

Week 20 Studies Weekly Timeline

Creating a Timeline

Mapping & Charting

Use information from the paragraph to construct a timeline of Reconstruction events of 1865.

The First Year of Reconstruction

Before the Civil War had officially ended, the U.S. Congress had already approved the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in January 1865. Ratified in December of that same year, the amendment abolished slavery forever in the United States. By March, Congress had started the Freedmen's Bureau to provide newly emancipated people with assistance in finding food, shelter, education and jobs. Unfortunately, President

Lincoln, who was responsible for the Emancipation Proclamation, did not live to see its results. On April 14, 1865, just five days after the end of the Civil War, a Confederate supporter named John Wilkes Booth assassinated him. Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, took charge of Reconstruction plans. He made them public in May. Reconstruction was not an easy process. Some states actually tried to find ways to bring slavery back to the South. In November of 1865, Mississippi enacted (passed) the Black Codes to limit the civil rights of formerly enslaved people.

A Timeline of Reconstruction: 1865

Directions: Drag and Drop the dates on the timeline.

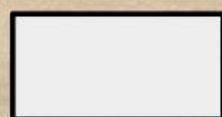
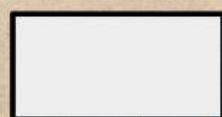
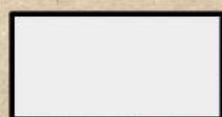
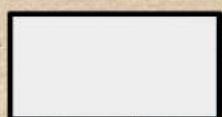
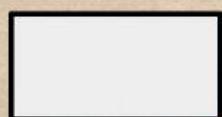
April
1865

December
1865

November
1865

March
1865

January
1865



Congress approved the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

Congress started the Freedmen's Bureau.

John Wilkes Booth assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

Mississippi enacted the Black codes limiting the civil rights of freed African Americans.

The 13th Amendment was ratified, and slavery was abolished forever.