

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

Identify and state the historical significance of the following:

1. Oliver O. Howard

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

2. Andrew Johnson

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson: The Tailor President
Presidential Reconstruction

3. Alexander Stephens

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congressional Reconstruction

4. Charles Sumner

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Republican Principles and Programs

5. Thaddeus Stevens

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Republican Principles and Programs

6. Hiram Revels

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

7. Edwin M. Stanton

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

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8. Benjamin Wade

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

9. William Seward

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Purchase of Alaska

Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

10. "Exodusters"

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

11. Freedmen's Bureau

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

12. 10 percent Reconstruction plan

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction

13. Wade-Davis Bill

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction

14. radical Republicans

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Republican Principles and Programs

15. moderate Republicans

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Republican Principles and Programs

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16. Black Codes

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Baleful Black Codes

17. sharecropping

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Baleful Black Codes

18. Pacific Railroad Act

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congressional Reconstruction

19. Civil Rights Bill

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

20. Fourteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

21. Reconstruction Act

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

22. Fifteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

23. *Ex parte Milligan*

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

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24. "radical" regimes

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

25. Union League

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

26. Redeemers

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

27. Woman's Loyal League

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: No Women Voters

28. scalawags

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

29. carpetbaggers

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Reconstruction in the South

30. Ku Klux Klan

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

31. Force Acts

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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32. Tenure of Office Act

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

33. "Seward's Folly"

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Purchase of Alaska

34. The fate of the defeated Confederate leaders was that

- a. most were sentenced to prison for life.
- b. several were executed for treason.
- c. after brief jail terms, all were pardoned in 1868.
- d. they were immediately returned to citizenship and full civil rights.
- e. many went into exile in slaveholding Brazil.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Problems of Peace

35. In the postwar South

- a. the economy and social structure was utterly devastated.
- b. the emancipation of slaves had surprisingly little economic consequence.
- c. the much-feared inflation never materialized.
- d. industry and transportation were damaged, but Southern agriculture continued to flourish.
- e. poorer whites benefited from the end of plantation slavery.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Problems of Peace

36. At the end of the Civil War, many white Southerners

- a. came to view secession and the Civil War as a tragic mistake.
- b. were ready to plan a future uprising against the United States.
- c. declared themselves citizens of their states but not of the United States.
- d. enthusiastically adopted the federal government in Washington, D.C. as "our government."
- e. still believed that their view of secession was correct and their cause was just.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Problems of Peace

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

- a. occurred immediately with the Emancipation Proclamation.
- b. caused large numbers to migrate immediately after the war to the big cities in the South to search for work opportunities.
- c. caused whole communities of Southern blacks from Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi to migrate westward to territories and states such as Kansas for better job opportunities.
- d. was achieved without the use of Union soldiers.
- e. meant that the church would *not* become the focus of black community life.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

38. For Southern blacks, emancipation following the Civil War meant all of the following *except*

- a. the ability to search for lost family.
- b. the right to get married.
- c. the opportunity to form their own churches.
- d. the opportunity for an education.
- e. maintenance in the status quo *ante* of the social behavior and personal relations between white Southerners and freed blacks.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

39. All of the following reveal the various ways southern blacks responded to the prospect of emancipation *except*

- a. some slaves remained loyal to plantation masters and resisted the liberating Union armies.
- b. some slaves insisted that whites address them as "Mr." or "Mrs."
- c. some slaves beat former masters with the same whips formerly used on them.
- d. some slaves claimed sections of plantation land as their own.
- e. some slaves were suspicious about whether masters were really freeing them.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

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40. In 1865, following the conclusion of the Civil War,
- a. Southern whites quickly admitted they had been wrong in trying to secede and win Southern independence.
 - b. Southern whites rapidly turned their slaves into fairly paid, free labor employees.
 - c. Southern blacks uniformly turned in anger and revenge against their former masters.
 - d. Southern blacks often began traveling to test their freedom, search for family members, and seek economic opportunity.
 - e. Southern blacks looked to the federal government for help.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

41. From 1878 to 1880, some twenty-five thousand blacks from Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi, known as "the Exodusters", were
- a. black church leaders who linked emancipation to the Book of Exodus.
 - b. black migrants from the South to Northern cities.
 - c. black freedmen who left the South to seek opportunity in Kansas.
 - d. a political organization developed by the freedmen.
 - e. black homesteaders in Oklahoma and Kansas who eventually fled the dust bowl.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

