

Chapter 14: Reconstruction: An Unfinished Revolution, 1865–1877

Instructions:

Identify each item. Give an explanation or description of the item. Answer the questions *who*, *what*, *where*, and *when*.

Explain the historical significance of each item. Establish the historical context in which the item exists. Establish the item as the result of or as the cause of other factors existing in the society under study. Answer this question: *What were the political, social, economic, and/or cultural consequences of this item?*

1. "Decoration Day"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 403

2. Lincoln's "Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 405

3. Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 406

4. the Wade-Davis Bill

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 406

5. the Wade-Davis Manifesto

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 406

6. the Thirteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 406

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7. the Freedmen's Bureau

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 407

8. reunion of African American families

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 408

9. Sherman's special Field Order Number 15

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 408

10. Freedmen's Bureau schools

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

11. the founding of African American colleges

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

12. Francis Cardozo and P.B.S. Pinchback

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

13. the growth of African American churches

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

14. the sharecropping system

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410

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15. Cotton and the southern economy

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 401

16. Johnson's Reconstruction plan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410; 412-413

17. the new black codes

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 413

18. the Radical Republicans

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 413

19. the Civil Rights Act of 1866

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414

20. the Memphis and New Orleans riots of 1866

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414

21. the Fourteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414-415

22. Johnson's "swing around the circle"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 415

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23. the congressional elections of 1866

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 416

24. the First Reconstruction Act

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 416

25. Thaddeus Stevens' plan for land redistribution in the South

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 417

26. the Tenure of Office Act

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 417

27. Johnson's impeachment trial

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

28. the presidential election of 1868

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

29. President Ulysses S. Grant

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

30. the myth of military rule in the South

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

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31. the Fifteenth Amendment

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419

32. the southern Republican Party

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419-420

33. the constitutional conventions in the former Confederate states

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 420

34. Republican governments in the former Confederate states

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 420

35. industrialization in the former Confederate states

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 420

36. public schools in the former Confederate states

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 420-421

37. the southern conservatives

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419; 421-422

38. the myth of "Negro rule"

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 421-422

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39. carpetbagger

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 422

40. scalawag

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 422

41. Republican tax policies in the former Confederate states

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 422

42. the Ku Klux Klan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 423

43. Klan violence in Alamance and Caswell counties of North Carolina

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 423

44. "redeemer" Democrats

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 424

45. the Enforcement Acts and the anti-Klan law

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 424

46. the Panic of 1873

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 425

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47. the Liberal Republican revolt

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 425

48. the Amnesty Act of 1872

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p.425

49. the Civil Rights Act of 1875

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 425-426

50. race relations in the American West

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 426

51. William H. Seward

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 426

52. *Ex parte Milligan*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

53. the *Slaughter-House* cases

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

54. *Bradwell v. Illinois*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

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55. *United States v. Cruikshank*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

56. the presidential election of 1876

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 429-430

57. Which of the following correctly states the belief of Thaddeus Stevens and other congressional Republicans who criticized Lincoln's approach to Reconstruction?

- a. The South's plantation elite erred in establishing the Confederacy, but the Union itself was never broken and endured through the Civil War.
- b. The Reconstruction process outlined in the Constitution should be closely followed.
- c. The president has sole responsibility for Reconstruction.
- d. The Confederate states, by seceding and making war against the United States, lost their status as states and should now be treated as conquered territories.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 406

58. In order to have the truly independent, self-sufficient life they wanted, many freedmen sought

- a. a fair employer.
- b. the chance to move North.
- c. land of their own.
- d. social equality.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 408

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59. Which of the following statements is true concerning the experience of freedmen on the Sea Islands near the end of the Civil War?
- Former slaves rejected attempts by northern educators to establish schools on the Sea Islands.
 - Freedmen were not interested in working with each other in pursuit of common objectives.
 - Most northerners believed that plantation lands should be confiscated and given to former slaves.
 - Northern reformers and government officials gave little or no help to former slaves who wanted to obtain land.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 408

