

Chapter 14 - Reunion and Retreat: Reconstruction, 1865-1877

True / False

1. Reconstruction began before the end of the Civil War.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Radical Republicans agreed completely with Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. While Johnson supported emancipation, it was mainly for the purpose of punishing southern aristocrats.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

4. Following the Civil War, both Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were tried for treason.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. The American Woman Suffrage Association was the more radical of the women's suffrage association.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. Fenians sought independence for Ireland.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. Arrangements under the crop-lien system were usually fair and benefitted both the landowner and farmer.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. While Republicans tried to diversify the southern economy, construction projects

overwhelmed southern state budgets and led to unforeseen tax increases.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The Crédit Mobilier scandal involved federal officeholders owning shares of a phony construction company.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

10. The civil service system was intended to reform the promotion process of government employees, so that promotion was based on merit rather than political connections.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

11. Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction

a. was passed in 1865.

b. was harsh and punitive.

c. set lenient terms to entice Confederates back into the Union.

d. offered compensation to former slave owners.

e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

12. According to Lincoln's Ten-Percent Plan,

a. as soon as 10 percent of those who had voted took the loyalty oath, new state governments could be formed.

b. provided for voting rights for freedmen.

c. gave property to former slaves.

d. aimed to register 10 percent of freedmen to vote by the year's end.

e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

13. Which of the following is true about the Wade-Davis Bill?

a. It required 50 percent of voters to take an oath of allegiance to the Union.

b. It mandated that new state constitutions be drawn up by delegates elected by those who had never supported rebellion.

c. Lincoln killed the bill with a pocket veto.

d. Lincoln thought the bill would stop progress being made in Louisiana and Arkansas.

e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

14. The Thirteenth Amendment

- a. was ratified after the Civil War had ended.
- b. outlawed slavery in the United States.
- c. was passed as Republicans feared that courts would overturn the Emancipation Proclamation.
- d. was passed as fall elections in 1864 gave Republicans a strong majority in Congress.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

15. The official announcement of emancipation in Texas came on _____, 1865.

- a. June 15
- b. June 16
- c. June 17
- d. June 18
- e. June 19

ANSWER: e

16. By the end of the war, nearly _____ of the farmland in areas under Union occupation was being worked by independent black families.

- a. one-tenth
- b. one-fifth
- c. one-fourth
- d. one-third
- e. one-half

ANSWER: b

17. Field Order No. 15 gave each free family provisional title to _____ acres of land.

- a. 10
- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 40
- e. 50

ANSWER: d

18. The Freedmen's Bureau

- a. was established in 1865.
- b. was run by the War Department.
- c. allocated one-third of its budget to schools.
- d. provided relief to former slaves and enforced labor contracts between former slaves and planters.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

19. Three-quarters of the teachers who taught for Freedmen's schools were

- a. northern men.
- b. black.
- c. northern women.
- d. former plantation owners.
- e. members of the Union military.

ANSWER: c

20. Which of the following is not true about the higher education institutions for freedmen?

- a. Higher education was offered in the form of seminaries, colleges, and normal schools.
- b. It was founded by northern charitable organizations and biracial missionary societies.
- c. Among these institutions were Hampton Institute, Howard University, and Fisk University
- d. None of the institutions were located in the South.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

21. Which of the following is true about the families of former slaves in the Reconstruction era?

- a. For many freed slaves, the first task was to reunite families divided by slavery.
- b. Some enlisted the help of the Freedmen's Bureau or paid for newspaper advertisements to reunite their families.
- c. Most families broken by slavery were mended in the postwar years.
- d. By 1870, the two-parent household had become the norm.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

22. Which of the following is true about African-American religious life in the post-war era?

- a. Many tried to integrate existing congregations.
- b. Women played a minimal role in religious life.
- c. Male ministers were religious leaders, but played no role in politics.
- d. Religious institutions became significant for other community activities as well.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: d

23. During the Reconstruction,

- a. most freedmen were able to purchase at least a small amount of land.
- b. the Freedmen's Bureau had no bearing on the negotiation of labor contracts for freedmen.
- c. many African American women were anxious to work in the fields as farm labor was steady work.
- d. African Americans hated working in gangs as it reminded them of slavery.

e. labor shortages had no effect on the bargaining power of freedmen as laborers.