42. The Exodusters' westward mass migration finally faltered when
- a. homesteading on the Great Plains proved more difficult than expected.
 - b. a massive, extended drought covered the Great Plains in in the late 1870s.
 - c. steamboat captains refused to transport more former slaves across the Mississippi.
 - d. white Kansans passed strict segregation laws.
 - e. the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution were finally ratified.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom

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43. The Freedmen's Bureau was established to do all of the following *except*
- a. act as a kind of welfare agency.
 - b. provide food, clothing, and medical care to slave refugees.
 - c. settle former slaves with forty-acre tracts confiscated from Confederates.
 - d. relocate blacks West or force them into labor contracts with former masters.
 - e. provide education that would help close the gap between blacks and whites.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

44. The greatest achievements of the Freedmen's Bureau were in
- a. providing "forty acres and a mule" to freed blacks.
 - b. educating former slaves.
 - c. the provision of food and clothing.
 - d. helping people to find employment at fair wages and decent working conditions in the South.
 - e. securing black civil rights, preventing lynchings, and ensuring voting rights.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

45. 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. more helpful in the North than the South.
 - e. None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

46. In President Andrew Johnson's view, the Freedmen's Bureau was
- a. a flawed but necessary agency.
 - b. acceptable only because it also helped poor whites.
 - c. a tolerable compromise with the radical Congress.
 - d. a potential source of Republican patronage jobs.
 - e. a meddlesome federal agency in the South that should be killed.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

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47. Andrew Johnson had been put on Lincoln's ticket as vice president in his second term
- a. because Lincoln's first vice president, Hannibal Hamlin, had displayed southern sympathies.
 - b. to appeal to War Democrats and pro-Union southerners.
 - c. as a safe choice in case Lincoln died in office.
 - d. as a poor white who balanced Lincoln's aristocratic background.
 - e. to appeal to Union soldiers and radical Republicans.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson: The Tailor President

48. As a politician, Andrew Johnson developed a reputation as a(n)
- a. supporter of the planter aristocrats.
 - b. opponent of slavery.
 - c. inspiring and calmly eloquent speaker.
 - d. champion of the poor whites.
 - e. secret Confederate sympathizer.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson: The Tailor President

49. The political controversy surrounding the Wade-Davis Bill and the readmission of the Confederate states to the Union demonstrated
- a. the deep differences between President Lincoln and Congress concerning the political conditions and terms of Reconstruction.
 - b. the close ties that were developing between President Lincoln and the Democrats over Reconstruction issues.
 - 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' division about whether readmitting the Confederate states to the Union was wise, regardless of the stringent readmission conditions specified in the Wade-Davis legislation.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction

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50. In his 10 percent plan for Reconstruction, President Lincoln promised
- a. rapid, straightforward, and readily achievable readmission of Southern states into the Union.
 - b. former slaves the right to vote.
 - c. the restoration of the planter aristocracy to political power.
 - d. severe punishment of Southern political and military leaders.
 - e. a plan that could not possibly lead to congressional fears of the reenslavement of Southern blacks.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction

51. ____ believed that the Southern states had completely left the Union and were therefore, "conquered provinces" that had to seek readmission on whatever economic and political terms Congress demanded.
- a. War Democrats
 - b. The Supreme Court
 - c. President Lincoln
 - d. President Johnson
 - e. Congressional radical Republicans

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction

52. President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
- a. differed radically from Lincoln's.
 - b. guaranteed former slaves the right to vote.
 - c. required that all former Confederate states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - d. abolished literacy tests for voting in the South.
 - e. aimed at swift restoration of the Southern states after a few moderate political conditions were met by the Southern states.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction

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53. The main purpose of the Black Codes was to
- guarantee freedom for the blacks.
 - ensure a stable and subservient labor supply.
 - prevent interracial sex and marriage.
 - prevent blacks from becoming sharecroppers.
 - create a system of justice for ex-slaves.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Baleful Black Codes

54. All of the following are true statements about the Black Codes *except*
- blacks were forced to work under labor contracts for little money for one year.
 - blacks who fled their employers could be dragged back to work by a paid "Negro-catcher."
 - they restricted the conditions under which blacks could legally marry.
 - blacks who fled could be made to forfeit back wages or hired out to pay their fines.
 - they were designed to reproduce the master-slave relationship after slavery was abolished.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Baleful Black Codes

