

## Chapter 22

### The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

#### A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- \_\_\_ 1. The South was economically devastated by the Civil War.
- \_\_\_ 2. Military defeat in the Civil War brought white Southerners to accept the reality of Northern political domination.
- \_\_\_ 3. The newly freed slaves often used their liberty to travel or seek lost loved ones.
- \_\_\_ 4. The greatest success of the Freedmen's Bureau came in providing "forty acres and a mule" to the former slaves.
- \_\_\_ 5. The focus of black community life after emancipation became the black church.
- \_\_\_ 6. Lincoln's "10 percent" Reconstruction plan was designed to return the Southern states to the Union with few restrictions.
- \_\_\_ 7. Southerners at first feared Andrew Johnson because he had been one of the few elite planters who backed Lincoln.
- \_\_\_ 8. The cause of black education was greatly advanced by Northern white female teachers who came South after the Civil War.
- \_\_\_ 9. The enactment of the Black Codes in the South strengthened those who supported a moderate approach to Reconstruction.
- \_\_\_ 10. Congressional Republicans demanded that the Southern states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to be readmitted to the Union.
- \_\_\_ 11. During Reconstruction, blacks controlled all the Southern state legislatures.
- \_\_\_ 12. The Republican Reconstruction legislature enacted educational and other reforms in Southern state government.
- \_\_\_ 13. The Ku Klux Klan was organized primarily because of white southerners' resentment of growing interracial marriage and corruption among radical black state legislators.

- \_\_\_ 14. Johnson's impeachment was essentially an act of political vindictiveness by radical Republicans.
- \_\_\_ 15. The moderate Republican plan for Reconstruction might have succeeded if the Ku Klux Klan had been suppressed.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. After emancipation, many blacks traveled in order to
- return to Africa or the West Indies.
  - seek a better life in Northern cities.
  - find lost family members or seek new economic opportunities.
  - track down and punish cruel overseers.
- \_\_\_ 2. The Freedmen's Bureau was originally established to provide
- land and supplies for black farmers.
  - labor registration.
  - food, clothes, and education for emancipated slaves.
  - political training in citizenship for black voters.
- \_\_\_ 3. Lincoln's original plan for Reconstruction in 1863 was that a state could be reintegrated into the Union when
- it repealed its original secession act and took its soldiers out of the Confederate Army.
  - 10 percent of its voters took an oath of allegiance to the Union and pledged to abide by emancipation.
  - it formally adopted a plan guaranteeing black political and economic rights.
  - it ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
- \_\_\_ 4. The Black Codes passed by many of the Southern state governments in 1865 aimed to
- provide economic assistance to get former slaves started as sharecroppers.
  - ensure a stable and subservient labor force under white control.
  - permit blacks to vote if they met certain educational or economic standards.
  - gradually force blacks to leave the South.
- \_\_\_ 5. The congressional elections of 1866 resulted in
- a victory for Johnson and his pro-Southern Reconstruction plan.
  - a further political stalemate between the Republicans in Congress and Johnson.
  - a decisive defeat for Johnson and a veto-proof Republican Congress.
  - a gain for Northern Democrats and their moderate compromise plan for Reconstruction.
- \_\_\_ 6. In contrast to radical Republicans, moderate Republicans generally
- avored states' rights and opposed direct federal involvement in individuals' lives.
  - avored the use of federal power to alter the Southern economic system.
  - avored emancipation but opposed the Fourteenth Amendment.
  - avored returning the Southern states to the Union without significant Reconstruction.