60. Freed slaves, after the Civil War,
- fought hard to establish racially integrated public schools.
 - showed a great desire for education as the means of escaping the ignorance of slavery.
 - concentrated solely on providing primary school education for their children.
 - disappointed northern reformers with their apparent lack of interest in education.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

61. Which of the following is true concerning African Americans who won public office during Reconstruction?
- Many came from the prewar educated African American elite.
 - Most were self-educated individuals who rose from slavery.
 - Many came from the North.
 - Most were illiterate and uneducated.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

62. Many freedmen saw emancipation as the opportunity to
- punish their former masters.
 - take advantage of the economic opportunities offered them by northern factory owners.
 - create their own institutions free of white control.
 - demand passage of legislation outlawing social, economic, and political discrimination on the basis of race.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 409

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63. After the Civil War, most African American farmers eventually worked
- a. as sharecroppers.
 - b. as domestic servants under a system of assigned tasks.
 - c. as field hands under a contract for wages.
 - d. on land they rented.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410

64. Which of the following was true of sharecropping when it originated?
- a. It allowed African Americans to buy land on credit.
 - b. It was forced on African Americans by ruthless landowners.
 - c. It gave African Americans freedom from daily supervision by white landowners or overseers.
 - d. It was a humanitarian system of poor relief.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

65. A basic economic problem in the South in the post–Civil War period was
- a. a labor shortage.
 - b. inflation.
 - c. overdependence on cotton.
 - d. declining prices for food crops.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410

66. Which of the following was true of Andrew Johnson?
- a. Although from Tennessee, he remained in the Senate after his state seceded from the Union.
 - b. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party.
 - c. Although he disagreed with the Radicals on many issues, he supported the concept of an activist federal government.
 - d. He favored civil rights for African Americans, but did not believe that blacks should have the right to vote.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410

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67. With respect to the question of black suffrage in the South, Andrew Johnson believed that
- a. the right to vote should be extended to African Americans through an amendment to the Constitution.
 - b. the federal government could never force the southern states to extend voting rights to African Americans.
 - c. the southern states, before being allowed to re-enter the Union, should guarantee the right to vote to African American males.
 - d. African Americans were not citizens and should not be allowed to vote.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 412

68. Andrew Johnson's initial plan for Reconstruction
- a. demonstrated an unforgiving hatred of all southerners.
 - b. protected the political rights of freed slaves in the South.
 - c. attempted, at least temporarily, to deny power to wealthy southern planters.
 - d. failed to require the southern states to draft new constitutions.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 412

69. Soon after proposing his initial plan for Reconstruction, Andrew Johnson surprisingly helped subvert his own plan by
- a. withdrawing the Union Army from the South.
 - b. granting pardons to many wealthy southerners.
 - c. establishing martial law throughout the South.
 - d. dissolving the newly elected state constitutional conventions.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 412

70. The black codes enacted in the South after the Civil War showed that southerners
- a. were willing to allow African Americans equality under law.
 - b. sought to return African Americans to a position of servility.
 - c. recognized the need for providing basic education for African Americans.
 - d. would leave the destiny of African Americans up to the African Americans themselves.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 413

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71. The Radical Republicans in Congress believed that it was essential to
- complete the Reconstruction process quickly.
 - treat the South with sympathy and compassion.
 - place Reconstruction policy in the president's hands.
 - ensure the rights of the freedmen.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 413

72. President Johnson's refusal to allow any change in his Reconstruction policies caused which of the following?
- The influence of the Radical Republican faction grew among conservative and moderate Republicans.
 - Democrats in Congress were so angered that they began to vote with the Republican majority.
 - Johnson's refusal established the precedent that policy decisions concerning a conquered territory were to be solely in the hands of the president.
 - Johnson's refusal angered the former plantation elite of the South, who had hoped that Congress would enact a more lenient Reconstruction plan.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 413-414

73. Passed by Congress over President Johnson's veto, the Civil Rights Act of 1866
- forced state courts in the South to practice equality by placing them under the watchful eye of the federal judiciary.
 - guaranteed equality of economic opportunity by barring discrimination in employment on the basis of race.
 - was the first attempt by Congress to desegregate educational facilities in the South.
 - guaranteed the right to vote to all adult males with the equivalent of a third-grade education.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414