55. To many Northerners, the Black Codes seemed to indicate that
- the transition to black freedom would be easy.
 - blacks were unable to manage the transition to freedom autonomously.
 - the Civil War had been worth the sacrifice.
 - presidential Reconstruction was working effectively and swiftly.
 - the arrogant South was acting as if the North had not really won the Civil War and the North had sacrificed its young men in vain.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Baleful Black Codes

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56. The Black Codes provided for all of the following *except*

- a. a ban on jury service by blacks.
- b. a restriction against black migration from the South.
- c. a bar on blacks from renting land.
- d. punishment of blacks for idleness.
- e. fines for blacks who jumped labor contracts.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Baleful Black Codes

57. The incident that caused the clash between Congress and President Johnson to explode into the open in February 1866 was

- a. passage of the Pacific Railroad Act.
- b. the creation of the sharecropping system.
- c. the attempt to pass the Fourteenth Amendment.
- d. the South's regaining control of the Senate.
- e. Johnson's veto of the bill to extend the Freedmen's Bureau.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

58. For congressional Republicans, one of the most troubling aspects of the Southern states' quick restoration to the Union was that

- a. with the black population fully counted, the South would be stronger than ever in national politics and Democrats could possibly regain control of Congress in the near future.
- b. President Johnson would likely be defeated in the 1868 presidential election.
- c. the majority white South might be represented by black Congressmen.
- d. a high tariff might be reinstituted.
- e. None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congressional Reconstruction

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59. The first and only ex-Confederate state to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in 1866 and thus be immediately readmitted to the Union under congressional Reconstruction was
- Virginia.
 - Georgia.
 - North Carolina.
 - Tennessee.
 - West Virginia.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

60. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed
- citizenship and civil rights to freed slaves.
 - land for former slaves.
 - voting rights for former Confederates who had previously served in the U.S. Army.
 - freed slaves the right to vote.
 - education to former slaves.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

61. The Fourteenth Amendment
- failed to confer any civil rights, including citizenship on the freedmen.
 - prohibited from federal and state office those former Confederates who as federal officeholders had once sworn to uphold the U.S. Constitution.
 - guaranteed the freedmen the right to vote.
 - met all the political demands of the radical Republicans.
 - conferred a broad array of civil rights, including voting rights, on white women.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

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62. 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. articles of impeachment against Johnson.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress

63. In the 1866 congressional elections
- a. President Johnson conducted a highly successful "swing around the circle" campaign tour promoting his policies.
 - b. radicals replaced moderates as the dominant Republican faction in Congress.
 - c. voters endorsed the Republican congressional approach to Reconstruction.
 - d. Republicans lost their majority control of Congress.
 - e. a substantial number of white southern Republicans were elected to Congress.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson

64. The root cause of the battle between Congress and President Andrew Johnson was
- a. Johnson's personal vulgarity and crude style of campaigning.
 - b. the president's former ownership of slaves.
 - c. Johnson's "soft" conciliatory treatment of the white South clashed with the congressional emphasis of promoting black freedom and racial equality in the South by many Republicans in Congress.
 - d. Johnson's "class-based" policies that favored poor whites over the white planter and manufacturing classes.
 - e. Johnson's underlying loyalty to the Democratic party.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress
Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson
Republican Principles and Programs

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65. Both moderate and radical Republicans agreed that
- federal military and political power must be used to bring about a social and economic revolution in the South.
 - blacks should be the foundation of the Southern Republican party.
 - freed slaves must be granted the right to vote.
 - Southern states should quickly be readmitted into the Union.
 - None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Republican Principles and Programs

66. Radical congressional Reconstruction of the South finally ended when
- the South accepted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.
 - the last federal troops were removed in 1877 and a "solid" Democratic South became politically institutionalized.
 - President Johnson was not reelected in 1868.
 - the Supreme Court ruled in *Ex parte Milligan* that military tribunals could not try civilians.
 - blacks showed they could defend their civil rights adequately in state courts and legislatures without federal congressional and military intervention.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

67. The last of the Reconstruction era amendments to pass was the
- Eighteenth
 - Thirteenth.
 - Fourteenth.
 - Fifteenth.
 - None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