ANSWER: d

24. In the post-Civil War era,

a. white Southerners feared revenge from their former slaves.

b. crime rates in the South rose sharply.

c. many southern households were lacking a traditional head, as one in five southern men had died in the war.

d. former Confederates feared northern soldiers who still occupied the South.

e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

25. The Ku Klux Klan was established on Christmas Eve,

a. 1865.

b. 1866.

c. 1867.

d. 1868.

e. 1869.

ANSWER: a

26. The Black Codes

a. gave African Americans the right to vote.

b. gave African Americans property formerly owned by slave holders.

c. were passed by state legislatures.

d. gave blacks the rights of full citizenship.

e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

27. Which of the following is true about Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction?

a. He believed Confederate states had never legally left the Union.

b. He wanted to restore the rebel states to the Union swiftly.

c. Those owning more than \$20,000.00 in property had to obtain a presidential pardon.

d. His plan was silent on civil and voting rights of freed people.

e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

28. When southern states reorganized their governments during Reconstruction,

a. half had given blacks the right to vote.

b. Confederate generals were elected to office but not Confederate congressmen.

c. some refused to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.

d. they accepted Johnson's conditions for the most part.

e. None of these are correct

ANSWER: d

29. The Civil Rights Act of 1866

- a. sought to give blacks the same rights guaranteed to other U.S. citizens.
- b. aimed to overturn the Dred Scott decision.
- c. was vetoed by President Johnson.
- d. was passed when Congress overrode Johnson's veto.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

30. The _____ Amendment established the policy of birthright citizenship.

- a. Thirteenth
- b. Fourteenth
- c. Fifteenth
- d. Sixteenth
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

31. In the summer of 1866, Johnson launched a speaking tour to rally the public against

- a. equal rights legislation.
- b. electing former Confederate leaders to office.
- c. opposing the pardons of former Confederates.
- d. engaging in violence.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

32. Which of the following is not true about the way that those defeated in civil wars in countries outside the U.S. were treated?

- a. They were treated much less harshly than Confederate southerners.
- b. They were imprisoned.
- c. They were forced into exile.
- d. They were executed.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: a

33. About twenty thousand whites from the Deep South migrated to _____ whose emperor offered subsidized transport and cheap land and where slavery was still legal.

- a. Cuba
- b. Brazil
- c. Mexico
- d. Colombia
- e. Argentina

ANSWER: b

34. When slavery was abolished in the British Caribbean and Brazil, slave owners were

- a. fined.

- b. forced by law to hire former slaves as laborers
- c. compensated for the cost of their slaves.
- d. publicly scolded.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

35. In _____ freed people had to accept a four- to six-year apprenticeship with their former masters without wages.

- a. Brazil
- b. Barbados
- c. Cuba
- d. Jamaica
- e. St. Kitts

ANSWER: d

36. Congressional Reconstruction is also referred to as _____ Reconstruction.

- a. "measured"
- b. "severe"
- c. "Republican"
- d. "radical"
- e. "civil rights"

ANSWER: d

37. The Reconstruction Act of 1867

- a. rolled back the restoration process begun under Johnson.
- b. divided ten former Confederate states into five military districts.
- c. required former Confederate states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
- d. required former Confederate states to call constitutional conventions with delegates elected by blacks and whites.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

38. The only former Confederate state not included within a military district during Congressional Reconstruction was

- a. South Carolina.
- b. Tennessee.
- c. North Carolina.
- d. Georgia.
- e. North Carolina.

ANSWER: b

39. Congress impeached President Johnson for his violation of the

- a. Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- b. Fourteenth Amendment.
- c. Tenure of Office Act.

- d. Fifteenth Amendment.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

40. Andrew Johnson escaped removal from office by _____ vote(s).

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four
- e. five

ANSWER: a

41. Britain's Reform Act of 1867

- a. gave women the right to vote.
- b. gave all men the right to vote.
- c. outlawed the British monarchy.
- d. lowered property requirements for voting.
- e. gave blacks the right to vote.

