said James D. Wade further swears

that he has not been previously registered under the provisions of "An Act supplementary to 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States'—passed March 2, 1867—and to facilitate restoration," under this or any other name, in this or any other Election District; and further, that he was born in _____

and naturalized by _____ on the _____ day

of _____, 18 _____ in the _____

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me James D. Wade

John B. May

Register of the 25 Registration District.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

COUNTY OF Valdosta } PERSONALLY APPEARED before me this 20 day

of July 1867, who states that he resides in the 4 Election Precinct of Valdosta COUNTY, Georgia, and who makes oath as follows:

"I, John S. Sanders do solemnly swear

in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of Georgia; that I have resided in said State for 12 years; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disqualified for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, nor afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, 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, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do as help me, too."

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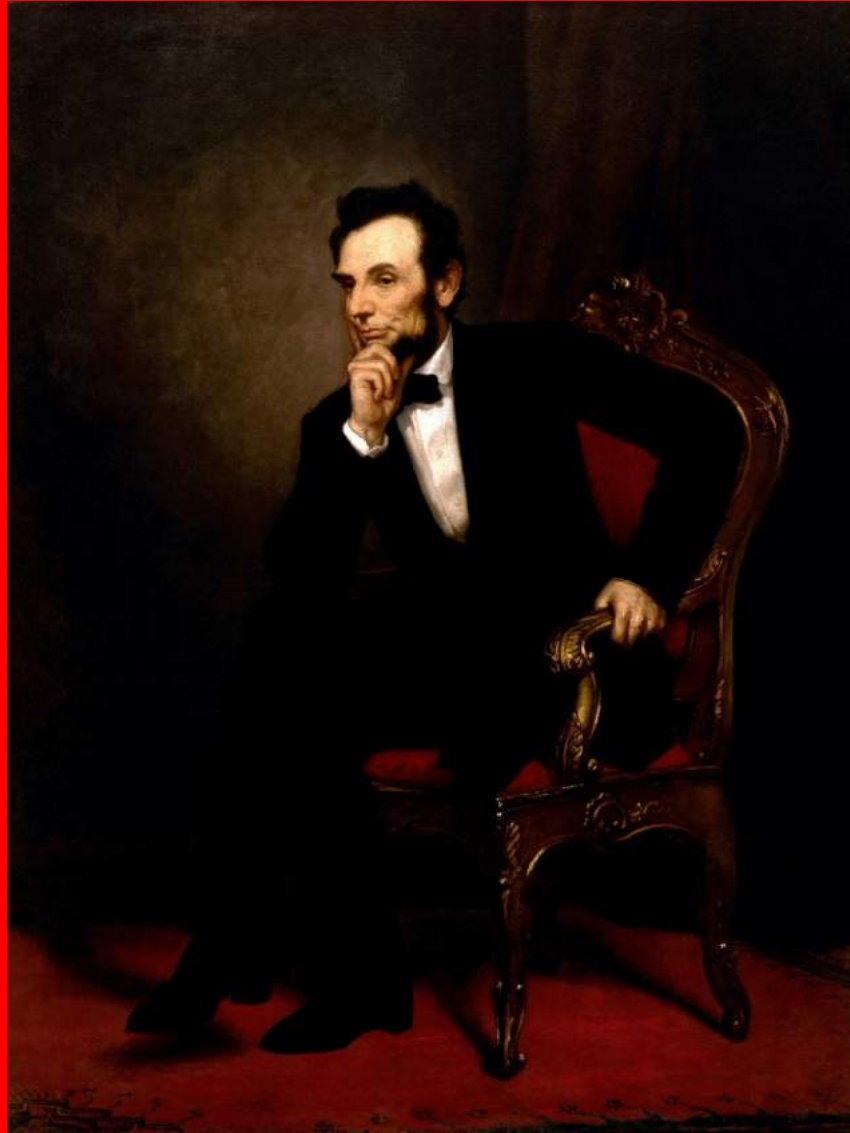
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me John S. Sanders

John B. May

Register of the 25 Registration District.

Few white Southerners could make this claim. The bill made it almost impossible for Southerners to shape new state governments. This is a page for a Reconstruction Registration Oath Book for the State of Georgia. This image is courtesy of civilwartalk.com.

Lincoln refused to sign Congress' bill because he considered it to be too harsh.



Lincoln used a pocket veto to let Congress' bill die and to not become law. A pocket veto is the President's power to kill a bill by not signing it for 10 days, when Congress is not in session. This image of Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was created by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894) in 1869. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association.

LEQ: What was the 12-year period following the Civil War when the South was rebuilt?



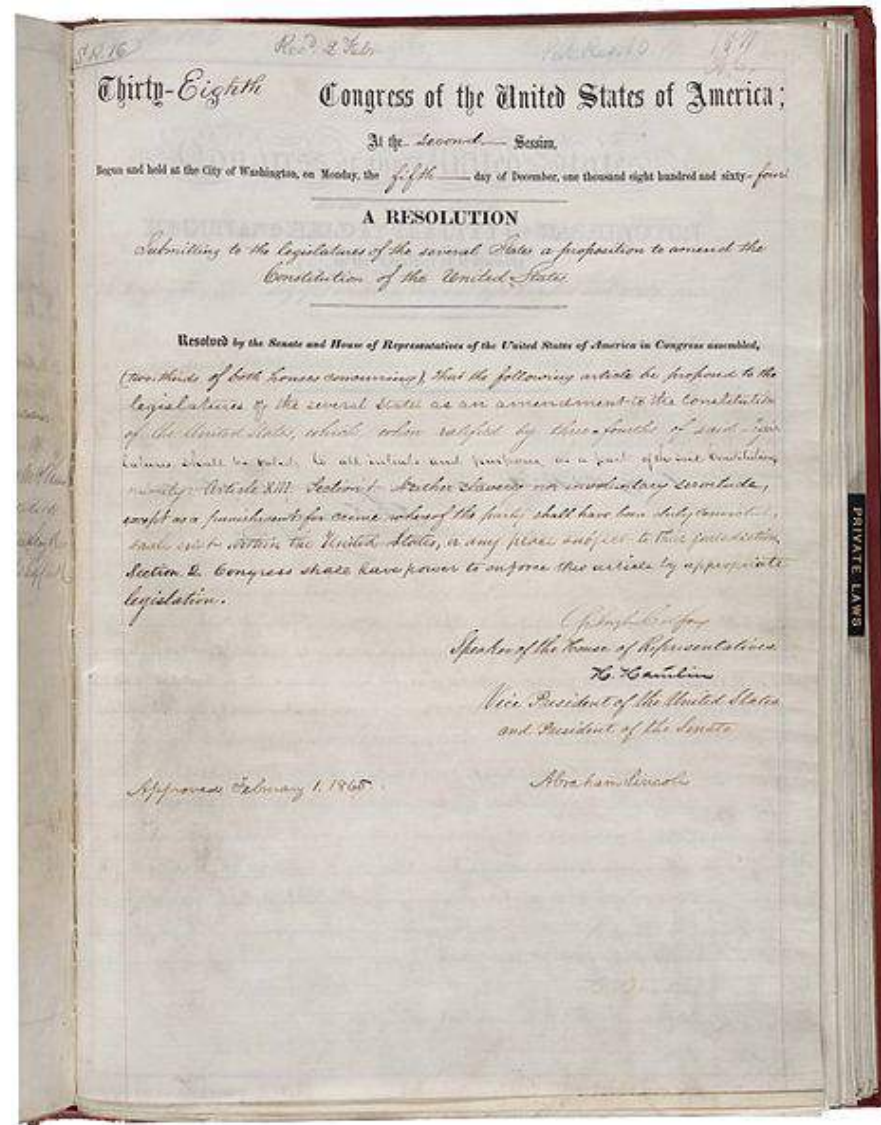
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Lincoln wanted to be sure that slavery would never divide the nation again.



