

1. Discuss the differences and similarities between Lincoln, Johnson and the Radical Republicans Reconstruction Acts.

-Lincoln's 10% Plan was created by Lincoln to lean more towards reconstruction in a more forgiving way. Lincoln had no spite because he felt that the South never legally succeeded from the Union. As a part of this 10% Plan, Lincoln stated that the South would be required to elect new state officials, draft new constitutions and put new state governments in place. Johnson on the other hand wanted to create a newer base for political power in the South to mimic the same kind of support they had given him during the election. Johnson also expressed a desire to rid the South of the elites and aristocrats. Johnson also believed that it was each Southerners responsibility for starting the war. The Radical Republicans Act for Reconstruction, also called the Wade-Davis Bill, was constructed by Republicans who strongly supported the North (they were from the New England area) and believed that Lincoln personally betrayed them. This bill was created, mainly on part, to persuade the majority, the Moderate Republicans, into joining their side. The Wade-Davis bill was designed to make the South pay for the Civil war, and literally. The Radical Republicans wanted the South to fund reconstruction. Being on the same side as Johnson, the Radicals wanted to get rid of the aristocracy and plantations, as well as redistribution of the land, and liberties to slaves. These Republicans also advocated for immediate emancipation of black men, for the enlistment of those freedmen in the Army, and for industrial developments.

2. Discuss the reasons for the passing of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

-The 13th Amendment, set in motion by the Emancipation Proclamation, was passed mainly to abolish slavery in all states and territories. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was also a major component of the passing of the 13th Amendment. The 14th Amendment was passed to solve the case of voting rights with Blacks. Before this, Slaves were counted as 3/5th of the population according to the 3/5th Compromise. Coming along with the 14th was the fact that no state could re enter the Union until they ratified this Amendment. This Amendment would come in handy later when Grant was running for Office. The 15th Amendment was critical because of its importance to Blacks once again. It granted citizenship to blacks and said no one should be denied citizenship.

3. Elaborate on the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

-The Civil Rights Act of 1866 stated that everyone born in the United States was a citizen regardless of all race, color, or condition. With this newly found citizenship, freed Black men found themselves with the ability to sue others, own

property, and go to court just to name a few. Johnson sadly vetoed the bill, but then both houses passed it 2/3rds.

4. Explain why Johnson did not win his party nomination for presidency.

-Johnson did not win his party's nomination for the presidency because, first of all, he was almost impeached, so why would they want to have him back again. Secondly, after his near impeachment being saved by one vote, he slowed down his progress in office until the next election by a lot. Johnson basically did everything Congress asked him to do, but nothing more than that.