

Chapter 22 - The Ordeal of Reconstruction 1865-1877

Subjective Short Answer

1. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: General Oliver O. Howard

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

2. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Andrew Johnson

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

3. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Alexander Stephens

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

4. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Charles Sumner

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

5. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Thaddeus Stevens

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

6. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: William Seward

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

7. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Susan

B. Anthony

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

8. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Elizabeth Cady Stanton

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

9. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Edwin M. Stanton

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

10. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Freedmen's Bureau

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

11. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: "10 percent"

Reconstruction Plan

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

12. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

13. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Hiram Revels

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

14. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Blanche K. Bruce

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

15. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Black Codes

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

16. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: sharecropper farmers

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

17. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Civil Rights Bill

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

18. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Fourteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

19. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Pacific Railroad Act

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

20. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Reconstruction Act

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

21. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Fifteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

22. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Ex parte Milligan (1866)

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

23. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Union League

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

24. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: scalawags

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

25. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: carpetbaggers

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

26. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Ku Klux Klan

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

27. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Force Acts

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

28. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Tenure of Office Act

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

29. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Seward's Folly

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

30. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

31. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: American Missionary Association

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

32. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: mutual aid societies

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

33. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: "Andy Veto"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

34. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: pocket veto

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

35. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: "Black Reconstruction"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

36. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: "solid" Democratic South

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

37. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: Thirteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

38. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: "Redeemer" regimes

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

39. Identify and state the historical significance of the following: the "lost cause"

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

Multiple Choice

40. The fate of the Confederate leaders after 1865 was that

- a. most were jailed for an extended period of time.
- b. Davis and Lee received life sentences and others were pardoned.
- c. all were pardoned by December 1868.
- d. none was ever allowed to hold political office again.
- e. the majority went into exile in Brazil.

ANSWER: c

41. In the postwar South

- a. the economy and social structure were utterly devastated.
- b. there was a turn from agriculture to industry.
- c. northern investors were eager to develop the region.
- d. there was a trained labor force ready to work.
- e. poorer whites benefited from the end of plantation slavery.

ANSWER: a

42. For former slaveowners, defeat in the Civil War brought

- a. the loss of land throughout the South to confiscation by the federal government.
- b. widespread belief that God had judged their way of life harshly.
- c. broad interest in schemes to relocate to the Caribbean and reestablish plantation slavery there.
- d. a sudden commitment to industrializing.
- e. the loss of \$2 billion of investments in slaves.

ANSWER: e

43. Freedom for Southern blacks at the end of the Civil War

- a. was officially recognized by the Fifteenth Amendment.
- b. led large numbers to move to the big cities in the North.
- c. came haltingly and unevenly in different parts of the conquered Confederacy.
- d. caused the widespread scattering of black families.
- e. was a source of considerable anxiety.

ANSWER: c

44. For African Americans, emancipation meant

- a. the ability to legalize "slave marriages."
- b. the right to claim forty acres and a mule from their former masters' land.
- c. the opportunity to take over the white churches they had been forced to attend.
- d. the right to sue their former masters for back wages.
- e. the right to form political parties.

ANSWER: a

45. In 1865, newly emancipated slaves

- a. began enlisting in the Union Army in droves.
- b. heeded the colonization movement's call and departed for Africa in large numbers.
- c. uniformly turned in anger and revenge against their former masters.
- d. often began traveling from the South to test their freedom, search for family members, and seek economic opportunity.
- e. looked to the federal government for help.

ANSWER: d

46. From 1878 to 1880, some twenty-five thousand blacks from Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi

- a. moved North to work in industry.
- b. immigrated to Africa.
- c. migrated to the Caribbean.
- d. moved into Kansas and formed communities there.
- e. joined the Union Army to fight Plains Indians in the West.

ANSWER: d

47. The greatest achievements of the Freedmen's Bureau were in

- a. providing "forty acres and a mule" to freed blacks.
- b. education.
- c. provisioning food and clothing to needy blacks.
- d. helping people to find employment.
- e. securing black civil rights.