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68. Many feminist leaders were deeply disappointed with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments because they
- a. gave white women but not black women the right to vote.
 - b. 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. gave national citizenship rights and voting rights to African American males but not to white or black women.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: No Women Voters

69. Feminist leaders such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Antony campaigned against Fourteenth Amendment
- a. despite having worked wholeheartedly for the cause of emancipation.
 - b. because a citizen's right to vote was defined constitutionally as being limited to male citizens.
 - c. despite being urged by their former ally, Frederick Douglass, to support the Fourteenth Amendment in order to enshrine black civil rights into the Constitution.
 - d. because equal national citizenship was defined in the Constitution as limited to males.
 - e. All of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: No Women Voters

70. Which of these is *not* a true statement about women's rights activists during the Civil War and Reconstruction eras?
- a. Female activists saw the struggle for black freedom and women's rights as one in the same.
 - b. During the war, many women's rights leaders worked for black emancipation first and foremost.
 - c. The Woman's Loyal League collected 400,000 signatures supporting a constitutional amendment ending slavery.
 - d. Women's rights activists campaigned in support of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.
 - e. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony sought to have the word "sex" added to the Fifteenth Amendment.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: No Women Voters

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71. Which of the following was *not* among the functions provided by the black Union League?

- a. Educating blacks in their civic duties
- b. Campaigning for Republican candidates
- c. Helping blacks migrate from the South to the North
- d. Building black churches and schools
- e. Recruiting militias to protect black communities from white retaliation.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

72. Blacks in the South relied on the Union League to

- a. help them escape to the North during the Civil War.
- b. provide them with relief payments until the Freedmen's Bureau was established.
- c. educate them on their civic duties and campaign for Republican candidates.
- d. gain admittance to the Union Army.
- e. None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

73. During Reconstruction, African American women in the South assumed new political roles, which included all of the following *except*

- a. participating in black church life.
- b. monitoring state constitutional conventions.
- c. participating in political rallies.
- d. organizing mass meetings.
- e. voting in state and local elections.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

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74. Radical Reconstruction state governments in the South

- a. were uniformly incompetent and accomplished little in the way of social reforms or economic development.
- b. passed much desirable legislation and badly needed reforms such as establishing adequate public schools and launching public works.
- c. were significantly more corrupt than Northern state governments.
- d. had all of their social and economic reforms repealed by the all-white "redeemer governments" in the South
- e. None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

75. Political corruption during Reconstruction was

- a. primarily the fault of white carpetbaggers and scalawags.
- b. located in the North.
- c. common in both North and South.
- d. present in all Southern states except South Carolina and Louisiana.
- e. almost entirely conducted by blacks.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Reconstruction in the South

76. The Ku Klux Klan could best be described as

- a. an open political organization seeking to revive the Confederacy.
- b. the military arm of the southern Democratic party.
- c. a civic reform and service organization.
- d. a movement for openly protesting northern oppression.
- e. a secret terrorist organization seeking to subjugate and terrorize blacks in the South through violent means.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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77. The goals of the Ku Klux Klan included all of the following *except*

- a. "keep blacks in their place"; that is, subservient to whites.
- b. prevent blacks from voting.
- c. keep white "carpetbaggers" from voting.
- d. support the Force Acts of 1870 and 1871.
- e. end radical Reconstruction.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

78. A primary motive for the formation of the Ku Klux Klan was

- a. hostility to the growing practice of interracial sexual relations and marriage.
- b. anger at the corruption in Reconstruction legislatures.
- c. the southern desire to instigate guerrilla warfare against the occupying U.S. Army.
- d. political disenfranchisement experienced by poor whites in the South.
- e. white resistance in the South to constitutional and federal legislative attempts to empower blacks politically and challenge white supremacy.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

79. Even though the Force Acts and the Union Army helped suppress the Ku Klux Klan, the secret organization largely achieved its central goal of

- a. driving the Union Army out of the South.
- b. preventing blacks from migrating to the West or North.
- c. keeping white carpetbaggers from voting.
- d. intimidating blacks and undermining them politically.
- e. destroying the Freedmen's Bureau.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

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80. A group of Kentucky blacks provided what description of the KKK in an 1871 letter to Congress?

