

CHAPTER 16: THE ERA OF RECONSTRUCTION 1865-1877

TRUE/FALSE

1. The South emerged from the Civil War with a strong, diversified economy.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 703

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: The War's Aftermath in the South (I)

2. The Freedmen's Bureau was the first federal experiment in providing assistance directly to people rather than to states.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 706

OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.

TOP: The Freedmen's Bureau (II.D)

3. President Johnson's plan to restore the Union closely resembled Lincoln's.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 711

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Johnson's Plan (II.H)

4. The Fourteenth Amendment recognized the validity of Confederate debts.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 713

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: Johnson versus the Radicals (II.J)

5. After the House of Representatives impeached President Johnson, the Senate failed to convict him by just one vote.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 718

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: Impeaching the President (II.O)

6. The Fifteenth Amendment freed the slaves.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Page 718

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: Republican Rule in the South (II.P)

7. The most popular religious denomination among blacks in the postwar South was Baptist.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 721

OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.

TOP: Black Churches and Schools (III.B)

8. *Scalawags* were generally Republicans native to the South who had opposed secession.

ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Page 726

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: "Carpetbaggers" and "Scalawags" (III.F)

9. Democrats generally favored "sound" or "hard" monetary policies.

ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Page 733

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: The Money Supply (IV.C)

10. Despite winning the popular vote in 1876, Samuel Tilden lost the presidency.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 738

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

11. Waving "the bloody shirt" meant referring to the Civil War and the southern rebellion in order to discredit political opponents.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 738

OBJ: Understand why Reconstruction ended in 1877.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

12. In the Compromise of 1877, Republicans promised to withdraw the last federal troops from the South.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Page 740

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Emancipation had what impact on the South?
- It ended cotton cultivation throughout the region.
 - It left the South's agricultural economy in disarray.
 - It resulted in the immediate rebound of tobacco production.
 - It eliminated racial prejudice in many states.
 - It encouraged reconciliation with the North.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Page 704

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: The War's Aftermath in the South (I) MSC: Applying

2. Which of the following was NOT a task of the Freedmen's Bureau?
- negotiating labor contracts
 - providing medical care
 - setting up schools
 - arming the freedmen
 - distributing food

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 706

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: The Freedmen's Bureau (II.D) MSC: Applying

3. Under Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction:
- loyal governments appeared in five states, but Congress refused to recognize them
 - loyal governments were recognized by Congress in three southern states
 - 10 percent of elected officials in a state had to be black

- d. 10 percent of the 1860 voters had to take an oath of allegiance to the Union
- e. leading Confederates would be sent to prison

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 705

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Lincoln's Plan (II.A) MSC: Applying

4. Why did congressional Republicans write the Wade-Davis Manifesto?
- a. to proclaim their strong support of President Lincoln's Reconstruction policies
 - b. to warn the South of a second Civil War if it did not grant full civil rights to the freedmen
 - c. to protest Lincoln's veto of the Wade-Davis Bill and accuse Lincoln of exceeding his constitutional authority
 - d. to express their opinion that the South deserved lenient terms to rejoin the Union
 - e. to accuse England of meddling in the Civil War

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 706

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: The Wade-Davis Bill (II.C) MSC: Understanding

5. Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth:
- a. supported the Radical Republicans
 - b. used a high-powered rifle
 - c. was never apprehended
 - d. shot him during a speech
 - e. was a pro-Confederate actor

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 709

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Death of a President (II.G) MSC: Remembering

6. Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson:
- a. was a pro-Union southerner
 - b. supported black equality
 - c. supported the interests of southern planters
 - d. was Lincoln's equal in political skill
 - e. tried to repeal the Thirteenth Amendment

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 710

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Johnson's Plan (II.H) MSC: Remembering

7. Why was Johnson picked as Lincoln's running mate in 1864?
- a. They were both lifelong Republicans.
 - b. They held identical political positions.
 - c. They agreed on the need for strict terms to readmit southern states into the Union.
 - d. As a gesture of unity, they combined to create a National Union ticket.
 - e. Johnson and Lincoln had already served together in the Illinois state government.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 710

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Johnson's Plan (II.H) MSC: Understanding