ANSWER: b

48. The white South viewed the Freedmen's Bureau as

- a. a meddlesome federal agency that threatened to upset white racial dominance.
- b. an agency acceptable only because it also helped poor whites.
- c. a valued partner in rebuilding the South.
- d. a political arm of the Republican party.
- e. a threat to state social service agencies.

ANSWER: a

49. In the years following emancipation, black churches
- a. shrank as a new era of interracial worship emerged.
 - b. were careful to remain as invisible as possible to white authorities.
 - c. were recipients of considerable support from Northern white denominations.
 - d. tried to foster a back-to-Africa movement among ex-slaves.
 - e. grew rapidly and formed bedrock of black community life.

ANSWER: e

50. In the debates over Lincoln's "10 percent" plan and the Wade-Davis Bill, the Republicans began to split into ____ factions.

- a. pro-Lincoln and pro-Johnson
- b. moderate and radical
- c. pro-black and anti-black
- d. reactionary and centrist
- e. "10 percent" and "50 percent"

ANSWER: b

51. As a politician, Andrew Johnson had developed a reputation as

- a. a supporter of the planter aristocrats.
- b. an opponent of slavery.
- c. an advocate of social reform.
- d. a champion of the poor whites.
- e. a secret Confederate sympathizer.

ANSWER: d

52. The controversy surrounding the Wade-Davis Bill and the readmission of the Confederate states to the Union demonstrated

- a. that there were deep differences between President Lincoln and Congress.
- b. the close ties that were developing between President Lincoln and the Democrats.
- c. President Lincoln's desire for a harsh reconstruction plan.
- d. that a Congressional majority believed that the South had never legally left the Union.
- e. the Republicans' fear of re-admitting Confederate leaders to Congress.

ANSWER: a

53. In his "10 percent plan" for Reconstruction, President Lincoln promised

- a. rapid readmission of Southern states into the Union.
- b. former slaves the right to vote.
- c. 10 percent of white Southern property would be confiscated.
- d. severe punishment for Southern political and military leaders.
- e. a law allowing 10 percent of blacks to vote.

ANSWER: a

____ believed that the southern states had completely left the Union and were therefore "conquered provinces" that had to seek readmission on whatever terms Congress

demanded.

54. believed that the southern states had completely left the Union and were therefore "conquered...

- a. The War Democrats
- b. The Supreme Court
- c. President Lincoln
- d. President Johnson
- e. Congressional Republicans

ANSWER: e

55. President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction

- a. was considerably harsher than Lincoln's.
- b. guaranteed former slaves the right to vote.
- c. required that all former Confederate states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
- d. offered a large role to poor and working-class whites.
- e. encouraged new Southern regimes that were dominated by the old planter elite.

ANSWER: e

56. The main purpose of the Black Codes was to

- a. guarantee freedom for ex-slaves.
- b. create a stable and subservient labor force.
- c. allow blacks legally to register their marriages.
- d. prevent blacks from becoming sharecroppers.
- e. create a system of justice for ex-slaves.

ANSWER: b

57. The Black Codes provided for

- a. mandatory jury service by blacks.
- b. remedial education for ex-slaves.
- c. bans on renting or leasing of land to blacks.
- d. a minimum wage for agricultural laborers.
- e. incentives for blacks who completed labor contracts satisfactorily.

ANSWER: c

58. To many Northerners, the Black Codes seemed to indicate that

- a. the rights of blacks were being protected.
- b. the transition to black freedom would be difficult.
- c. the Civil War had been worth the sacrifice.
- d. presidential Reconstruction was working.
- e. possibly the North had not really won the Civil War.

ANSWER: e

59. For congressional Republicans, the most alarming aspect of the Southern states' swift restoration to the Union was that

- a. the South would be stronger than ever in national politics.
- b. inexperienced Southern politicians would be elected.
- c. the South might not elect blacks to Congress.
- d. they would be forced to withdraw the Union Army from the South.
- e. slavery might be re-established.