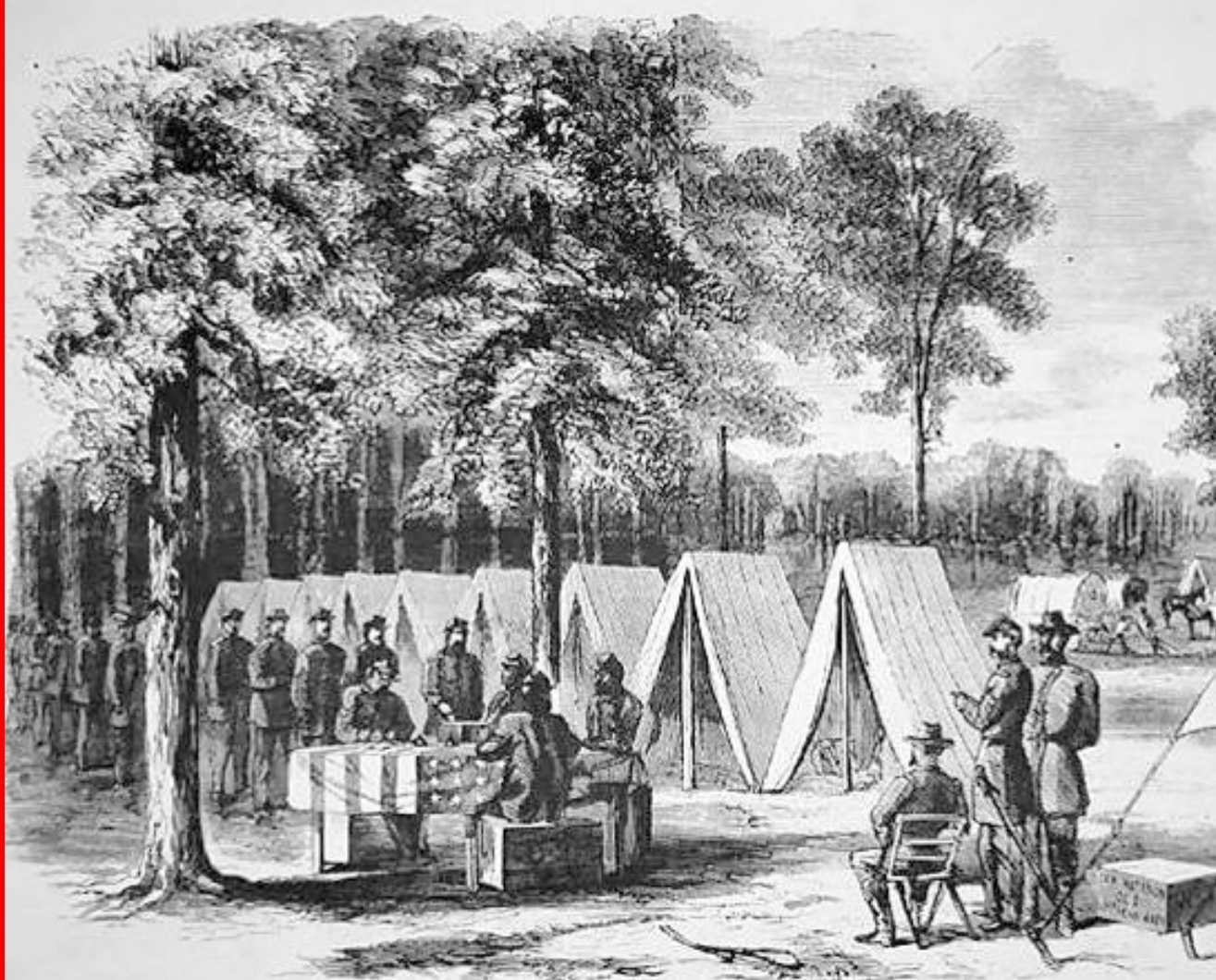
He worried that the courts might declare the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional. In April 1864 the Senate approved the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, but the House of Representatives rejected it. This image of the Thirteenth Amendment has the signature of approval of Abraham Lincoln, given on February 1, 1865. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

If passed, the Thirteenth Amendment would abolish slavery throughout the United States.