- a. The KKK members forced blacks to use separate accommodations from whites.
- b. The KKK dragged black men to testify positively on behalf of whites.
- c. The KKK rode through towns at night, robbing, whipping, ravishing and killing blacks.
- d. The KKK had especially targeted black farmers and land-owners.
- e. None of these choices are correct.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

81. The official charge that the House of Representatives used to impeach President Johnson was his

- a. veto of the Reconstruction Act of 1867.
- b. readmission of Southern states without seriously reconstructing them.
- c. dismissal of Secretary of War Stanton contrary to the Tenure of Office Act.
- d. apparent sympathy with the Ku Klux Klan.
- e. veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank

82. Johnson was narrowly acquitted on the impeachment charges ultimately 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 favored destabilizing the federal government.
- d. sufficient numbers of Republican senators recognized that the impeachment charges were legally dubious and politically charged and voted "not guilty."
- e. Johnson promised to reverse his Reconstruction policies and adopt all of the radical Republicans' positions.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

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83. All of the following were reasons the Senate voted to acquit President Andrew Johnson *except*
- a. opposition to abusing the constitutional system of checks and balances.
 - b. concern about the high-tariff, soft-money, and pro-labor views of radical Republican Benjamin Wade who would become president if President Johnson were convicted by the Senate.
 - c. fears of creating a politically destabilizing and uncertain period of time in the nation.
 - d. President Johnson promised to obstruct some of the Republican policies in return for remaining in office.
 - e. President Johnson promised not to run for president in 1868 if acquitted.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

84. In 1867, U.S. Secretary of State William Seward achieved the Johnson administration's greatest success in foreign relations when he
- a. signed a mutual defense treaty with Great Britain.
 - b. recognized the independent republic of Hawaii.
 - c. purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million.
 - d. acquired the former Dominican Republic as an American territory.
 - e. established friendly relations with the newly independent Dominion of Canada.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Purchase of Alaska

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

Each of the following multiple choice questions has multiple correct responses. Select the correct responses for each of the following questions.

85. Reconstruction involved extended controversies over
- a. readmission of Southern states into the Union.
 - b. civil and political rights for former slaves.
 - c. defining the political and economic scope and meaning of "freedom" for slaves.
 - d. political direction and control of the Reconstruction process between President Johnson and the Republican Congress.
 - e. treatment of former Confederate leaders.

ANSWER: a, b, c, d, e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom
The Freedmen's Bureau
Presidential Reconstruction
The Baleful Black Codes
Congressional Reconstruction
Johnson Clashes with Congress
Republican Principles and Programs
Reconstruction by the Sword

86. As part of their Reconstruction plan, radical Republicans originally expected to
- a. secure civil rights for freed slaves.
 - b. punish the planter aristocracy.
 - c. restructure Southern society.
 - d. have President Johnson on their side.
 - e. use federal power to aid blacks.

ANSWER: a, b, c, d, e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Presidential Reconstruction
Congressional Reconstruction

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

87. Congress objected to the readmission of Southern states to the Union under Johnson's plan because
- a. the states had adopted Black Codes that limited the civil rights of freed slaves.
 - b. the states had been readmitted without consultation with Congress.
 - c. many former Confederates were elected to high political office in those states.
 - d. it feared that the restored South would be stronger than ever in national politics.
 - e. they feared that the South would just secede again if it didn't get its way.

ANSWER: a, b, c, d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congressional Reconstruction
Johnson Clashes with Congress
Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson
Republicans Principles and Programs

88. Congressional Reconstruction hoped to provide and enforce basic rights and protection for the former slaves in the South through the
- a. Military Reconstruction Act.
 - b. Fifteenth Amendment
 - c. Freedmen's Bureau Act.
 - d. Fourteenth Amendment.
 - e. Force Acts.

ANSWER: a, b, c, d, e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress
Reconstruction by the Sword
The Ku Klux Klan

89. Radical Republican leaders in Congress included
- a. Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania.
 - b. Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio.
 - c. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts.
 - d. Senator Alexander Stephens of Georgia.
 - e. Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi.

ANSWER: a, b, c, e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Republican Principles and Programs
The Realities of Reconstruction in the South
A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

90. Under congressional Reconstruction, Southern states were required to
- organize and support the Republican party.
 - ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - guarantee adult male slaves the right to vote through provisions in their state constitutions.
 - provide land and education for former slaves.
 - protect black religious freedom.