ANSWER: a

60. For ex-slaves, the Black Codes

- a. drove them to leave the South in huge numbers.
- b. meant a welcome system of employment.
- c. provided much needed education.
- d. represented a new start.
- e. imposed terrible burdens of mistreatment and poverty.

ANSWER: e

61. Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Bill of 1866 prompted Congress to seek passage of

- a. the Thirteenth Amendment.
- b. an extension of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- c. an act to overturn the Black Codes.
- d. the Fourteenth Amendment.
- e. the articles of impeachment against Johnson.

ANSWER: d

62. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed

- a. citizenship and civil rights to freed slaves.
- b. land for former slaves.
- c. freedom to slaves.
- d. freed slaves the right to vote.
- e. education to former slaves.

ANSWER: a

63. The Fourteenth Amendment

- a. required former Confederate states to pay their war debts.
- b. prohibited ex-Confederate leaders from holding public office.
- c. guaranteed freed slaves the right to vote.
- d. achieved all the goals of the radical Republicans.
- e. made women as well as blacks U.S. citizens.

ANSWER: b

64. In the 1866 congressional elections, the main issue was

- a. how many voters approved of the Thirteenth Amendment.
- b. whether radicals would replace moderates as the dominant faction in Congress.
- c. whether Reconstruction would proceed with or without the Fourteenth Amendment.
- d. how much progress ex-slaves had made with their new rights.
- e. whether the Homestead Act should be repealed.

ANSWER: c

65. The fundamental issue at stake between Congress and President Andrew Johnson was

- a. Johnson's style of campaigning.
- b. Johnson's sympathy with poor white Southerners.
- c. whether the southern states would have to make substantial changes before being readmitted to the Union.
- d. Johnson's lack of interest in educating and uplifting former slaves.
- e. whether ex-Confederates could be elected to Congress.

ANSWER: c

66. Both moderate and radical Republicans agreed that

- a. federal power must be used to bring about a social and economic revolution in the South.
- b. blacks should be the foundation of a new allied political party in the South.
- c. the federal government must become involved in the individual lives of American citizens.
- d. Southern states should quickly be readmitted into the Union.
- e. freed slaves must be granted the right to vote.

ANSWER: e

67. The Reconstruction Act of 1867

- a. stopped short of forcing the former Confederate states to enfranchise ex-slaves.
- b. divided the South into five military districts under the supervision of northern troops.
- c. was Johnson's last successful attempt to control the process of reconstructing the South.
- d. focused on the economic rebuilding of the South.
- e. was quickly declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Ex parte Milligan*.

ANSWER: b

68. The last of the Reconstruction-era federal amendments to pass was the ____ Amendment.

- a. Twelfth
- b. Thirteenth
- c. Fourteenth
- d. Fifteenth
- e. Eighteenth

ANSWER: d

69. Many feminist leaders were deeply disappointed with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments because

- a. they gave black women but not white women the right to vote.
- b. they failed to give women the right to serve on juries.
- c. contained restrictions on ex-Confederates but not on male supremacists.
- d. failed to define what constituted equal national citizenship.

e. they gave equal rights to African American males but not to women.

ANSWER: e

70. In post-emancipation black communities, the Union League served several vital functions, including

- a. educating blacks in their civic duties and campaigning for Republican candidates.
- b. organizing cooperative farming schemes as an alternative to sharecropping.
- c. helping blacks migrate from the South to the North.
- d. helping ex-slaves claim their land grants of forty acres.
- e. promoting women's suffrage.

ANSWER: a

71. During Reconstruction, African American women

- a. were active publicly only in black church life.
- b. tried to persuade their male kin to avoid the corruption of party politics.
- c. became so active in politics that the only role left to men was as voters.
- d. assumed a range of new political roles.
- e. voted in large numbers.

ANSWER: d

72. What name was given to Northerners who came south during Reconstruction to participate in the region's modernization?