ANSWER: d

42. Which of the following is true about women's rights advocates and their position on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?

- a. They had no formal opinion about either amendment.
- b. They felt betrayed because neither had forbidden the denial of rights on the basis of sex.
- c. They opposed both amendments because they felt African Americans should not vote.
- d. They supported both amendments because they guaranteed rights of citizenship to women.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

43. The Fifteenth Amendment became law in

- a. 1869.
- b. 1870.
- c. 1871.
- d. 1872.
- e. 1873.

ANSWER: b

44. Women's suffrage advocates in England divided on the basis of

- a. race.
- b. religion.
- c. class.
- d. region.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

45. The first western territory to give women the vote was

- a. Utah.
- b. Nevada.
- c. Oklahoma.
- d. Wyoming.
- e. Colorado.

ANSWER: d

46. The United States purchased Alaska from

- a. Great Britain.
- b. Russia.
- c. France.
- d. Austria.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

47. The Southern Homestead Act

- a. opened public lands in the South for settlement by free blacks.
- b. opened public lands in the South for settlement by loyal Southerners.
- c. opened public lands in the South for settlement for all Southerners.
- d. was repealed in 1876.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

48. Which of the following is not true about scalawags?

- a. They were seen as potential allies by Southerners.
- b. They were southern whites who joined Republicans.
- c. Many were small farmers.
- d. Some represented the Souths business elites.
- e. They sought personal gain.

ANSWER: a

49. In the South, Republicans were able to

- a. enact important changes in civil rights.
- b. empower African American men to serve on juries.
- c. enact changes in economic development.
- d. enact reforms in public welfare.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

50. Redeemers were

- a. Republicans looking to rebuild the South.

- b. former slaves looking to receive a formal education.
- c. teachers employed by the Freedmen's Bureau.
- d. southern Democrats who rebelled against Reconstruction.
- e. Republicans looking to incorporate former Confederate states into national politics.

ANSWER: d

51. Death tolls among prisoners in the convict lease system averaged _____ percent.

- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. 10
- d. 12
- e. 15

ANSWER: e

52. The label "Grantism" refers to the Grant administration's association with

- a. civil rights.
- b. women's suffrage.
- c. corruption.
- d. punishment of former Confederates.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

53. Political machines brought corruption to the

- a. Justice Department.
- b. state governments.
- c. U.S. military.
- d. city governments.
- e. White House.

ANSWER: d

54. William Tweed ran the political machine in

- a. Washington, D.C.
- b. New York City.
- c. Philadelphia.
- d. Boston.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

55. Mark Twain and Charles Warner labeled the late nineteenth century as the

- a. "Gilded Age."
- b. "Golden Age."
- c. "Age of Growth."
- d. "Age of Miracles."
- e. "Age of Rags to Riches."

ANSWER: a

56. Grant made serious efforts to annex which of the following Caribbean nations?

- a. Cuba
- b. Jamaica
- c. Puerto Rico
- d. Santo Domingo
- e. Haiti

ANSWER: d

57. The Burlingame Treaty

- a. was ratified in 1878.
- b. removed the ban on naturalizing Chinese citizens.
- c. declared discriminatory anti-Chinese legislation in California illegal.
- d. repealed the rights of American missionaries to China.
- e. All of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

58. Which of the following is not true about Japan's Meiji Restoration?

- a. It took place in 1868.
- b. It led to the abolition of feudal privileges.
- c. It led to the rise of industrial production in Japan.
- d. It led to the creation of an efficient government bureaucracy.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: e

59. The doctrine of laissez-faire called for a(an)

- a. increased government regulation of business.
- b. increased imperialism abroad.
- c. little to no government regulation of business.
- d. civil service reform.
- e. aggressive civil rights agenda.

