

Chapter 15

1. In 1869, American women first received full voting rights in

- A. New York.
- B. Massachusetts.
- C. Texas.
- D. Wyoming.

Answer: D

2. All of the following were major questions facing the United States in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War *except*

- A. how former rebels should be reincorporated into the Union.
- B. whether women and blacks should receive citizenship.
- C. whether slavery should be permanently abolished in the South.
- D. if the Confederate states had actually left the Union when they seceded.

Answer: C

3. According to the Constitution, which branch of government is responsible for readmitting states that have seceded from the Union?

- A. The Constitution does not address this question.
- B. The executive branch
- C. The judicial branch
- D. The legislative branch

Answer: A

4. Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan, announced in December 1863,

- A. offered general amnesty to all Confederate citizens.
- B. was aimed at southern Democrats, many of whom had served with Lincoln in Congress.
- C. stated that a state could return to the Union when 10 percent of its voters took an oath of loyalty to the Union.
- D. declared that a state could reorganize its government when 50 percent of its voters took an oath of loyalty to the Union.

Answer: C

5. The Wade-Davis Bill of 1864 stated that

- A. an amnesty plan more lenient than Lincoln's would be created.
- B. new southern governments could only be formed by those who had not fought against the North in the Civil War.
- C. 90 percent of a southern state's adult white men had to swear an oath of allegiance to the Union before that state could hold a constitutional convention.
- D. former slaveholders would receive compensation for their losses.

Answer: B

6. What was Lincoln's reaction to the Wade-Davis Bill on Reconstruction policy?

- A. He vetoed it, but his veto was overridden by Congress, whereupon he announced that he would continue to fight for a lenient solution to Reconstruction.
- B. He agreed to accept it, but the bill failed to pass the Senate.
- C. He pocket-vetoed the bill by not signing it before Congress adjourned, but he initiated informal talks with members of Congress aimed at producing a compromise solution when the war ended.
- D. He pocket-vetoed the bill by not signing it before Congress adjourned and announced that he would continue to fight for a lenient solution to Reconstruction.

Answer: C

7. President Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction plan did all of the following *except*

- A. require the southern states to guarantee the safety and basic rights of blacks in their state constitutions.
- B. offer amnesty to all Southerners who took an oath of allegiance to the Constitution except high-ranking Confederate officials and wealthy planters.
- C. require the southern states to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.
- D. appoint provisional governors for the southern states.

Answer: A

8. Southern whites responded to the end of slavery with

- A. Black Codes.
- B. the Freedmen's Bureau.
- C. an Ordinance of Nullification.
- D. the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

Answer: A

9. Under President Johnson's restoration plan, high-ranking Confederate leaders and wealthy Southerners excluded from amnesty

- A. were generally imprisoned for a period of time ranging from one month to three years.
- B. could avoid banishment from the United States by taking a special oath of allegiance to the Union.
- C. could serve as delegates to conventions that were called to consider ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.
- D. could be pardoned by the president.

Answer: D

10. The Freedmen's Bureau was

- A. founded by ex-Confederate states to help rebuild the South.
- B. started by private citizens to help former slaves.
- C. part of Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan.

- D. created by Congress to help ex-slaves adjust to freedom and secure their basic civil rights.

Answer: D

11. The Civil Rights Act of 1866

- A. guaranteed suffrage for all adult freedmen.
- B. required freedmen to wait five years to obtain citizenship, the same waiting period required for immigrants.
- C. declared freedmen to be citizens and gave them full access to the courts.
- D. declared that all male and female former slaves were to receive equal protection under the law.

Answer: C

12. In 1866, President Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau law and Civil Rights Act because he

- A. did not get along with the Radical Republicans.
- B. wanted to get back at the Radical Republicans for opposing his Reconstruction plan.
- C. held racist sentiments and was concerned the bills pushed the nation toward too much centralization.
- D. believed they went against everything for which the Republican Party stood.

Answer: C

13. Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act in April 1866 after learning of

- A. the formation of the Ku Klux Klan.
- B. Johnson's threat to impose his own brand of Reconstruction by means of military force.
- C. a race riot in Memphis.
- D. Johnson's declining political support.

Answer: C

14. After passing the Civil Rights Act in April 1866,

- A. the Republicans enacted the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over Johnson's veto.
- B. most Republicans began looking for a way to impeach Johnson.
- C. the Republican leadership decided that they had gotten all they could, pending the midterm elections of 1866.
- D. the Republicans introduced a constitutional amendment to declare that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States" were citizens.