- a. Scalawags
- b. Klansmen
- c. Carpetbaggers
- d. Redeemers
- e. Union Leaguers

ANSWER: c

73. The Radical Reconstruction state governments

- a. were dominated by African Americans.
- b. passed much desirable legislation and badly needed reforms.
- c. were more corrupt than Northern state governments.
- d. had all of their reforms repealed by the all-white "redeemer governments."
- e. failed to address the issue of education.

ANSWER: b

74. Political corruption during Reconstruction was

- a. confined to the South.
- b. located in the North.
- c. present in both North and South.
- d. present in all Southern states except South Carolina and Louisiana.
- e. almost entirely conducted by blacks.

ANSWER: c

75. "Scalawags" were

- a. pro-Union Southerners accused of exploiting the South in collusion with Republican state governments.
- b. violent pro-Confederate extremists who terrorized Republicans and ex-slaves.
- c. Northerners accused of coming to the South to exploit the region's postwar suffering for personal gain.
- d. ex-slaves who supported the Democratic Party's restoration.
- e. Union soldiers accused of growing too friendly with Southerners during the Reconstruction military occupation.

ANSWER: a

76. The goals of the Ku Klux Klan included

- a. keeping blacks "in their place"?that is, subservient to whites.
- b. preventing blacks from having their own churches.
- c. keeping white "carpetbaggers" from returning to the North.
- d. enforcing the Force Acts of 1870 and 1871.
- e. relocating ex-slaves to western territories.

ANSWER: a

77. The immediate cause of Congress's impeachment of President Johnson and attempt to remove him from office was his

- a. highly partisan "swing around the circle" in 1866.
- b. quick readmission of Southern states to the Union in 1866.
- c. dismissal of Secretary of War Stanton in 1867.
- d. purchase of Alaska without congressional approval.
- e. veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

ANSWER: c

78. Despite opposition and ridicule, Secretary of State Seward was able to persuade Congress to purchase Alaska partly because

- a. it was suspected that there were large oil deposits there.
- b. it would provide a strategic barrier against Japanese expansion.
- c. Russia had been the European power most friendly to the Union during the Civil War.
- d. Alaskan gold could help to stabilize the American financial system.
- e. there was fear that the new Dominion of Canada would seize the Russian colony.

ANSWER: c

79. Johnson was narrowly acquitted on the impeachment charges because

- a. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton aided Johnson's defense by spying on congressional prosecutors.
- b. radical Republicans recognized that Johnson's successor would be worse.
- c. many people feared destabilizing the federal government.
- d. it was finally recognized that the charges were dubious and political.
- e. Johnson promised to stop obstructing Republican policies.

ANSWER: d

80. After Reconstruction, the culture, society, and politics of the Old South

- a. had been cast aside completely as a modern, industrial "New South" emerged.
- b. were transplanted to the West as the planter aristocracy looked to reestablish itself.
- c. had been thoroughly reconstructed both socially and politically.
- d. were discarded in favor of a new experiment in bi-racial democracy and strong central government.
- e. were more resurrected than reconstructed.

ANSWER: e

81. Reconstruction involved several controversies, including those over

- a. readmission of Southern states into the Union.
- b. the future economic system of the South.
- c. the freedom of slaves.
- d. the role of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Reconstruction process.
- e. the introduction of a public school system in the South.

ANSWER: a

82. The Freedmen's Bureau

- a. was a postwar welfare agency for former slaves.
- b. was largely a failure in providing education for former slaves.
- c. distributed thousands of acres of land to former slaves.
- d. advised former slaves to avoid signing labor contracts with their former masters.
- e. remained an effective presence throughout Reconstruction.

ANSWER: a

83. One of the central issues in the struggle over how to carry out Reconstruction was

- a. the treatment of the traitorous Copperheads.
- b. how to reward the formerly slaveholding Border States for their loyalty.
- c. civil and political rights for former slaves.
- d. how to absorb the ex-slaves into political parties.
- e. who should pay to rebuild Southern infrastructure, especially the railroads.

ANSWER: c

By ____ the former Confederate states were back in the Union, and soon all replaced their Reconstruction governments with ____ regimes.