8. Johnson's Reconstruction plan:
- a. completely repudiated Lincoln's
 - b. would restore the Union fairly quickly
 - c. gave the vote to all black men
 - d. aimed to keep elite planters in power

e. would leave the South completely unchanged

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 711

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Johnson's Plan (II.H) MSC: Applying

9. Johnson's Proclamation of Amnesty excluded:

- a. everybody with taxable property worth more than \$20,000
- b. the freedmen
- c. the small farmers
- d. the British
- e. northern industrialists

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 711

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: Johnson's Plan (II.H) MSC: Applying

10. When, in late 1865, the former Confederate states sent a number of ex-Confederates to Congress, the Unionists in Congress:

- a. denied them their seats
- b. shunned them socially
- c. gave them only minor committee assignments
- d. sincerely welcomed them
- e. called them traitors

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Page 712

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: The Radicals Rebel (II.I) MSC: Remembering

11. The "black codes" enacted by southern legislatures:

- a. were accepted by Congress
- b. showed the South's spirit of conciliation
- c. tried to restore white supremacy
- d. proved the success of Johnson's Reconstruction plan
- e. forbade blacks to marry

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 714

OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.

TOP: Black Codes (II.K) MSC: Applying

12. Southern efforts to re-create a society that looked similar to the Confederacy had what political impact?

- a. Slavery became legal once more.
- b. The Fourteenth Amendment was repealed.
- c. The Democratic party ceased to function.
- d. President Johnson was removed from office.
- e. Moderate Republicans moved to support Radical Republicans' Reconstruction policies.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult REF: Page 714

OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.

TOP: Black Codes (II.K) MSC: Understanding

13. The Radical Republicans understood that essential to maintaining Republican control of the federal government was:

- a. a quick restoration of the Union

- b. continued military occupation of the South
- c. close cooperation with President Johnson
- d. pardons for ex-Confederates
- e. the right of ex-slaves to vote

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 714

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: Black Codes (II.K) MSC: Applying

14. Why did Radical Republicans want to disenfranchise former Confederates?
- a. To make the South a northern colony
 - b. To ensure the South would never rejoin the Union
 - c. To keep former Confederates from electing Democrats eager to restore the old southern ruling class to power
 - d. To facilitate a complete national reconciliation that included both southern whites and blacks
 - e. To anger President Lincoln

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 714

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: Debates over Political Reconstruction (II) MSC: Analyzing

15. The main issue that caused the dispute between Congress and President Johnson was
- a. Johnson's role in Lincoln's assassination
 - b. Johnson's past service as a Confederate soldier
 - c. a growing conflict of opinion over Reconstruction policy
 - d. Congress's insistence that Johnson stole the presidency
 - e. the House's impeachment of Johnson

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 717

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: Impeaching the President (II.O) MSC: Understanding

16. President Johnson fully broke with Congress in 1866 when he:
- a. made a drunken appearance in public
 - b. spoke in favor of the black codes
 - c. released Jefferson Davis from prison
 - d. vetoed the Civil Rights Act
 - e. addressed the Radicals in profane language

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 713

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: Johnson versus the Radicals (II.J) MSC: Remembering

17. Why did the Radical-led Congress pass the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
- a. It was a response to the black codes and the neo-slavery system created by unrepentant southern legislatures.
 - b. It was to foster national reconciliation and genuine feelings of patriotism among all Americans.
 - c. It was part of a plan to ease the requirements on the readmission of southern states to the Union.
 - d. It enjoyed the support of President Johnson.
 - e. Southern states requested the bill to clarify the rights of their citizens before rejoining the Union.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Pages 713-714
OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.
TOP: Black Codes (II.K) MSC: Understanding

18. The 1866 congressional elections:
- showed public approval of Johnson's policies
 - gave Republicans veto-proof majorities
 - encouraged the South to be even more defiant
 - were the first in which blacks could vote
 - reduced the influence of the Radicals

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Page 715
OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.
TOP: Johnson versus the Radicals (II.M) MSC: Applying

19. The Military Reconstruction Act:
- was overturned by the Supreme Court
 - showed the decline of Radical power
 - required new state constitutions in the South
 - removed federal troops from the South
 - wiped out the black codes

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 716
OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.
TOP: Congress Takes Charge (II.N) MSC: Remembering

20. Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act when:
- he named to his cabinet someone that had not been confirmed by the Senate
 - he named his brother to serve as a federal judge
 - he fired his vice president
 - he tried to remove one of his cabinet members without Senate permission
 - he failed to deliver the State of the Union address in 1866

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 717
OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.
TOP: Impeaching the President (II.O) MSC: Applying

21. Andrew Johnson was
- impeached and immediately removed from office
 - threatened with impeachment but never actually impeached
 - impeached by the Supreme Court
 - impeached, then imprisoned
 - impeached by the House but not convicted by the Senate

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 718
OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.
TOP: Impeaching the President (II.O) MSC: Applying

22. What was the main reason Congress impeached Andrew Johnson?
- corruption
 - violation of the Tenure of Office Act
 - sexual misconduct
 - tax evasion
 - illegal trafficking in slavery

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 717
OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.
TOP: Impeaching the President (II.O) MSC: Understanding

23. All of the following statements about the Fifteenth Amendment are true EXCEPT:
- Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia ratified it before being readmitted
 - it forbade the states to deny any person the vote on grounds of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”
 - Congress rescinded Georgia’s readmission and insisted it ratify the amendment before regaining its readmission
 - Kentucky did not ratify it
 - it ended slavery

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 718
OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.
| Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South. | Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.
TOP: Republican Rule in the South (II.P)
MSC: Applying

24. The main purpose of the Union League was to:
- organize groups of Republicans in the South
 - terrorize ex-Confederates
 - acquire land for Union veterans
 - defy Radical Reconstruction
 - organize black laborers for higher wages

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 721
OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.
TOP: Politics and African Americans (III.C) MSC: Remembering

25. Why did service in the Union army or navy benefit many freedmen?
- It offered training on how to kill former Confederates.
 - It instilled a respect for the former Confederacy.
 - It opened a secret supply of weapons for planned rebellions.
 - It provided training in leadership and alerted them to new opportunities in economic advancement and civic leadership.
 - It offered a quicker avenue to true racial equality.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Page 720
OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.
TOP: Freed but Not Equal (III.A) MSC: Understanding

26. During Reconstruction, African Americans:
- passively awaited developments
 - attempted to establish schools
 - normally joined integrated churches
 - terrorized their former masters
 - refused to work for wages

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 721
OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.
TOP: Black Churches and Schools (III.B) MSC: Remembering

27. All of the following are true about African American involvement in the political arena during Reconstruction EXCEPT:
- their lack of education and inexperience in politics put them at a disadvantage
 - within a few years of the end of the Civil War, former slaves were voting in large numbers

- c. several African Americans were elected as governors
- d. few African Americans served as judges
- e. in the new state governments, African American participation was a novelty

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Pages 721-722

OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.

TOP: Politics and African Americans (III.C) MSC: Applying

28. Most carpetbaggers were:

- a. corrupt and greedy
- b. illiterate
- c. wealthy business owners
- d. Union veterans
- e. former Confederates

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 725

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: "Carpetbaggers" and "Scalawags" (III.F) MSC: Remembering

29. Most scalawags were white southerners who had:

- a. owned slaves
- b. served in the Union army
- c. changed their minds about race relations
- d. become educated
- e. opposed secession

ANS: E DIF: Easy REF: Page 726

OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South.

TOP: "Carpetbaggers" and "Scalawags" (III.F) MSC: Remembering

30. The Radical state governments in the South did all the following EXCEPT:

- a. construct railroads
- b. cut taxes
- c. establish public schools
- d. build roads and bridges
- e. provide opportunities for ex-slaves

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Page 729

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: The Legacy of Republican Rule (III.H) MSC: Applying

31. Many former Confederates resented the new state constitutions imposed by Radical Republicans because:

- a. all former Confederates were denied the right to vote
- b. their provisions allowed for black voting and civil rights
- c. former Confederates were uniformly banned from holding any public office
- d. their provisions granted universal female suffrage
- e. state governments were dismantled and replaced by direct federal administration

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Page 729

OBJ: Distinguish among the different approaches to the Reconstruction of the Confederate states.