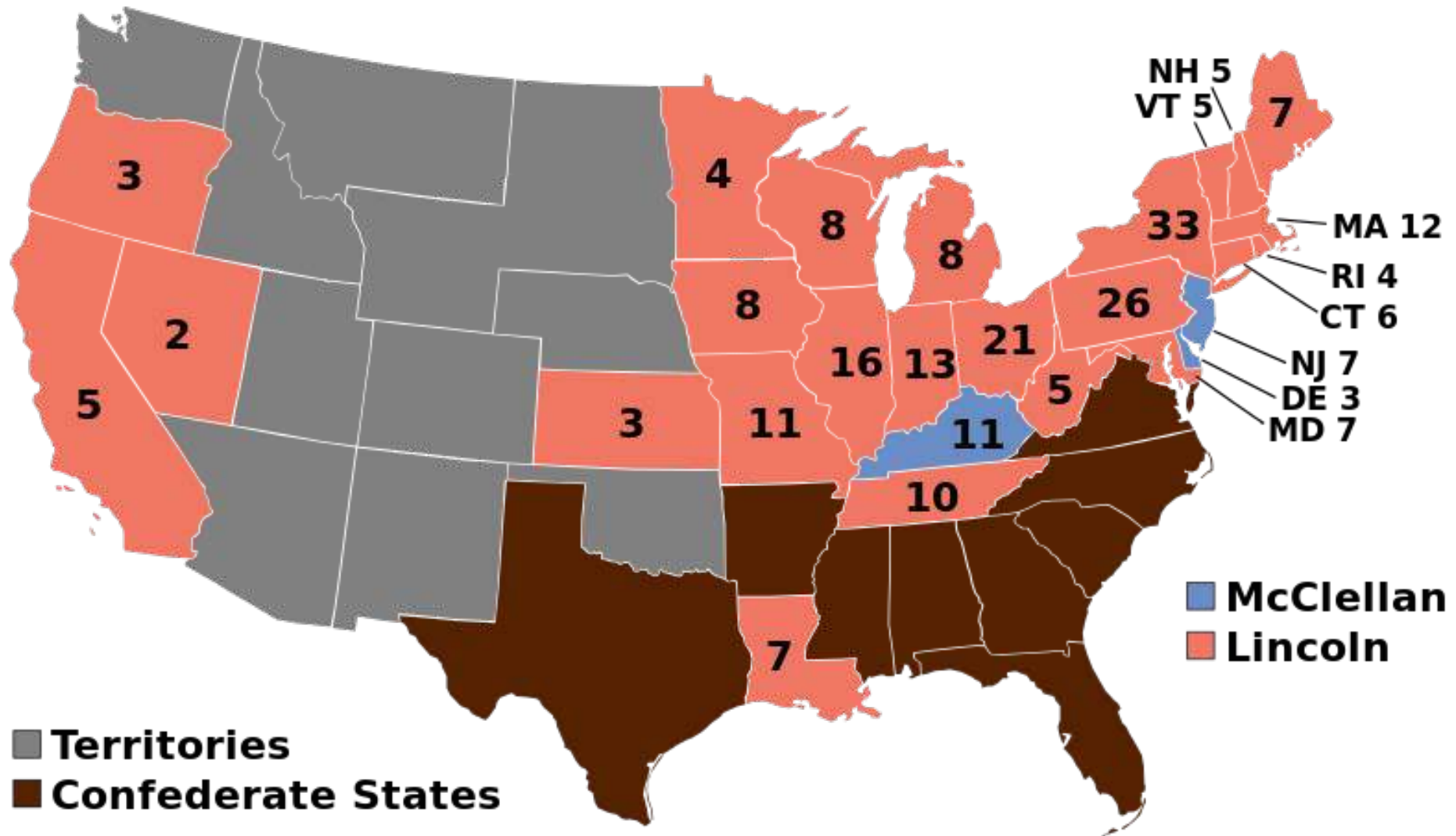
This image is titled *A Cotton Plantation on the Mississippi*. This image was created in 1848 by W.A. Walker. It was published by Currier & Ives in 1884. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Lincoln decided to make the issue of permanently freeing the slaves an issue during the 1864 election.



During the 1864 presidential campaign, he gave his wholehearted support to the amendment. During the 1864 election, soldiers were allowed to vote while still in the field. This image shows Pennsylvania Soldiers Voting at the Headquarters of the Army of the James. This image was created by William Waud for the October 29, 1864 edition of Harpers Weekly. This image is courtesy of rarenewspapers.com.

Following his decisive victory in the November, 1864 election, Lincoln urged the House to pass the Thirteenth Amendment.



During the 1864 election, Lincoln had 212 electoral votes and George McClellan had 21 electoral votes. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

On January 31, 1865, 119 members of the House of Representatives voted for the amendment-- three more votes than the two-thirds majority needed to pass it.



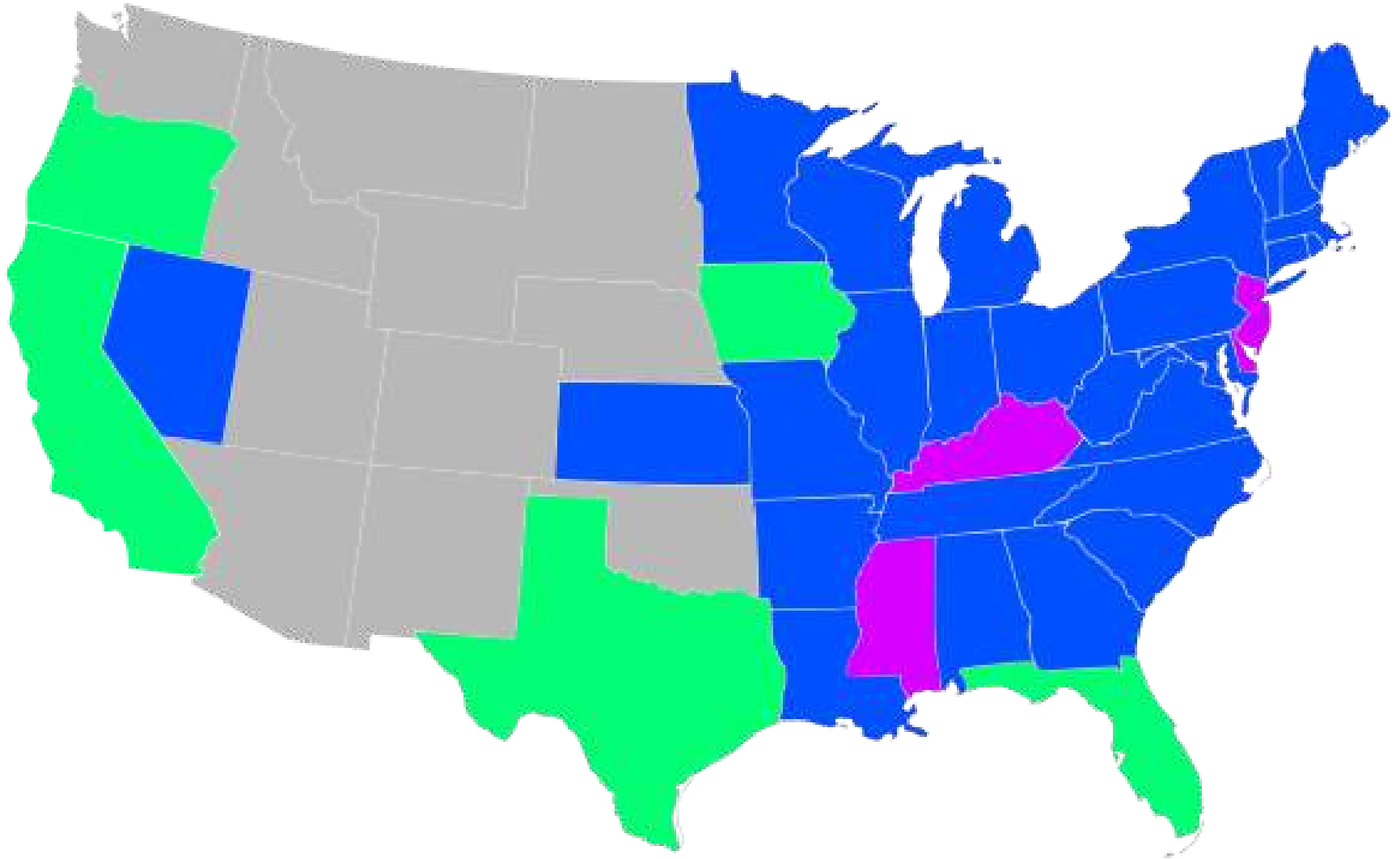
When Republicans in the House heard the results, they jumped to their feet and cheered. This is an image from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* for February 18, 1865. This image is courtesy of sethkaller.com.

In the galleries of the House of Representatives, African American onlookers embraced each other with joy.



The crowd in the galleries is highlighted in this image from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* for February 18, 1865. This image is courtesy of sethkaller.com and danhousch.com.