- \_\_\_ 7. Besides putting the South under the rule of federal soldiers, the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867 required that
- Southern states give blacks the vote as a condition of readmittance to the Union.
  - blacks and carpetbaggers be given control of Southern legislatures.
  - former slaves be given land and education at federal expense.
  - former Confederate officials and military officers be tried for treason.
- \_\_\_ 8. The Fourteenth Amendment provided for
- an end to slavery.
  - permanent disenfranchisement of all Confederate officials.
  - full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves.
  - voting rights for women.
- \_\_\_ 9. The Fifteenth Amendment provided for
- readmitting Southern states to the Union.
  - full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves.
  - voting rights for former slaves.
  - voting rights for women.
- \_\_\_ 10. Women's-rights leaders were opposed to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments because
- they objected to racial integration in the women's movement.
  - the amendments granted citizenship and voting rights to black and white men but not to women.
  - they favored passage of the Equal Rights Amendment first.
  - most of them were Democrats who would be hurt by the amendments.
- \_\_\_ 11. The right to vote encouraged southern black men to
- form a third political party as an alternative to the Democrats and Republicans.,
  - seek an apology and reparations for slavery.
  - organize the Union League as a vehicle for political empowerment and self-defense.
  - organize large-scale migrations out of the South to the West
- \_\_\_ 12. The Force Acts of 1870 and 1871 were designed to
- suppress renewed Confederate uprisings in parts of the South.
  - quell race riots in several southern cities.
  - provide federal troops to uphold the radical Reconstruction state governments.
  - suppress the night-riding violence of the Ku Klux Klan.
- \_\_\_ 13. The "radical" Reconstruction regimes in the Southern states
- took away white Southerners' civil rights and voting rights.
  - consisted almost entirely of blacks.
  - were made up of white Northerners, white Southerners, and blacks.
  - eliminated the public education systems in most Southern states.

- \_\_\_ 14. The Reconstruction effort to empower blacks politically
  - a. created a stable base of black officeholders in the southern states through the early twentieth century.
  - b. was undermined by the Ku Klux Klan and other efforts to destroy black rights.
  - c. turned most blacks into supporters of the Democratic party.
  - d. was eventually accepted by most of the South.
  
- \_\_\_ 15. Most of the Northern “carpetbaggers” were actually
  - a. former Union soldiers, businessmen, or professionals.
  - b. undercover agents of the federal government
  - c. former Southern Whigs and Unionists who had opposed the Confederacy.
  - d. Northern teachers and missionaries who wanted to aid the freedmen.
  
- \_\_\_ 16. The radical Republicans’ impeachment of President Andrew Johnson resulted in
  - a. Johnson’s acceptance of the radicals’ Reconstruction plan.
  - b. a failure to convict and remove Johnson by a margin of only one vote.
  - c. Johnson’s conviction on the charge of violating the Tenure of Office Act.
  - d. Johnson’s resignation and appointment of Ulysses S. Grant as his successor.
  
- \_\_\_ 17. The skeptical public finally accepted Seward’s purchase of Alaska because
  - a. there were rumors of extensive oil deposits in the territory.
  - b. it was considered strategically vital to American defense.
  - c. it would provide a new frontier safety valve after the settling of the West.
  - d. Russia had been the only great power friendly to the Union during the Civil War.

**C. Identification**

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Common term for the blacks newly liberated from slavery.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Federal agency that greatly assisted blacks educationally but failed in other aid efforts.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Lincoln’s 1863 program for a rapid Reconstruction of the South.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The largest African American denomination (church) after slavery.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A congressional bill of 1864, pocket vetoed by Lincoln, that required 50 percent of a Southern state’s voters to take an oath of allegiance before its readmission to the Union.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The constitutional amendment freeing all slaves.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The harsh Southern state laws of 1865 that limited black rights and imposed restrictions to ensure a stable black labor supply.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The constitutional amendment granting civil rights to freed slaves and barring former Confederates from office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Republican Reconstructionists who favored a more rapid restoration of Southern state governments and opposed radical plans for drastic economic transformation of the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Republican Reconstructionists who favored keeping the South out of the federal government until a complete social and economic revolution was accomplished in the region.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The black political organization that promoted self-help and defense of political rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Supreme Court ruling that military tribunals could not try civilians when the civil courts were open
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Derogatory term for white Southerners who cooperated with the Republican Reconstruction governments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Northerners who came to the South during Reconstruction and sometimes took part in Republican state governments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Constitutional amendment guaranteeing blacks the right to vote
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. "Seward's Folly," acquired in 1867 from Russia