Answer: D

15. Which statement is true regarding radical Reconstruction?

- A. It involved both an attempt to reform the South and a huge increase in the power of the federal government.
- B. Even the most radical of Republicans did not really care about the rights of freed slaves.
- C. Each freed slave was given forty acres of land and a mule.
- D. There was no way the South could have avoided it.

Answer: A

16. In the congressional campaigns and elections of 1866,

- A.** conservative Republicans and Democrats united to form the National Union Party and won 105 seats in the House.
- B.** Johnson's personal campaigning from Washington to St. Louis and Chicago won back supporters within the Republican Party.
- C.** Johnson suffered a humiliating defeat as Republicans gained a three-to-one margin in Congress.
- D.** voters expressed their disapproval of the Freedmen's Bureau Act and the Fourteenth Amendment.

Answer: C

17. Which of the following were Radical Republicans?

- A.** President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.
- B.** Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens.
- C.** Lyman Trumbull and Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- D.** James M. Pike and Hiram Revels.

Answer: B

18. Which of the following was a provision of the Reconstruction Act of 1867?

- A.** The South was divided into five military districts, each under the command of a Union general.
- B.** Southern states had to give freedmen the right to vote and deny it to former Confederate leaders to be eligible to rejoin the Union.
- C.** All eligible white and black adult males were required to register.
- D.** All of the above

Answer: D

19. The underlying reason Congress impeached Andrew Johnson was because

- A.** he violated the Tenure of Office Act.
- B.** he attempted to undermine radical Reconstruction.
- C.** Johnson dismissed Secretary of State William Seward.
- D.** he refused to support any of the Civil War amendments.

Answer: B

20. Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the impeachment of Andrew Johnson?

- A.** Johnson was the only president to be impeached and removed from office.
- B.** Radical Republicans failed to remove Johnson from office, but did damage him badly enough that he was no longer a force for the rest of his presidency.
- C.** Moderate Republicans joined with the Radicals to impeach Johnson, but the Supreme Court overturned his impeachment on appeal.

- D. In return for Johnson's promise not to oppose the Radical Republicans' plans, the Senate acquitted him.

Answer: B

21. In the election of 1868, the

- A. Democrats swept the South by promising that southern states could reorganize their own governments.
- B. Republicans lost their two-thirds majority in the Senate.
- C. Republicans won the presidency and retained their two-thirds majority in both houses.
- D. Democrats gained a Senate majority but were unable to capture the presidency or the House of Representatives.

Answer: C

22. The Fifteenth Amendment

- A. prohibited state governments from using property requirements to disqualify blacks from voting.
- B. gave the vote to all adult African Americans.
- C. prohibited state governments from using literacy tests to prevent blacks from voting.
- D. forbade states to deny any citizen the right to vote on the grounds of race, color, or previous condition as a slave.

Answer: D

23. Which of the following is matched correctly?

- A. Thirteenth Amendment—citizenship for African Americans
- B. Fourteenth Amendment—abolished slavery
- C. Fifteenth Amendment—gave African American males the right to vote
- D. Tenure of Office Act—limited the president to two terms in office

Answer: C

24. Southerners avoided giving freed slaves the right to vote by

- A. collecting poll taxes.
- B. ending right-to-work laws.
- C. driving African American men out of the state.
- D. waving the bloody shirt.

Answer: A

25. Why was it necessary to add the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution?

- A. The Constitution outlawed the federal government's interference with state laws.
- B. The Bill of Rights gave state laws precedence over federal laws.
- C. The Constitution had originally condoned slavery and allowed each state to set its own voting requirements.

- D. It wasn't. They were passed merely for emphasis and propaganda.

Answer: C

26. Which reform is most closely connected with the Grant administration?

- A. Securing the right to vote for all male U.S. citizens regardless of race
- B. Granting equal property rights for women
- C. Enacting compulsory school-attendance laws for all states
- D. Providing for the direct election of U.S. senators

Answer: A

27. Which of the following persons made an overtly racist attack on the denial of woman suffrage while black and immigrant men were being enfranchised?

- A. Andrew Johnson
- B. Lucy Stone
- C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- D. Lydia Maria Child

Answer: C

28. Granting African American males the right to vote

- A. was met with joy throughout the North.
- B. was part of Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction plan.
- C. split the women's movement.
- D. caused a riot in New York City.

Answer: C

29. Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the woman suffrage movement after the Civil War?