The states quickly ratified the 13th amendment, and it became law in December 1865.



The institution that had divided and tormented the nation existed no more. The states in dark blue ratified the amendment by 1865. The states in green ratified the amendment from 1865-1870. The states in pink/purple at first rejected the amendment, but ratified it from 1866-1995. Mississippi was the last state to ratify the amendment, in 1995, but it was never sent to the Federal Register and made official. This error was not realized until after the release of Stephen Spielberg's *Lincoln* movie in 2013. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln became the first President since Andrew Jackson to win a second term in office.



Lincoln welcomed the chance to end the conflict for which many Southerners blamed him. Extending the olive branch is a symbol of peace. This image is courtesy of redbubble.com.

On March 4, 1865, dark clouds hung over the Capitol as Lincoln arrived to take the oath of office.



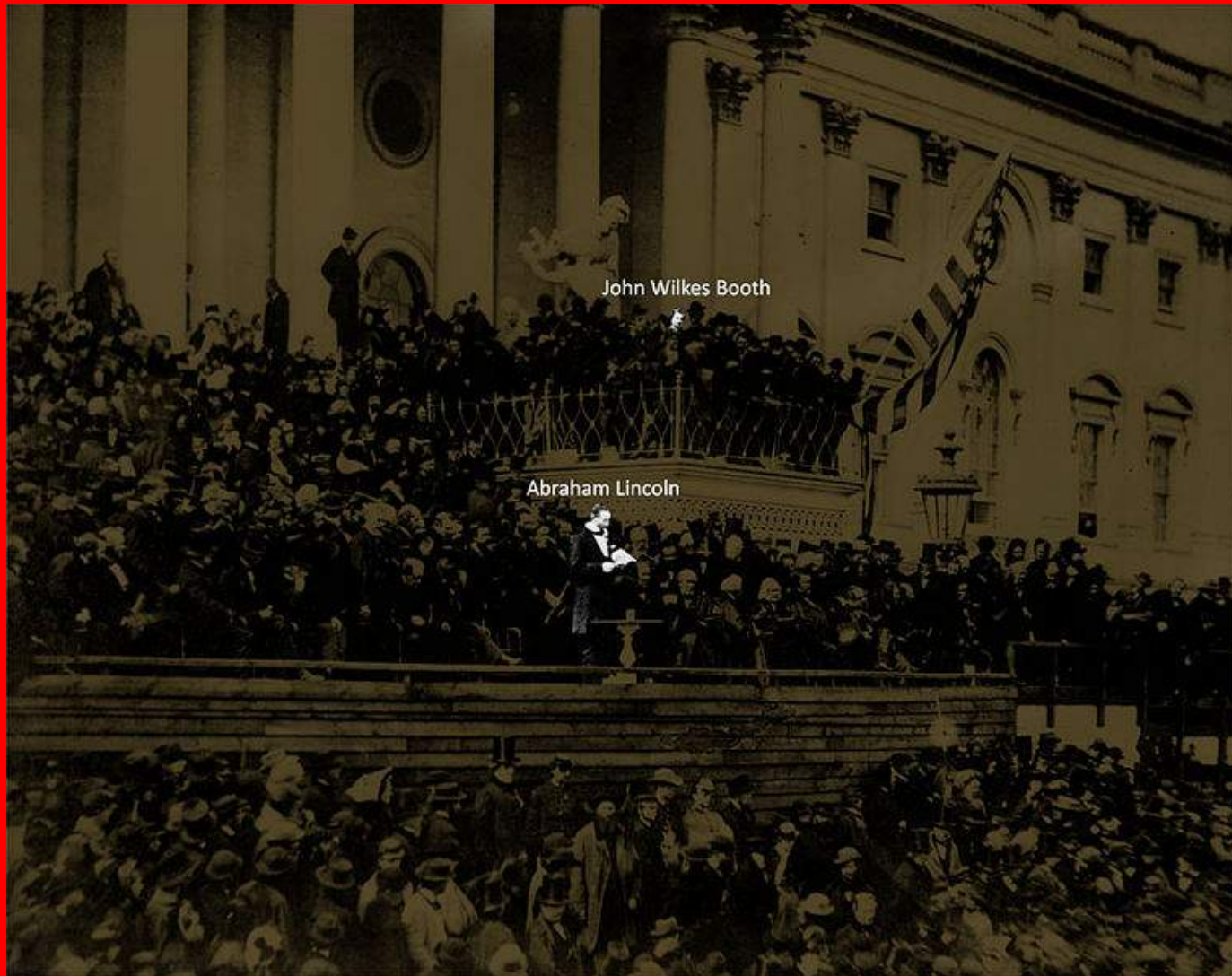
When Lincoln rose to speak, the clouds parted and the sun shone briefly. In the crowd waited many well-known people, including the abolitionist editor Frederick Douglass and the dashing young actor John Wilkes Booth. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

John Wilkes Booth attended Lincoln's inauguration, but historians differ on which figure he is in photographs take of the crowd.



John Wilkes Booth later told a friend, Samuel Knapp Chester, "What an excellent chance I had to kill the President, if I had wished, on inauguration-day." This quote has lead historians to believe that Booth was close to Lincoln that day, and they began to look for him in the photographs taken of the inauguration. The arrow points to a man that some historians think was Booth. This image is courtesy of boothiebarn.com.

In his Second Inaugural Address Lincoln shared his thoughts about the meaning of the war.



Lincoln observed that both sides “read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other.” Lincoln explained that both prayers could not be answered. Here is another estimate of which figure is John Wilkes Booth. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Finally Lincoln concluded: With malice (evil intent) toward none; with charity for all;... let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds..."



“...to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.”
This image shows African American soldiers lined up at President Lincoln’s second inauguration. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Listeners cheered the speech and many visitors later lined up by the hundreds at a White House reception.



