



## HOME LEARNING

Subject: History- Year 11- Revision

Time to complete: Unlimited

Learning Objective: To understand what primary and secondary sources are. To revise what we have learnt so far about the US civil war (GCSE students).

**TASK 1: All students** –Read the information on Primary and Secondary sources and watch the 2 video clips.

**TASK 2: All students** – Identify which things are Primary sources and which are Secondary sources.

**TASK 3: GCSE Students** – Civil War – Read the information on Reconstruction carefully.

**TASK 4: GCSE Students** – Civil War – Answer the questions on Reconstruction.

Save your work:

If you are using a computer, open a blank document to do your work (you can use Word or Publisher). Don't forget to SAVE it with your name, the lesson you are doing and the date.

For example: T.Smith Maths 8 April

If you would like us to see or mark your work please email it or send a photo of your completed work to the member of staff.

[mnoble@glebe.bromley.sch.uk](mailto:mnoble@glebe.bromley.sch.uk)

Thank you

**TASK 1 – ALL STUDENTS**      PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES.

When studying History we look at and examine many different sources. There are 2 types of sources. PRIMARY and SECONDARY sources.

PRIMARY SOURCES are any piece of information that was created by someone who witnessed first hand or was part of the historical event being studied. They also include original documents, records, objects or art that were made at that time in history. They can also include natural historical artefacts like bones. Basically they are sources that were made at the time or by someone who was there.

SECONDARY SOURCES are not first hand accounts of events. They are usually things that were created after the event took place and not by people who were there.

Please click on the links below and watch the videos. (they are American and often refer to events that were have not studied but that is not important as they are great at showing the differences between Primary and Secondary sources, not just when studying History but when studying other subjects as well).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dU8Tr6JChqY>

5:58min

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TgU1BcDStK0>

4:18min

**TASK 2- ALL STUDENTS** - Identify whether these things are Primary or Secondary sources.



A Gun dated from 1879



A History textbook



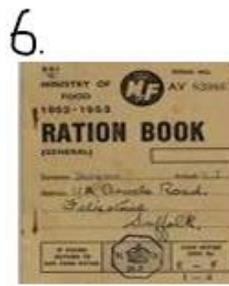
Anne Frank's Diary



WW2 computer Game



An American poster dated from the 1880's.



A ration book from WW2



A film about the Wild West

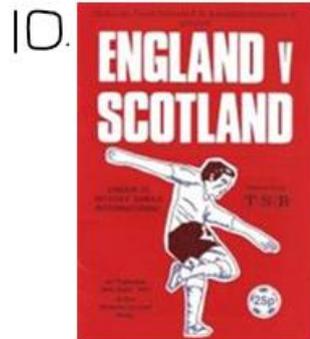
8. Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few.  
Quote from Prime Minister Winston Churchill 1940



A painting showing Custer's Last Stand



Coins from the 1850's and 1860's



Football Programme

13.



Fossilised bones of a saber-toothed cat (Smilodon). Died out about 11,000 years ago



World War 2 veteran talking about his experiences in the war.

**TASK 3- GCSE STUDENTS** -Read the information below on Reconstruction. We do not cover the actual war itself just the lead up to the war and the events afterwards.

### **SUMMARY OF RECONSTRUCTION**

The rebuilding of the South after the Civil War is called Reconstruction. The Reconstruction lasted from 1865 to 1877. The purpose of the Reconstruction was to help the South become a part of the Union again. Federal (Union) troops occupied much of the South during the Reconstruction to help insure that laws were followed and that another uprising did not occur.

Much of the Southern United States was destroyed during the Civil War. Farms and plantations were burned down and their crops destroyed. Also many people had Confederate money which was now worthless and the local governments were in disarray. The South needed to be rebuilt.

### **TO PUNISH THE SOUTH OR NOT?**

Many people in the North wanted the South to be punished for trying to leave the Union. Other people however wanted to forgive the South and let the healing of the USA begin.

### **LINCOLN'S PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION**

Abraham Lincoln wanted to be lenient to the South and make it easy for southern states to rejoin the Union. He said that any southerner who took an oath to the Union would be given a pardon. He also said that if 10% of the voters in a state supported the Union, then a state could be readmitted. Under Lincoln's plan, any state that was readmitted must make slavery illegal as part of their constitution.

### **PRESIDENT JOHNSON**

President Lincoln was assassinated at the end of the Civil War, however and never had a chance to implement his Reconstruction plan. When Andrew Johnson became president, he was from the South and wanted to be even more lenient (generous) to the South than Lincoln. He pardoned many high ranking Confederates. Congress, however, disagreed and began to pass harsher laws for the Southern States. They said that 50% of voters had to support the Union to be readmitted not 10%. They also had President Johnson impeached. (you have probably heard the word impeachment a lot recently- it's sort of like when a President is charged with a political crime but not yet convicted- Donald Trump's has been impeached twice now).

### **NEW AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION**

To help with the Reconstruction and to protect the rights of black people, 3 Amendments were added to the US Constitution

-13th Amendment – Outlawed slavery

-14th Amendment – Said that black people were citizens of the United States and that all people were protected equally by the law.

-15th Amendment – gave all male citizens the right to vote regardless of race.

### **BLACK CODES**

In an effort to get around laws passed by Congress, many southern states began to pass Black Codes. These were laws that prevented black people from voting, going to school, owning land, and even getting jobs. These laws caused a lot of conflict between the North and the South as they tried to reunite after the Civil War.

## **REJOINING THE UNION**

New Governments were formed in the South starting in 1865. The first state to be readmitted to the Union was Tennessee in 1866. The last state was Georgia in 1870. As part of being readmitted to the Union, states had to ratify the new amendments to the Constitution.

## **HELP FROM THE UNION**

The Union did a lot to help the South during the Reconstruction. They rebuilt roads, got farms running again, and built schools for poor and black children. Eventually the economy in the South began to recover.

## **CARPETBAGGERS**

Some Northerners moved to the South during Reconstruction to try and make money off the rebuilding. They were often called carpetbaggers because they sometimes carried their belongings in luggage called carpetbags. The Southerners didn't like that the Northerners who were moving in and trying to get rich off their troubles.

## **THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION**

The Reconstruction officially ended under the presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877. He removed the Federal troops from the South and the state governments took over. Unfortunately many of the changes to equal rights were immediately reversed.

1. Between what years was Reconstruction in the USA?
2. List the Presidents of the USA who were involved in Reconstruction. (3 of them are mentioned in the passage above- you will need to look up the other one- try Wikipedia).
3. What was the purpose of Reconstruction?
4. 3 Amendments were passed during this time. What were they? What did each of them say and when were they ratified (made law)?
5. What were Scallywags? (You will need to look this up- there are 2 definitions- you need to choose the one that is most appropriate to what we are studying).
6. When did each Southern State rejoin the Union? (Try to find this information yourself- although I have provided you with a link at the bottom of this page to help you if you get stuck)
7. What terrorist group (that is still in the USA today) was started during this period by a name named Nathan Bedford Forrest.

\*Watch the very short video below which sums the information on Reconstruction.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYSE3vNHWfk>

\*The link below is to help you with question 6 if you need it.

<https://www.infoplease.com/history/us/the-confederate-states-of-america>