TOP: The Legacy of Republican Rule (III.H) MSC: Analyzing

32. In South Carolina, the fact that lower-class whites enjoyed unprecedented political power under Radical Republican rule:

- a. generated unexpected support for Radical Reconstruction among southern white elites
- b. resulted in a rebellion that overthrew the reconstructed South Carolina state government
- c. enabled the state legislature to reinstitute legal slavery
- d. helped keep corruption from becoming a problem in the state government

e. led many former Confederate leaders to oppose the Radical state legislature

ANS: E DIF: Difficult REF: Page 729

OBJ: Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.

TOP: The Legacy of Republican Rule (III.H) MSC: Applying

33. Ulysses S. Grant:

- a. was elected president in 1868 despite the heavily black Democratic vote
- b. brought confidence and honesty to a national government torn by Reconstruction
- c. brought little political experience and judgment to the presidency
- d. pushed for civil service reform throughout his presidency
- e. was nominated by both major parties in the 1868 election

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 731

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: The Election of 1868 (IV.A)

MSC: Applying

34. Advocates of “soft-money,” or paper, currency:

- a. tended to be merchants and bankers
- b. saw economic benefits in price inflation
- c. urged the elimination of greenbacks
- d. dominated the Grant administration
- e. wanted to cancel the national debt

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Page 733

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: The Money Supply (IV.C)

MSC: Applying

35. “Hard-money” advocates argued that government war bonds should be:

- a. paid off in gold
- b. paid off in copper
- c. paid off in greenbacks
- d. canceled
- e. handed out to Union veterans

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 733

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: The Money Supply (IV.C)

MSC: Remembering

36. Jay Gould and James Fisk triggered a scandal with their scheme to:

- a. embezzle public funds
- b. create a railroad monopoly
- c. corner the gold market
- d. sell damaged goods to the Indians
- e. bribe members of Congress

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Pages 731-732

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: Scandals (IV.B)

MSC: Remembering

37. By the time President Grant took office, southern resistance to Reconstruction efforts had:

- a. dissipated
- b. led to a withdrawal of federal financial support
- c. turned violent
- d. taken on a peaceful approach
- e. renewed the Civil War

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Page 735
OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: White Terror (IV.F)
MSC: Remembering

38. The primary objective of the Ku Klux Klan was:
- a. national unity
 - b. upholding southern honor
 - c. starting a new civil war
 - d. oppressing blacks and white Republicans
 - e. raising money for Confederate widows

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 729
OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South. |
Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South.
TOP: Southern Resistance and White "Redemption" (II.G) MSC: Remembering

39. In response to the Klan, President Grant:
- a. did nothing
 - b. endorsed their activities
 - c. created a special federal police force
 - d. ordered the army to crush it
 - e. tried to protect black rights

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 736
OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South. |
Assess the extent to which blacks functioned as citizens in the reconstructed South. | Examine the
main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: White Terror (IV.F)
MSC: Applying

40. The Liberal Republicans:
- a. supported Grant
 - b. were controlled by Grant
 - c. backed Radical Reconstruction
 - d. were a faction of southern ex-Whigs
 - e. opposed Grant

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 734
OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s. TOP: Liberal Republicans
(IV.E)
MSC: Remembering

41. All of the following are reasons why Republicans lost control in the South EXCEPT:
- a. electoral fraud
 - b. white supremacist violence
 - c. the Panic of 1873
 - d. the growing weakness of Grant's administration
 - e. black voters switched to support the Democrats

ANS: E DIF: Moderate REF: Page 737
OBJ: Characterize the response of white southerners to the end of the old order in the South. |
Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.
TOP: Southern "Redeemers" (IV.G) MSC: Remembering

42. Why didn't President Grant seek a third term in 1876?
- a. He was restricted by the Constitution to two terms.
 - b. His wife did not want him to run again.
 - c. He felt he was too old.