84. By the former Confederate states were back in the Union, and soon all replaced their Reconstruction...

- a. 1877; scalawag
- b. 1870; "Redeemer"
- c. 1877; carpetbagger
- d. 1871; neo-Confederate
- e. 1870; Black Code

ANSWER: b

85. What was one of the reasons that Congress objected to the readmission of Southern states to the Union under Johnson's plan?

- a. The states had not made enough efforts yet to provide forty-acre homesteads for ex-slaves.
- b. The states had been readmitted without agreeing to a reparations plan.
- c. Many former Confederates were elected to high political office in those states.
- d. The states had not yet rebuilt ten percent of their infrastructure as the plan required.
- e. Many Southerners still believed secession had been right.

ANSWER: c

86. Congressional Republicans sought to provide basic rights for the former slaves in the South through

- a. the Thirteenth Amendment.
- b. the Tenure of Office Act.
- c. the Morrill Act.
- d. the Civil Rights Bill of 1866.
- e. the Homestead Act.

ANSWER: d

87. Radical Republican leaders in Congress included

- a. Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner.
- b. William Seward and Edwin M. Stanton.
- c. Charles Sumner and William Seward.
- d. Alexander Stephens and Thaddeus Stevens.
- e. Oliver O. Howard and Hiram Revels.

ANSWER: a

88. Under congressional Reconstruction, southern states were required to

- a. elect officials from the Republican party.
- b. ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.
- c. give freed slaves the right to vote.
- d. provide land and an education for former slaves.
- e. protect black religious freedom.

ANSWER: c

89. Most radical Reconstruction regimes in the South

- a. expanded the property rights of women
- b. established land redistribution programs.
- c. were dominated by African-Americans.
- d. were paralyzed by graft and corruption.
- e. refused to permit southern whites to hold office.

ANSWER: a

90. The legacies of Reconstruction included

- a. a national commitment to civil rights for all races in America.
- b. the establishment of economic and political guarantees for Southern blacks.
- c. a long-term eclipse of Republican party strength in Southern states.
- d. long-term damage to the ideas of states' rights and local self-government.
- e. suppression of the South's white supremacist heritage.

ANSWER: c

Essay

91. What four basic questions did the nation face after the Civil War? Which were addressed most successfully over the course of Reconstruction, and which the least?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

92. The text authors conclude that in terms of Reconstruction, the Republicans "acted from a mixture of idealism and political expediency." Which Reconstruction policies most reflected the idealism, and which policies most reflected the Republican's political concerns?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

93. Why was President Johnson impeached? Why didn't the Senate convict him of "high crimes and misdemeanors"? What do you think his conviction in the Senate might have meant for our system of government?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

94. How did freed slaves respond to emancipation? How did ex-slaves' actions and ambitions shape Reconstruction?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

95. How much did ex-slaves accomplish during Reconstruction in the face of white Southerners' hostility and violence? In what ways was Reconstruction most disappointing to them?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

96. Some historians have argued that Reconstruction was a total failure, while others have seen it as laying the foundation for future American progress in race relations and civil rights. What arguments can be made for each position? Which is more persuasive?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

97. Assess the achievements and shortcomings of "radical" regimes in the South. What did they do that is worth admiring and worth condemning? What else might they have done

to better achieve their goals?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

98. Was the widespread hostility to Andrew Johnson primarily a result of his policies or his personality?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

99. Compare and contrast Lincoln's, Johnson's, and Congress's plans for Reconstruction. Explain what was included and what was omitted.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

100. Was the northern effort to aid recently freed African Americans ever adequate, or was it too weak and half-hearted from the beginning? Could a more radical policy like that of Thaddeus Stevens have succeeded, or would it have sparked even more violent resistance?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

101. It has been observed that "the North won the Civil War, but the South won Reconstruction." Do you agree? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

102. Assess the validity of the following statement: "The Fourteenth Amendment is the most important addition to the Constitution."

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

103. The text authors claim that the midterm elections of 1866 were "more crucial than some presidential elections." Do you agree? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.