74. The section of the Fourteenth Amendment that had the greatest legal significance in subsequent years was the section that
- guaranteed the war debt of the United States.
 - conferred citizenship on freedmen and prohibited states from abridging of their constitutional rights.
 - withheld political power from prominent Confederates.
 - penalized states that did not allow African Americans to vote.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414

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75. Although the South lost the Civil War, it was possible that the South would gain power in Congress when readmitted to the Union because
- a. southern congressmen could use the threat of secession to intimidate northern representatives.
 - b. southern congressmen would chair the key congressional committees.
 - c. the number of southern states had increased.
 - d. for purposes of congressional representation African Americans would count as a full person rather than as three-fifths of a person.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 415

76. When Congress, in 1866, decided to base its Reconstruction plan on the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the former Confederate states, the amendment was
- a. supported by President Johnson.
 - b. rejected by all southern legislatures except Tennessee's.
 - c. approved by the southern states and then withdrawn by Congress.
 - d. supported by prominent women's rights activists but received little additional support.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 415

77. The outcome of the congressional elections of 1866
- a. gave the Democrats effective control of both houses of Congress.
 - b. represented an endorsement of the Reconstruction plans of the Republican congressional leaders.
 - c. deepened the split between Conservative and Radical Republicans.
 - d. demonstrated public support for Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction program.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 416

78. The refusal of most of the former Confederate states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in 1866
- a. caused most northerners to support the Radicals' demand that more economic opportunity be extended to freedmen.
 - b. caused a thorough restructuring of southern society.
 - c. led to general land reform in the South.
 - d. forced congressional Republicans to abolish the "Johnson governments" in the South, form new governments, and extend the vote to freedmen.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 416

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79. The First Reconstruction Act

- a. recognized the legitimacy of existing southern state governments.
- b. extended federal support for the education of freedmen in the South.
- c. guaranteed freedmen the right to vote in elections for state constitutional conventions and in subsequent elections.
- d. confiscated large southern plantations and divided them into smaller plots of land.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 416

80. In Congressional debates concerning Reconstruction of the former Confederate states, Thaddeus Stevens argued that

- a. freedmen should not be extended the right to vote.
- b. southern property should be confiscated and redistributed in order to extend economic opportunity to freedmen.
- c. all freedmen should be given forty acres from confiscated southern land.
- d. the Fourteenth Amendment should extend the right to vote to women as well as to African Americans.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 417

81. In an attempt to limit President Johnson's powers and safeguard its own Reconstruction plan, Congress

- a. proposed a constitutional amendment that would strip the president of his veto power.
- b. established a House committee to approve all candidates for political office in the former Confederate states.
- c. passed legislation requiring the president to issue military orders through the general of the army.
- d. placed responsibility for the appointment of the president's cabinet in the hands of a joint Congressional committee.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 417

82. The 1868 indictment handed down by the House Judiciary Committee against President Johnson concentrated on his

- a. violation of the Tenure of Office Act.
- b. attempts to limit the powers of military commanders in the South.
- c. effort to prevent enforcement of the Military Reconstruction Act of 1867.
- d. attempts to repeal the Fourteenth Amendment.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

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83. Which of the following is viewed by modern scholars as President Johnson's most serious and indictable offense?
- a. His decision to fire Secretary of War Stanton
 - b. His losing battle with alcoholism
 - c. His advice to southern states that they reject the Fourteenth Amendment
 - d. His systematic efforts to block enforcement of the Reconstruction Act of 1867

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

84. Which of the following is true of Johnson's impeachment trial?
- a. Ironically, Johnson was saved by the Radical Republicans, who argued that impeachment should not be used as a political weapon.
 - b. Because of public outrage at the way Johnson was being forced out of office, the Senate voted to acquit him.
 - c. Johnson's acquittal by the Senate established the idea that Congress could not use impeachment as a political weapon against the President.
 - d. Although Johnson was found guilty, his appeal to the Supreme Court prevented his removal from office.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