ANSWER: c

60. The Compromise of 1877 resolved the

- a. issue of women's suffrage.
- b. contested presidential election.
- c. congressional representation for former Confederate states.
- d. governmental regulation of monopolies.
- e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: b

61. After the Civil War,

- a. Southerners no longer dominated the presidency but they dominated other national

leadership positions.

b. national politics favored southern interests.

c. a southern-born president was not elected to office until 1912.

d. the southern economy boomed as the price of cotton rose.

e. None of these are correct.

ANSWER: c

Subjective Short Answer

62. Term for identification: Ten-Percent Plan

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

63. Term for identification: Radical Republicans

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

64. Term for identification: Wade-Davis Bill

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

65. Term for identification: Thirteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

66. Term for identification: Field Order No. 15

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

67. Term for identification: Freedmen's Bureau

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

68. Term for identification: Juneteenth

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

69. Term for identification: Union Leagues

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

70. Term for identification: Ku Klux Klan

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

71. Term for identification: Black Codes

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

72. Term for identification: Civil Rights Act of 1866

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

73. Term for identification: Fourteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

74. Term for identification: birthright citizenship

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

75. Term for identification: Morant Bay Rebellion

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

76. Term for identification: Reconstruction Act of 1867

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

77. Term for identification: Tenure of Office Act

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

78. Term for identification: Edwin Stanton

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

79. Term for identification: impeachment

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

80. Term for identification: Fifteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

81. Term for identification: American Woman Suffrage Association

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

82. Term for identification: Susan

B. Anthony

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

83. Term for identification: Lucy Stone

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

84. Term for identification: Julia Ward Howe

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

85. Term for identification: National Woman Suffrage Association

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

86. Term for identification: Minor v. Happersett

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

87. Term for identification: Russian-American Company

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

88. Term for identification: Alaska Purchase

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

89. Term for identification: Seward's Folly

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

90. Term for identification: Fenians

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

91. Term for identification: Bancroft treaties

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

92. Term for identification: British North America Act

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

93. Term for identification: Treaty of Washington

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

94. Term for identification: Southern Homestead Act

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

95. Term for identification: sharecropping

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

96. Term for identification: crop-lien system

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

97. Term for identification: Carpetbaggers

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

98. Term for identification: Scalawags

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

99. Term for identification: Redeemers

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

100. Term for identification: convict lease system

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

101. Term for identification: Virginia Minor

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

102. Term for identification: Crédit Mobilier

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

103. Term for identification: political machines

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

104. Term for identification: Tammany Hall

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

105. Term for identification: Gilded Age

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

106. Term for identification: Burlingame Treaty

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

107. Term for identification: Meiji Restoration

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

108. Term for identification: laissez-faire

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

109. Term for identification: Liberal Republicans

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

110. Term for identification: civil service system

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

111. Term for identification: Slaughterhouse Cases

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

112. Term for identification: Colfax Massacre

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

113. Term for identification: U.S. v. Cruikshank

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

114. Term for identification: Panic of 1873

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

115. Term for identification: Compromise of 1877

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

116. Term for identification: Lost Cause

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

Essay

117. Discuss Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction. How did it differ with Andrew Johnson's plan?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

118. Discuss the following statement: "Former slaves had firm ideas about what they expected from freedom."

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

119. Discuss Congressional Reconstruction and how it differed from Andrew Johnson's post-war aims.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

120. Elaborate on the following statement: "Former Confederates complained that Reconstruction was unduly harsh on the South, but most groups defeated in nineteenth-century civil wars were treated more brutally."

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

121. Discuss the ties between the women's suffrage movement and that of African American civil rights. How did activist representing each group react to reforms such as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

122. Discuss the dynamics of the sharecropping and crop-lien systems and how they affected tenant farmers.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

123. Who were carpet baggers and scalawags? How did Southerners perceive them and what were their aims in the Reconstruction-era south?

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

124. Discuss the aims of Redeemer governments in the South and how they sought to undo Reconstruction.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

125. Elaborate on the following statement: "Although scrupulously honest as a soldier, Grant had a lower standard concerning civilians."

ANSWER: Answers may vary.

126. Discuss the events that brought about the Compromise of 1877 and its effects on Reconstruction.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.