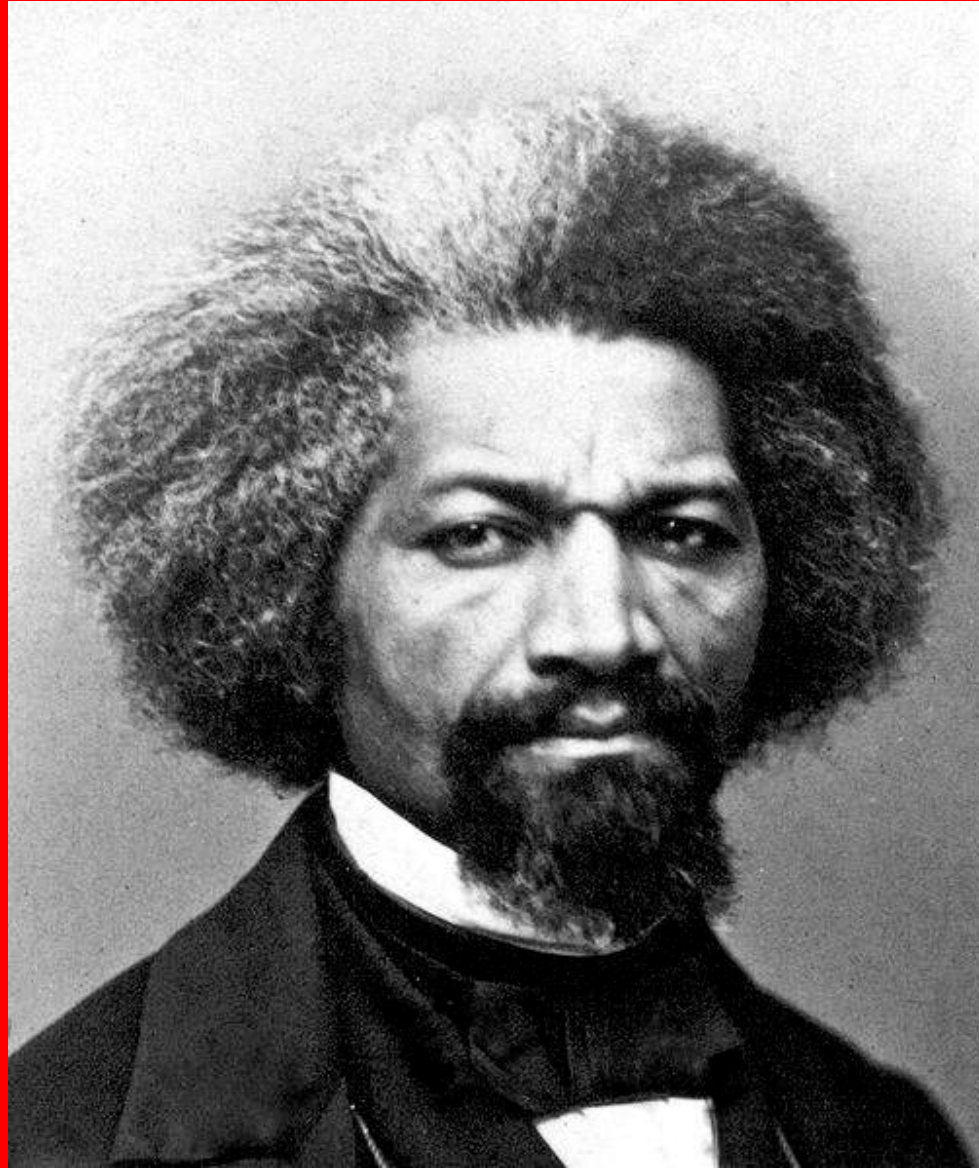
Frederick Douglass tried to join them at the White House, but police barred him because he was African American. This image taken by Alexander Gardner (1821-1881) of the crowd at Lincoln's inauguration is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As soon as Lincoln heard that Douglass was not allowed to enter the White House, he invited him inside.



Lincoln shook Douglass' hand and said, "I saw you in the crowd today listening to my address." This image does not show Frederick Douglass meeting at the White House. They are meeting at the Presidential cottage. This image, by William Edouard Scott, is titled Frederick Douglass Appealing to President Lincoln. This image is courtesy of lincolncottage.org.

Lincoln asked Douglass about Lincoln's speech, "There is no man's opinion that I value more than yours: What did you think of it?"



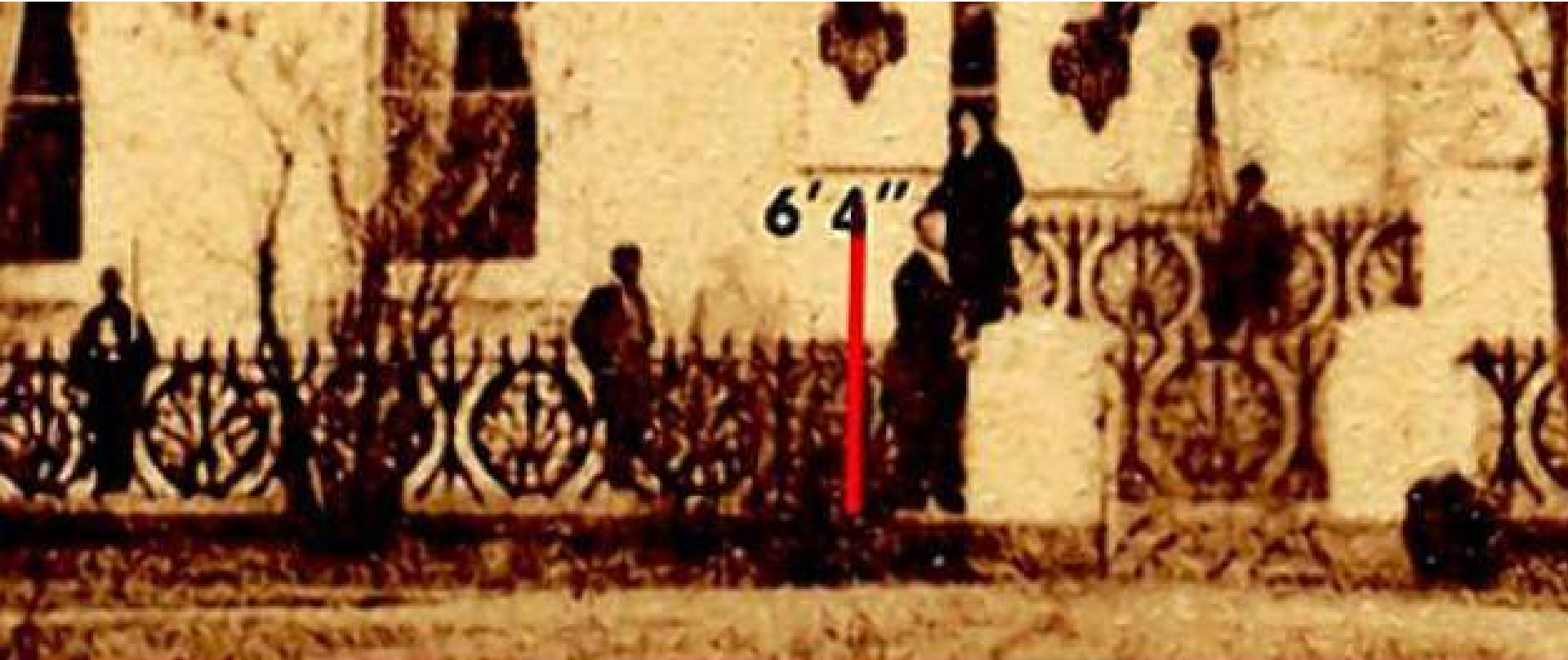
"Mr. Lincoln, it was a sacred effort," Douglass said. "I am glad you liked it," Lincoln replied. This photograph shows Frederick Douglass in the 1860s. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

This was the first time that an African American had attended an inaugural reception and was asked his opinion by the President.



This picture might be the last photograph to show Abraham Lincoln alive. It was taken in front of the White House on March 6, 1865 by Henry F. Warren. This image is courtesy of Keya Morgan/Lincoln Images.com.

The person standing to the left of the white pedestals that created an entrance gate to the White House could be President Lincoln. He is the right height.