85. In his 1868 presidential campaign, Grant
- a. endorsed African American suffrage in the South but not in the North.
 - b. supported the principles of the Radical Republicans.
 - c. urged Congress to pass antilynching legislation.
 - d. denounced the Ku Klux Klan as a terrorist organization.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

86. The Fifteenth Amendment
- a. stipulated that states could not deny the right to vote on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - b. guaranteed African Americans equal protection under the law.
 - c. extended the right to vote to women and blacks.
 - d. was immediately ratified by all northern states.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419

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87. In some cases white conservatives in the South attempted to defeat Congress's Reconstruction plans by
- actively and openly calling for secession.
 - bribing federal poll watchers.
 - defying laws designed to redistribute land throughout the South.
 - boycotting the polls.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419

88. Reconstruction governments in the South
- encouraged investment in industry.
 - lowered taxes.
 - imposed severe economic penalties on former slaveowners.
 - passed civil rights legislation outlawing racial discrimination in employment and housing.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 420

89. African American leaders in the South during Reconstruction
- argued that voting rights should be permanently denied to former Confederates.
 - dominated the legislatures in several southern states.
 - led efforts to establish public schools in the region.
 - advocated the confiscation and redistribution of land.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 421

90. Which of the following is true of northerners who settled in the South immediately after the Civil War?
- They constituted the largest group holding political office in the South during Reconstruction.
 - For the most part they were greedy, scheming politicians who came to loot the South in its most desperate hour.
 - Most came because they were seeking business opportunities or a warmer climate.
 - Knowing that industrialization of the South was impractical, they were primarily interested in bringing mechanized agribusiness to the region.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 422

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91. The term *scalawag* was used to describe
- a. homeless unemployed freedmen in the South.
 - b. native white southerners who cooperated with the Republicans.
 - c. former plantation owners who had lost their lands.
 - d. Union soldiers who occupied the South during Reconstruction.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 422

92. After the Civil War, the main purpose of the Ku Klux Klan in the South was to
- a. persecute African Americans.
 - b. close integrated schools.
 - c. maintain law and order.
 - d. use intimidation and violence to weaken the Republican coalition's power.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 423

93. In response to the Panic of 1873, many debtors and unemployed workers advocated
- a. easy money policies, which they hoped would spur economic expansion.
 - b. federal monetary grants to freedmen so they could open their own businesses and banks.
 - c. a federal loan program to finance industrial development in the South.
 - d. federal loans to the freedmen so they could buy their own land.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 425

94. In decisions after the Civil War, the Supreme Court
- a. upheld the efforts of the Radicals to punish the South.
 - b. led the drive to guarantee full equality for the former slaves.
 - c. repeatedly overruled actions taken by Union generals during the military occupation of the South.
 - d. participated in the northern retreat from Reconstruction.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

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95. In the *Slaughter-House* cases, the Supreme Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment
- only prohibited the states from abridging those rights associated with U.S. citizenship.
 - brought individual rights under federal protection.
 - defined state citizenship and national citizenship as being one and the same.
 - did not differentiate between state citizenship and national citizenship.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

96. In *Bradwell v. Illinois* the Supreme Court held that
- impairment of property rights by statute did not violate due process.
 - state laws barring women from certain occupations did not violate the privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - the Fourteenth Amendment barred individual acts of discrimination as well as acts undertaken by a state.
 - it was unconstitutional for a state to secede from the Union.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

97. In *United States v. Cruikshank* the Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment
- left the power to protect the equal rights of citizens solely to the states.
 - did not guarantee that all southern public facilities would be integrated.
 - protected African Americans in the full exercise of their civil rights.
 - guaranteed the vote to all property-holding African Americans.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 428

98. The outcome of the disputed presidential election of 1876 was significant because it
- signaled the demise of the second party system.
 - brought an end to Reconstruction.
 - marked the beginning of a long era of Democratic presidents.
 - demonstrated that African American voters held the balance of power in southern politics.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 430

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99. Trace the evolution of the congressional Reconstruction plan, and examine the factors that affected the development of this plan.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 405-407; 410; 412-415