ANSWER: b, c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword

91. Most radical Reconstruction regimes in the South
- expanded the legal property rights of women.
 - established public-school systems.
 - were controlled by freed slaves.
 - were troubled by graft and corruption.
 - refused to permit southern whites to hold office.

ANSWER: a, b, d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South

92. Among the legacies of the Reconstruction effort were
- a national commitment to civil rights for all races in America.
 - establishment of economic and political guarantees for southern blacks.
 - a long-term eclipse of Republican party strength in southern states.
 - a drastic redistribution of wealth and radical economic reforms in the South.
 - a sense of resentment and grievance among white southerners.

ANSWER: c, e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Heritage of Reconstruction

93. What were the key elements of President Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction policies that stirred objections from congressional Republicans? Why did congressional leaders so strongly object to those policies?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Presidential Reconstruction
Congressional Reconstruction
Johnson Clashes with Congress
Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson
Republican Principles and Programs

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

94. What role did each of the following play in the congressional assumption of control over Reconstruction policy: Black Codes, Southern election of former Confederates, and President Johnson's personality and actions?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson: The Tailor President
Presidential Reconstruction
The Baleful Black Codes
Congressional Reconstruction
Johnson Clashes with Congress
Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson

95. Why was President Johnson impeached? Why didn't the Senate convict him of "high crimes and misdemeanors"? Would Johnson's conviction have permanently altered the balance of power between Congress and the President?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank
A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson

96. How did freed slaves respond to Reconstruction? How did freedom affect the economic, social, and political life of former slaves? In what ways was their freedom still incomplete?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Freedmen Define Freedom
The Baleful Black Codes
The Freedmen's Bureau
The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South
The Ku Klux Klan

97. 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: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Reconstruction by the Sword
The Realities of Reconstruction in the South
The Ku Klux Klan
The Heritage of Reconstruction
Varying Viewpoints: How Radical Was Reconstruction?

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

98. Radical Republicans have been both credited with having high ideals and accused of crass partisanship as motives for their Reconstruction policies. Which argument do you find more persuasive? Why?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congressional Republicans
Johnson Clashes with Congress
Reconstruction by the Sword
Republican Principles and Programs
The Realities of Reconstruction in the South

99. 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? What political, economic, and extra-legal obstacles did these "radical" regimes in the South encounter in achieving their goals?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Reconstruction by the Sword
The Realities of Reconstruction in the South
The Ku Klux Klan
Varying Viewpoints: How Radical Was Reconstruction?

100. Compare and contrast Lincoln's, Johnson's, and Congress's plans for Reconstruction. Cite what was included and what was omitted. Which program do you think was the best plan for the nation and the best plan for blacks in the South? Defend your choices.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Congressional Reconstruction
Presidential Reconstruction
The Baleful Black Codes
The Freedmen's Bureau
Johnson Clashes with Congress
Republican Principles and Programs
Reconstruction by the Sword

101. There are several examples in American history of rapid reconciliation with the defeated foe. Why didn't the South receive this sympathetic treatment in Reconstruction? Who or what do you fault for the harshness of Southern Reconstruction? Why?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Problems of Peace
The Baleful Black Codes
Reconstruction by the Sword
Republican Principles and Programs
The Ku Klux Klan

Chapter 22—The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

102. It has been wryly observed that "the North won the Civil War, but the South won Reconstruction." Interpret this statement and assess its truth.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865, Grant Outlasts Lee
Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865, The Aftermath of the Nightmare
Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865, Varying Viewpoints: What Were the Consequences of Civil War?
Chapter 22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877, all sections
Chapter 22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877, Varying Viewpoints: How Radical Was Reconstruction?

103. The Fourteenth Amendment is commonly referred to as one of the most important additions to the Constitution. Why is this the case? What was necessary for the protections of political and voting rights in the Fourteenth Amendment to become a reality in the South?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Johnson Clashes with Congress
The Baleful Black Codes
The Heritage of Reconstruction
The Ku Klux Klan

104. 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: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Swinging 'Round the Circle with Johnson
Republicans Principles and Programs
Reconstruction by the Sword
The Realities of Reconstruction in the South

105. Why did women fail to win the right to vote, despite the enactment of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments? What were the short-term and long-term political implications of this disappointing political defeat suffered by advocates of women's rights during the Reconstruction era?

ANSWER: Student answers will vary.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: No Women Voters