**D. Matching People, Places, and Events**

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>___ 1. Jefferson Davis</li> <li>___ 2. Oliver O. Howard</li> <li>___ 3. Andrew Johnson</li> <li>___ 4. Abraham Lincoln</li> <li>___ 5. Civil Rights Bill of 1866</li> <li>___ 6. Charles Sumner</li> <li>___ 7. Thaddeus Stevens</li> <li>___ 8. Military Reconstruction Act of 1867</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A constitutionally questionable law whose violation by President Johnson formed the official basis for his impeachment</li> <li>B. The first congressional attempt to guarantee black rights in the South, passed over Johnson's veto</li> <li>C. Leader, born in poverty, who became the champion of the white South against radical Reconstruction</li> <li>D. Secretary of state who arranged an unpopular but valuable land deal in 1867</li> <li>E. Laws designed to stamp out Ku Klux Klan terrorism in the South</li> <li>F. Black senator from Mississippi, elected during Reconstruction</li> <li>G. Secret organization that intimidated blacks and worked to restore white supremacy</li> <li>H. Top rebel leader, imprisoned for two years after the Civil War, whose U.S. citizenship was posthumously restored</li> </ul> |
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| <p>___ 9. Hiram Revels</p> <p>___ 10. Ku Klux Klan</p> <p>___ 11. Force Acts of 1870 and 1871</p> <p>___ 12. Tenure of Office Act</p> <p>___ 13. Union League</p> <p>___ 14. Benjamin Wade</p> <p>___ 15. William Seward</p> | <p>I. Congressional law that imposed military rule on the South and demanded harsh conditions for readmission of the seceded states</p> <p>J. Individual, physically beaten in the Senate chamber before the Civil War, who became a leader of Senate Republican radicals during Reconstruction</p> <p>K. Pro-black general who led an agency that tried to assist the freedmen</p> <p>L. Leading Black political organization during Reconstruction</p> <p>M. Author of the moderate “10 percent” Reconstruction plan that ran into congressional opposition</p> <p>N. The president pro tempore of the Senate who expected to become president of the U.S. after Johnson’s impeachment conviction</p> <p>O. Leader of radical Republicans in the House of Representatives</p> |
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**F. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | <u>Cause</u>   | <u>Effect</u>  |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. The South’s military defeat in the Civil War                        | A. Provoked a politically motivated trial to remove the president from office  |
| ___ 2. The Freeman’s Bureau  | B. Intimidated black voters and tried to keep blacks “in their place”  |
| ___ 3. The Black Codes of 1865   | C. Prompted Republicans to refuse to seat Southern delegations in Congress   |
| ___ 4. The election of ex-Confederates to Congress in 1865                 | D. Destroyed the southern economy but strengthened Southern hatred of “Yankees”                                      |
| ___ 5. Johnson’s “swing around the circle” in the election of 1866         | E. Successfully educated former slaves but failed to provide much other assistance to them                           |
| ___ 6. Military Reconstruction and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments | F. Forced all the Southern states to establish governments that upheld black voting and other civil rights           |
| ___ 7. The “radical Southern state Reconstruction governments              | G. Embittered white Southerners while doing little to really help blacks   |
| ___ 8. The Ku Klux Klan  | H. Engaged in some corruption but also enacted many valuable social reforms  |
| ___ 9. The radical Republicans’ hatred of Johnson                          | I. Weakened support for mild Reconstruction policies and helped elect overwhelming Republican majorities to Congress |
| ___ 10. The whole Reconstruction era                                       | J. Imposed slavery-like restrictions on blacks and angered the North   |