100. Discuss the response of former slaves to freedom.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 407-410

101. Discuss and assess President Johnson's Reconstruction plan in theory and in practice.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410; 412-413

102. The Reconstruction era is generally divided into two phases, the presidential phase lasting from 1865 to 1867 and the congressional phase stretching from 1867 to 1876. Citing specific programs and policies, indicate how the two phases differed.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 410; 412-419; 424-426; 428-430

103. Explain the conflict between the executive and legislative branches of government over Reconstruction, and discuss the consequences of this conflict.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 405-407; 410; 412-419; 424-426; 428-430

104. The Fourteenth Amendment represented a compromise between Radical and Conservative Republicans. Write an essay reviewing the major provisions of this amendment and explain where the compromise was most evident.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414-415

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105. Contrast the Reconstruction plan advocated by Radical Republicans such as Thaddeus Stevens with the Reconstruction Act of 1867. Why were key elements of the Radical plan not adopted? How might the Radical plan have changed southern society?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: p. 413-417

REFERENCES: p. 413-417

106. Explain the impeachment of President Johnson by the House of Representatives and his subsequent acquittal in the Senate. What implications did Johnson's acquittal have for the future?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 418

107. Examine the social, political, and economic policies of the Reconstruction governments in the South. What were the strengths and weaknesses of these policies? Explain the extent to which southern society was changed by these policies.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419-422

108. Discuss the various means by which conservatives attempted to regain control of the southern state governments, and assess the effectiveness of their efforts.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419; 421-423

109. Discuss the following statement: "A combination of conservative propaganda, difficult fiscal problems, Republican mistakes, racial hostility, and terror brought down the Reconstruction governments in the South."

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 420-423; 425-426

110. From the African American perspective it appears that the North won the Civil War and lost the peace, for, despite temporary gains, they secured no permanent political or economic rights in the postwar period.

- Discuss the effectiveness of at least three laws or institutions meant to secure African American rights after the Civil War.
- What tactics did southern whites use to undermine African American gains?
- Why did Reconstruction fail to improve the condition of African Americans significantly?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 414-416; 419; 424; 425-426

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111. Discuss the aspirations and goals of African American southerners as they entered upon life after slavery, and explain the ways in which they attempted to achieve their goals. To what extent were they successful? Why?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 407-410; 419-420; 421-422; 426

112. After the Civil War the nation committed itself to equality for the freedmen through law and constitutional amendment. Discuss the forces and events that caused the nation to abandon this commitment during the subsequent years.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 419; 420-421; 424-426; 428-430

113. Examine the role played by the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the federal government in the national retreat from the commitment to equality for the freedmen.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 424-430

Map Exercise 16-1

You will need one colored pen to complete this exercise. On the outline map of the South that follows and using the map in Chapter 16 of the text entitled "The Reconstruction" as a guide:



114. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. Label the map: **THE RECONSTRUCTION.**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

Chapter 14: Reconstruction: An Unfinished Revolution, 1865–1877

115. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. Label the following states:

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
Georgia
Florida
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
New Jersey
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

116. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1.

Part 1

Create a legend on which you indicate the color chosen to designate the South after reconstruction.

Part 2

Color the former Confederate states with the pen color you have chosen.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

117. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. Draw the boundaries of the five military districts into which the former Confederate states were divided, and label each of the five districts.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

Chapter 14: Reconstruction: An Unfinished Revolution, 1865–1877

118. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. In each of the former Confederate states,
- Indicate the date of readmission to the Union.
 - Indicate the date of re-establishment of conservative rule.

Underline this date to distinguish it from the date of readmission and indicate what the two dates mean in the map's legend.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

119. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. Why and how did West Virginia become a state separate from Virginia?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

120. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. Why was Tennessee readmitted to the Union before passage of the Reconstruction Act of 1867?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

121. Refer to Map Exercise 16-1. What states were still under Reconstruction governments in 1876? What bearing did this have on the election of 1876? How was the problem resolved?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

122. Examine the status of southern African Americans during the late nineteenth century, and explain why the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, which were intended to protect former slaves, actually offered African Americans little protection.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1