- d. In 1875, he acknowledged that many Republicans had lost confidence in his leadership.
- e. His alcoholism was revealed to the public.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 738

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

MSC: Understanding

43. When the votes were first counted in the 1876 presidential election:
- a. no candidate had an Electoral College majority
 - b. Hayes led Tilden in popular votes
 - c. it was clear that a clean election had occurred
 - d. the Democrats immediately conceded defeat
 - e. the Supreme Court ordered a new election

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Page 738

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

MSC: Remembering

44. On what issue did the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates largely agree during the 1876 campaign?
- a. keeping federal troops stationed in the South
 - b. allowing states the right to secede
 - c. protecting black civil rights as a top priority
 - d. relaxing federal authority in the South
 - e. supporting universal female suffrage

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Page 738

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

MSC: Applying

45. The Compromise of 1877:
- a. gave the White House to Tilden
 - b. ended the North–South division
 - c. protected the civil rights of ex-slaves
 - d. ended Reconstruction
 - e. kept federal troops in the Deep South

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Page 740

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

MSC: Remembering

46. Why did southern Democrats agree to the Compromise of 1877?
- a. It gave the Democrats the White House for the first time since before the Civil War.
 - b. It permitted the Democrats to gain control of the Senate.
 - c. It ensured the last federal troops would be withdrawn from the South.
 - d. It restored slavery.
 - e. It recognized the rights of states to secede.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 740

OBJ: Examine the main issues in national politics in the 1870s.

TOP: The Contested Election of 1877 (IV.H)

MSC: Understanding

47. What happened after the end of Reconstruction?
- a. The freedmen remained a powerful force in southern politics.
 - b. Women filled the power vacuum that Reconstruction had created.

- c. The South embarked on a path toward rapid industrial development.
- d. The protections of black civil rights crumbled under the pressure of restored white rule and unfavorable Supreme Court decisions.
- e. The majority of blacks migrated out of the South.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: Page 740

OBJ: Understand why Reconstruction ended in 1877.

TOP: The End of Reconstruction (IV.I) MSC: Applying

48. What was the most significant enduring legacy of Reconstruction?
- a. the creation of true social equality in the South
 - b. the eradication of southern black poverty
 - c. the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments
 - d. the redistribution of wealth in the South
 - e. the eradication of sectional differences

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Page 741

OBJ: Understand why Reconstruction ended in 1877.

TOP: Reconstruction's Significance (V) MSC: Applying

ESSAY

1. What were the major problems facing the nation in April 1865? What factors stood in the way of a solution to those problems?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

2. Describe the plans for Reconstruction offered by Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Congress. What was the goal of each plan? How did each plan propose to accomplish its goal?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

3. What problems did blacks in the South face after emancipation? What attempts did the government make to solve these problems?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

4. What were the major economic issues between 1868 and 1876?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

5. How was the contested election of 1876 decided? Describe the political, racial, and sectional effects of the decision.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

6. Describe the development in the North as a result of the Civil War. What effect did the absence of southern members of Congress have on the economic agenda of northern Republicans?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

7. Discuss the nature of intransigence in the South after the Civil War. How did this intransigence affect moderate Republicans in Congress?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

8. Explain the Fourteenth Amendment and how it was received throughout the country.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

9. Discuss the impeachment of President Johnson. What was the basis of the charges, and how did the impeachment end?

ANS:

Answer will vary.

10. Describe the reign of white terror during Reconstruction and how Congress reacted to the violence.

ANS:

Answer will vary.

MATCHING

Match each description with the item below.

- a. was a northern free black and Union soldier who was elected lieutenant governor of Louisiana
 - b. was a senator from Massachusetts, a leading Radical Republican
 - c. asked that the Fifteenth Amendment be modified to include women
 - d. was secretary of war under Johnson until 1867
 - e. was a black Mississippi native elected to the Senate
 - f. was a senator from Kansas who cast the deciding vote in favor of acquittal at Johnson's trial
 - g. was the Democratic presidential candidate in 1876
 - h. opposed Grant in 1872 presidential election
 - i. was the former vice president of the Confederacy elected to the U.S. Senate representing Georgia in 1865
 - j. his would-be assassin got cold feet and wound up tipsy in the hotel bar
1. Susan B. Anthony
 2. Horace Greeley
 3. Andrew Johnson
 4. Pinckney Pinchback
 5. Hiram Revels
 6. Edwin M. Stanton
 7. Alexander Stephens
 8. Edmund G. Ross
 9. Charles Sumner
 10. Samuel J. Tilden

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: H
3. ANS: J
4. ANS: A
5. ANS: E
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: I
8. ANS: F
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: G