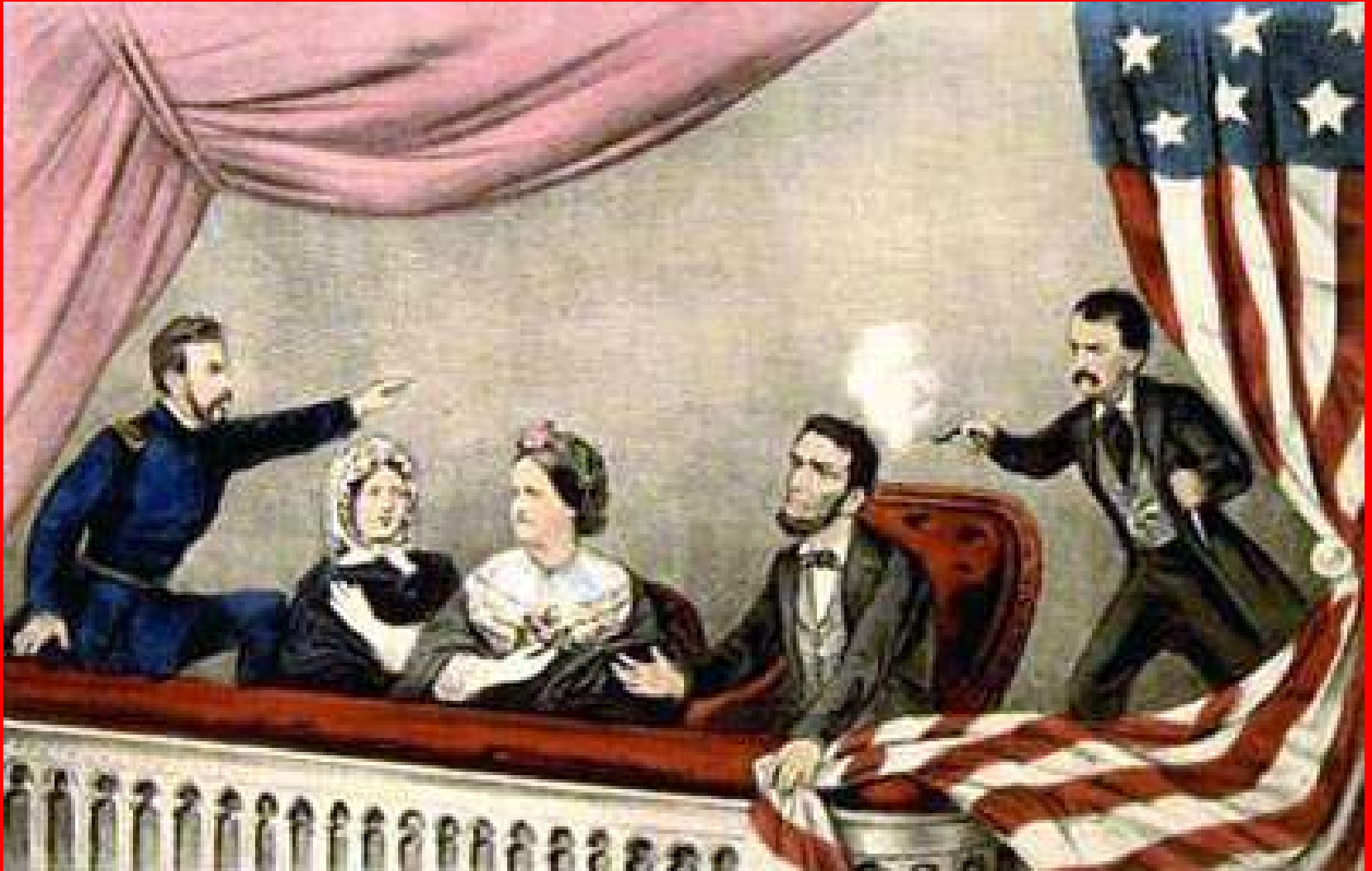
If this is Abraham Lincoln, and there were pictures taken of Lincoln by Warren outside the White House on this day, March 6, 1865, then this was the first photograph taken of a President in front of the White House. This image is courtesy of awsometalks.wordpress.com.

A month after his inauguration, on April 14, 1865, Lincoln and his wife relaxed by attending the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.



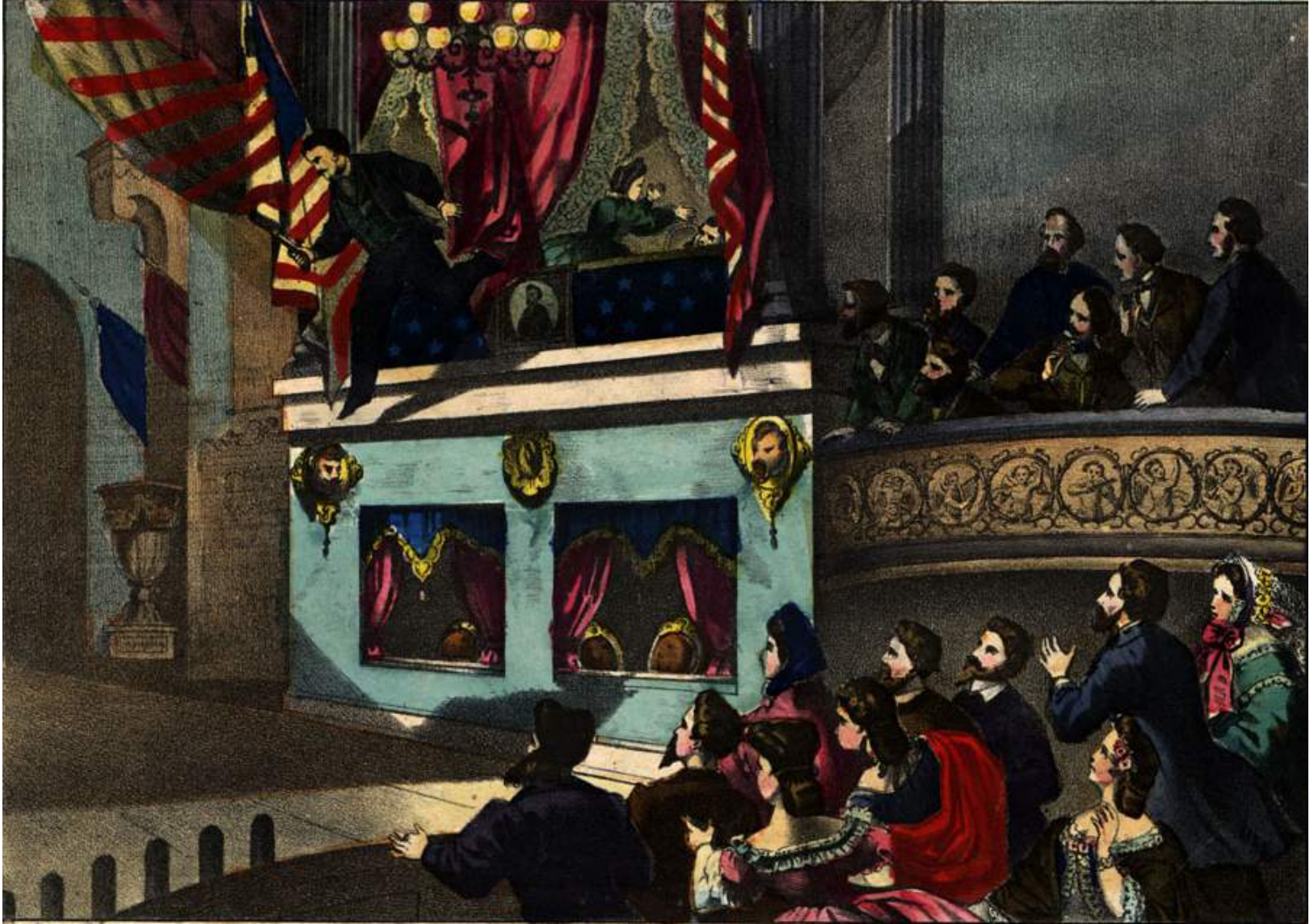
This photograph shows Ford's Theater in April, 1865 after the assassination. Black mourning crepe is visible as are armed soldiers in front of the theater. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As the Lincolns sat in the presidential box, John Wilkes Booth, an actor obsessed with aiding the South, entered the box from the rear and shot Lincoln in the head.



