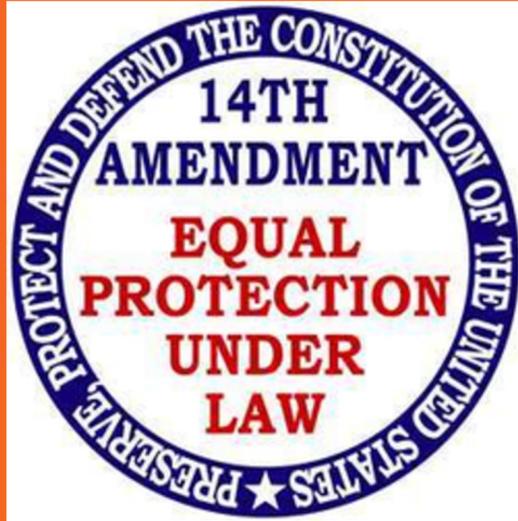

RECONSTRUCTION



CLI DAY 3



Essential Question

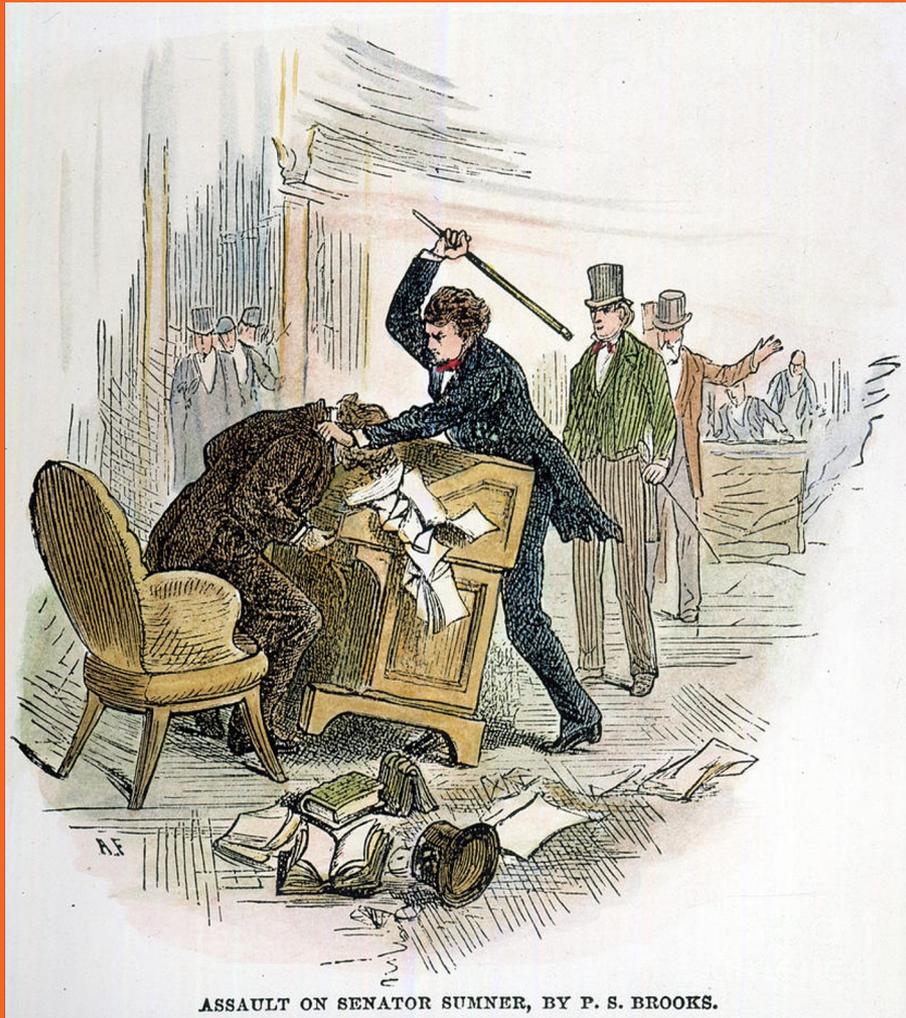
How did congressional civil rights leaders and those who oppose them demonstrate a commitment to preserving the Union?



Intro

Hook: Watch the first 2:30 minutes of this video about the caning of Charles Sumner:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jsxQv_bjuAE



ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER, BY P. S. BROOKS.

Standards

U.S. I Standard 4.3: Students will use historic case studies and current events to trace how and explain why the rights, liberties, and responsibilities of citizens have changed over time.

U. S. GOV Standard 2.1: Students will use historic and modern case studies, including Supreme Court cases, amendment initiatives, and legislation to trace the application of civil liberties, civil rights, and responsibilities spelled out in the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and other amendments.

Terms & Concepts

- *Enfranchisement/elective franchise* – the right to vote
 - *Freedmen* – newly freed slaves
 - *Sovereignty* – deciding power within a sphere of influence
 - *Apportionment of representation* – the number of representatives a given state should have in Congress
 - *Enumeration* – specific naming or listing of items, e. g. naming or listing of powers of Congress in Art. I, Sec. 8 of the Constitution
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Content Knowledge

- The concern for representation in Congress for the Southern States.
- The fear was that the Southern States would undo the progress made by the predominantly Republican Congress in civil rights matters.
- A Joint Committee was created.
- While this was happening, congress tried to pass a law to protect the rights of newly freed slaves and give them equal protection under the law.



Graphic Organizer

| Doc. | Original Text | Simplified Text |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | <p>Event number: e739137 https://www.quillproject.net/m2/session/5679#739137</p> <p>Excerpt from a speech given by Charles Sumner on Feb. 6, 1866 in the Senate Committee of the Whole</p> <p>... “The freedman must be protected. ... But this cannot be done so long as you deny him the shield of impartial laws. Let him be heard in court and let him vote. Let these rights be guarded sacredly. Beyond even the shield of impartial laws, he will then have that protection which comes from the consciousness of manhood. ... At present he is only a recent chattel, awaiting your justice to be transmuted into manhood. If you would have him respected in his rights, you must begin by respecting him in your laws.</p> <p>... And now the national safety is staked on this act of justice. You cannot sacrifice the freedman without endangering the peace of the country, and the stability of our institutions. Everything will be kept in jeopardy. The national credit will suffer. <u>Business</u> of all kinds will feel the insecurity. ... The house will <u>continue divided</u> against itself.”</p> | <p>The newly-freed slaves must be protected, but we cannot protect them as long as our laws do not protect them. The newly-freed slaves should be able to sue in court when their rights have been violated, and they should be able to vote. These rights are sacred and should be protected for all people.</p> <p>The safety of the country depends on us protecting the newly-freed slaves and giving them equal protection under the law. We cannot keep treating them as slaves without jeopardizing the peace of the country and stability of our government. If we do not protect the newly-freed slaves in their civil rights, the country will suffer economically. We will continue to fight against ourselves.</p> |