Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.12 Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments

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| 1. What year was the fourteenth amendment  ratified?   1. 1865 2. 1862 3. 1868 4. 1864   2. What year was the fifteenth amendment  ratified?   1. 1871 2. 1870 3. 1869 4. 1868   3. **Free Response** What were the rights  guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth  Amendments?  4. **Free Response** How do the two amendments  differ? How are they alike?  5. **Free Response** What measures did  Confederate sympathizers take to oppose the  decrees of the 14th and 15th amendments?  **6. Free Response** What led up to the  ratifications of both amendments? | H-  I-  P-  P-  O-  S- |

12.12 Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments

**Answer Key**

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| 1. What year was the fourteenth amendment ratified?   1. 1865 2. 1862 3. **1868** 4. 1864   2. What year was the fifteenth amendment ratified?   1. 1871 2. 1870 3. **1869** 4. 1868   3. **Free Response** What were the rights guaranteed by  the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?  -The Fourteenth Amendment granted "citizenship"  to people born on American soil. The Fifteenth  Amendment declared that the right to vote could not be  denied on account of race.  4. **Free Response** How do the two amendments  differ? How are they alike?  -Both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments  involved granting more equality for African Americans  in the U.S. The Fourteenth Amendment granted  citizenship to those born in the United States, while the  Fifteenth Amendment adjusted qualifications for voting,  now allowing African Americans to vote.  5. **Free Response** What measures did Confederate  sympathizers take to oppose the decrees of the 14th and  15th amendments?  -To oppose the 15th amendment, the former confederate  states implemented literacy tests and poll taxes to keep  most ex-slaves from voting, which in turn violated the  14th amendment, in a very roundabout way.  **6. Free Response** What led up to the  ratifications of both amendments?  -The election of Abraham Lincoln into presidency,  the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Gettysburg  Address led up to the ratifications of both amendments.  The Massachusetts 54th also helped define the cause of  the Union’s moral cause in fighting the Civil War which  led to the Emancipation Proclamation and so on. | H-  I- The intended audience of the Fourteenth Amendment is people born in the United States because this is what allows them to be citizens.The Fifteenth Amendment targets groups of people that were discriminated and not allowed to vote because of their race, color, or state of servitude in the past.  P- The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were created to guarantee rights and equality to recently emancipated slaves.  P-  O- The Dred Scott v. Sanford Case relates to the Fourteenth Amendment because they both deal with citizenship. The Fourteenth Amendment granted citizenship to those born in the U.S. and the Dred Scott Case denied freedom and said that African Americans were not citizens. The Fifteenth Amendment relates to the the various strategies whites used in order to keep the black population from voting because it has to deal with granting voting rights to African Americans.  S- |