Mrs. Lincoln sits to the left of the President. To the left of Mrs. Lincoln is Miss Clara Harris. In the blue uniform is Major Henry Rathbone, the fiancé of Clara Harris. Booth stabbed Rathbone with the knife in Booth's left hand. This image is titled, "Assassination of President A. Lincoln, April 14th 1865 at Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C." This image was created by Currier & Ives of New York City in 1865. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

As Booth jumped down to the stage, his spur caught in a flag in the presidential box, and he broke his ankle. He raised a dagger and stated “Sic Semper Tyrannis!”



This Latin phrase means, “Thus Always to Tyrants,” and is the motto for the State of Virginia. At first the audience was stunned. Two doctors rushed into the box and tried to revive the President. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Although Lincoln's breathing was restored, it became clear that his head wound would eventually prove fatal.



Dr. Charles Leale (1842-1932) was the first physician to examine Lincoln. The photograph shows Lincoln's box at Ford's Theater taken shortly after Lincoln's assassination by an unknown artist. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The doctors carried Lincoln to a boardinghouse across the street from the theater.



The house, known as the Peterson House, is preserved by the National Park Service. The house was built in 1849 by German-born tailor William A. Peterson. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Government officials and military officers crowded into the small bedroom.



With Lincoln's wife and son, they watched and grieved through the night. The room in which Lincoln died was not large enough to accommodate Lincoln and 47 mourners. It was a small bedroom rented by William Clark, a Union soldier who was out for the evening. This painting was created by Alonzo Chappel (1828-1887). These individuals may have come in and out of the room at various times during the nine hours that Lincoln lay unconscious. This image is courtesy of americangallery.wordpress.com.

At 7:22 on the morning of April 15, 1865 Lincoln died in this bed, and in this room.



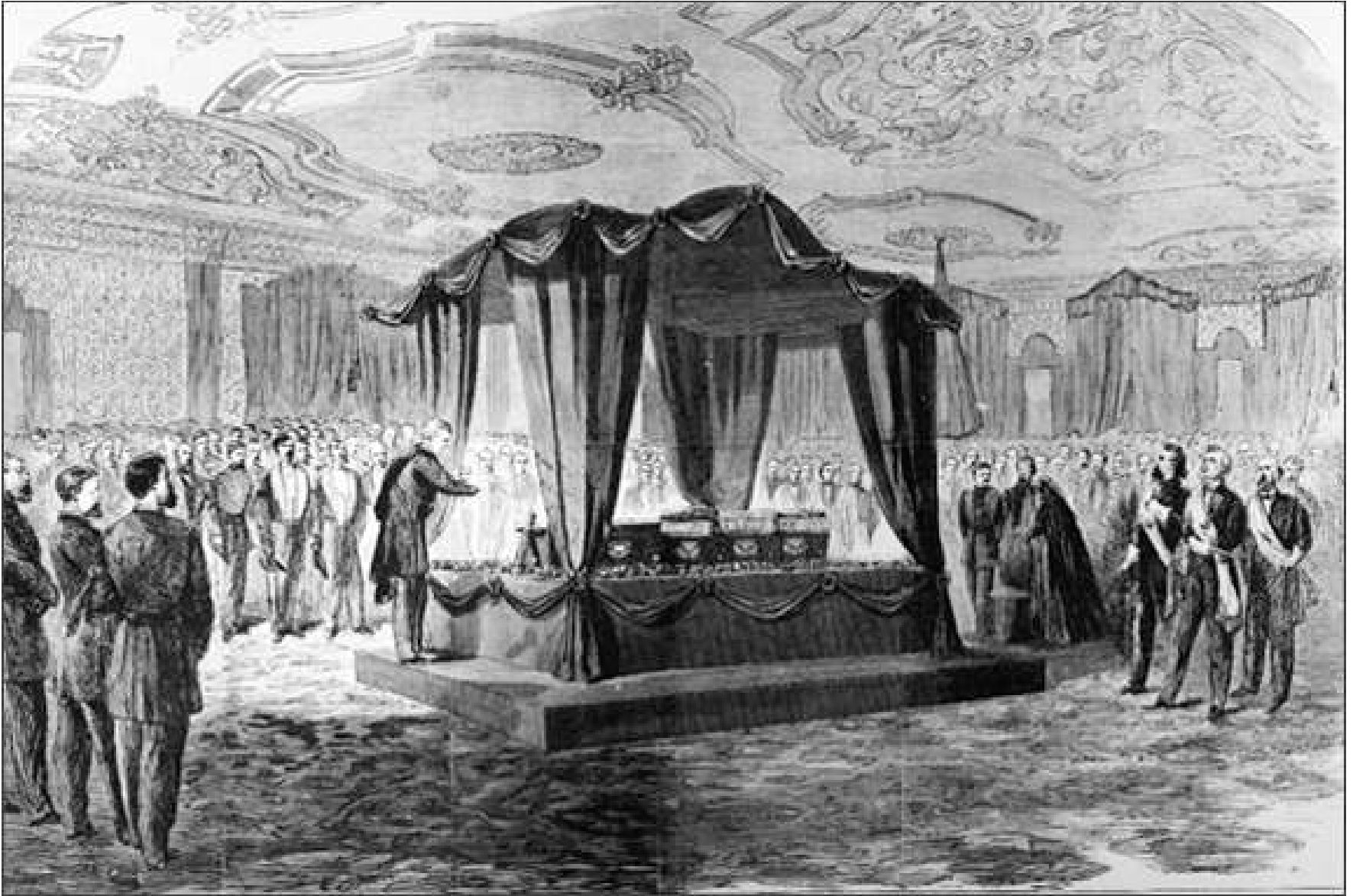
This photograph of the bed in which Lincoln died was taken by another boarder, Julius Ulke, soon after Lincoln's body had been removed. Ulke had brought hot water to the bedroom throughout the time Lincoln was here. Notice the bloodstained pillow. Lincoln was too tall for the bed and had to be laid diagonally. This image is courtesy of the abrahamlincolnblogspot.com.

