Reconstruction & the Legacy of the Civil War
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Civil War Reconstruction summary: There are two basic areas of topics in regards to The Reconstruction Era. One covers a period from 1865-1877 and is as broad as the U.S. History in its entirety and the other sticks mainly to the Southern states and dates from 1863-1877. This was the reconstruction of both society and state directed by Washington. Both President Lincoln and Johnson (1865 forward) took a position that was more moderate to bring the South back into the Union with little trouble. The Reconstruction was set up to help the 11 states that seceded become part of the Union again and have Congress seats as well as self-government. Articles Featuring Civil War Reconstruction From History Net Magazines. Featured Article. Reconstruction, the period (1865–77) after the American Civil War during which attempts were made to redress the inequities of slavery and its political, social, and economic legacy and to solve the problems arising from the readmission to the Union of the 11 states that had seceded. The Reconstruction era redefined U.S. citizenship and expanded the franchise, changed the relationship between the federal government and the governments of the states, and highlighted the differences between political and economic democracy. What were the Reconstruction era promises? While U.S. Pres. Civil war inevitably causes shifts in state boundaries, demographics, systems of rule, and the bases of legitimate authority many of the markers of national identity. Ideological violence. After Civil Wars synthesizes research on civil wars, reconstruction, and nationalism to show how national identity is reconstructed over time in different cultural and socioeconomic contexts, in strong nation-states as well as those with a high level of international intervention.