Secretary of War Edwin Stanton murmured, "Now he belongs to the ages."



Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton (1814-1869) is standing to the right in this drawing, with his back to the artist and his left hand behind his back. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

Some Radical Republicans viewed Lincoln's death with relief.



This image shows an Abraham Lincoln funeral ceremony in the East Room of the White House. Although the artist placed Mrs. Lincoln in the picture, she did not attend this ceremony, which took place on April 19, 1865. This image was drawn for the May 6, 1865 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of whitehousehistory.org.

Some Radical Republicans had feared that former Southern leaders would regain power under Lincoln's generous Reconstruction terms.



Radical Republicans now thought that they could enforce their own stricter policies. This image shows members of the U.S. House of Representatives who later managed President Andrew Johnson's impeachment trial. his image is courtesy of dartmouth.edu.

Most northerners viewed Lincoln's death as a tragedy.



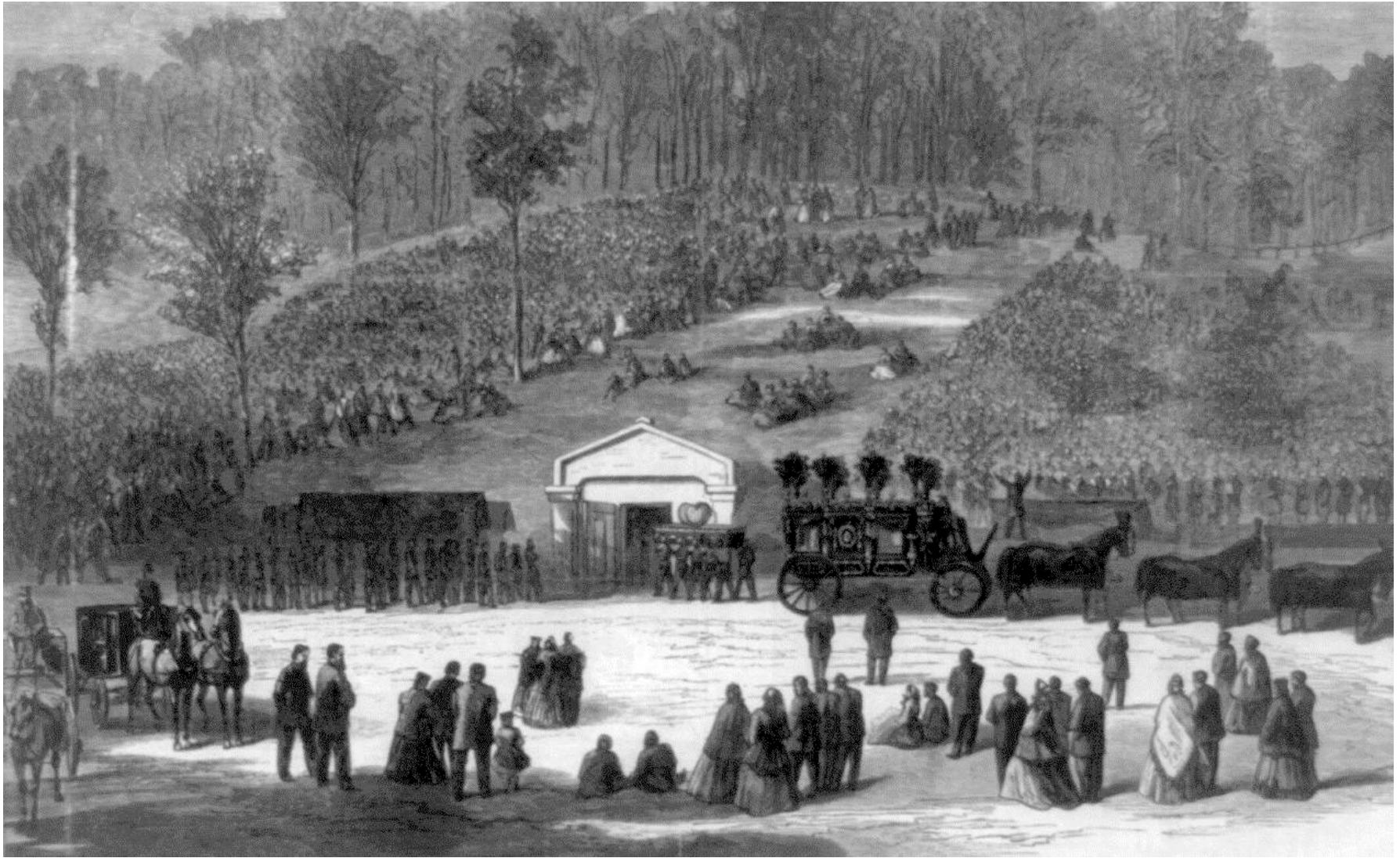
The shocked country deeply mourned. General U.S. Grant wept openly at Lincoln's funeral. This image shows President Lincoln's funeral procession in New York City. This image appeared in May 13, 1865 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This image is courtesy of sonofsouth.net.com.

The week following his death, a funeral train carrying Lincoln's body began its journey from Washington, D.C. to his home of Springfield, Illinois.



Lincoln's funeral train retraced the route Lincoln had traveled to Washington as the president elect going to his first inauguration. The train traveled 1654 miles through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago before it reached Springfield. This image is courtesy of lincolnfunealtrain.com.

Millions of people paid their respects on the train's long journey to Springfield, where Lincoln's funeral was held.



President Lincoln was one of the final casualties of the war. The burial took place at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, 1864. His son, Willie, who had died in Washington, D.C. in 1862 was buried beside the President in this tomb. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

LEQ: What was the 12-year period following the Civil War when the South was rebuilt?



This image is titled "The First Vote." It was created by A.R. Waud for the November 16, 1867 edition of *Harpers Weekly*. This is a colorized version of the original black and white image. This image is courtesy of newyorkhistoryblog.org.

LEQ: What was the 12-year period following the Civil War when the South was rebuilt?
Reconstruction



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Look at the *Harpers Weekly* “Magazine” for Saturday April 29, 1865.

President Abraham Lincoln has been assassinated by John Wilkes Booth!

On page 1 look at the picture and article, and read what they say about John Wilkes Booth. (Start reading the article at the bottom left where the paragraph begins, “He was the third son born in America...”)

The article about Booth continues on Page 2, the far left column.

On Page 3, third column from the left, look at the article titled: “A Suggestion for a Monument.”

Also on Page 3 look at the Diagram of the area where Lincoln was sitting when he was assassinated.

On page 4 look at the images.

On Pages 8-9 Look at the images.

On Page 14 look for the small advertisement of pictures that someone is selling of John Wilkes Booth.