- A. Many feminists who had been abolitionists were disappointed that the Fifteenth Amendment made no reference to gender and permitted states to continue to deny suffrage to women.
- B. Most suffragists agreed that they should concentrate on securing voting rights for African American men as a means to press for the same rights for all women.
- C. Most feminists opposed the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment because it did not give equal protection to women.
- D. Disappointed with the Republican Party's failure to win voting rights for women, most suffragists aligned with the Democratic Party after 1869.

Answer: A

30. Expecting freedom from slavery near the end of the Civil War, most African Americans were eager to

- A. find the means to move to the North and seek employment.

- B. elect African American politicians to the federal, state, and local governments in order to secure their political rights.
- C. secure land for economic independence.
- D. open schools and churches that would not discriminate against them.

Answer: C

31. Near the end of the Civil War, General Sherman reserved tracts of land for African Americans

- A. in most counties throughout the South where former slaves constituted a significant proportion of the population.
- B. in southern Louisiana along the Mississippi River.
- C. on coastal lands in South Carolina and Georgia.
- D. in eastern and central Texas.

Answer: C

32. Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the resettlement of former slaves in the South?

- A. Under Johnson's amnesty plan, ex-Confederates were allowed to recover their land, and freedmen were forced to work for them or leave.
- B. The Freedmen's Bureau permanently resettled 10,000 African American families on "Sherman lands."
- C. Bands of ex-Confederate soldiers and plantation owners drove African Americans from the confiscated land that they were occupying.
- D. Every former slave was given forty acres and a mule in compensation for their years of forced labor.

Answer: A

33. Which of the following statements accurately describes freedmen's quest for land in the South during Reconstruction?

- A. Despite seizing control of some plantations at the end of the war, most freedmen were denied land ownership.
- B. Most Republicans could not fathom redistributing land from plantation owners to former slaves.
- C. Some southern Republican state governments did try to use taxes or land commissions to break up large landholdings but they had relatively little success.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

34. Which of the following statements does *not* accurately characterize the role and status of African American women in the South after the Civil War?

- A. Most freedmen refused to allow their wives to work alongside them in the fields.
- B. In the Reconstruction South, freedwomen had the same rights and status as freedmen.
- C. Emancipation may have actually increased the subordination of African American women in the black household.

- D. Freedwomen and freedmen won the right to legally marry and the opportunity for a stable family life.

Answer: B

35. Many African American sharecroppers became trapped in a vicious cycle of debt after the Civil War mainly because

- A. southern banks charged blacks much higher interest rates than whites.
- B. they were unable to pay the high prices and interest rates they were charged as the price of cotton declined in the 1870s.
- C. state laws required blacks to pay for purchases by establishing credit lines that they could pay off only once annually.
- D. federal banking laws included "usury" regulations that in fact allowed southern banks to cheat freedmen.

Answer: B

36. Which statement is most true of sharecropping?

- A. It created an equal partnership between tenant farmer and owner.
- B. Most sharecroppers believed it was preferable to a wage labor system.
- C. Sharecroppers were often worse off than slaves had been.
- D. Through sharecropping, freed slaves were able to advance very well economically.

Answer: B

37. All of the following are true of the sharecropping system that emerged in the South after the Civil War *except* that it

- A. prevented the South's farm economy from growing.
- B. discouraged the South from industrializing as the North had.
- C. encouraged an overemphasis on the growing of cotton.
- D. was the system of labor most planters preferred.

Answer: D

38. The Southern Republican Party included which of the following?

- A. Former Whigs
- B. Newcomers from the North
- C. African Americans
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

39. Most scalawags were

- A. greedy ex-slaves.
- B. self-serving Northern interlopers.
- C. members of the Freedmen's Bureau.
- D. Southern yeoman farmers who had been opposed to the slave-owning aristocracy.

Answer: D

40. Most of the new African American political leaders in the South after 1867 had been, prior to 1865,
- A. slaves.
 - B. free preachers or artisans.
 - C. free blacks in the North.
 - D. Union army soldiers.

Answer: B

41. The purpose of the radical Reconstruction plan was to
- A. remake southern society in the North's image.
 - B. bring the South back into the Union with the least amount of bitterness.
 - C. help the South rebuild its shattered infrastructure without worrying about social issues.
 - D. help ex-slaves enjoy full equality and to end racism.

Answer: A

42. Southern Republican state Reconstruction governments pursued all of the following *except*
- A. ending the use of property qualifications for voting.
 - B. expanding the legal rights of married women.
 - C. giving ex-slaves a mule and forty acres of land.
 - D. repealing the Black Codes.

Answer: C

43. According to the textbook, the most impressive achievement of the Republican state Reconstruction governments was
- A. public education.
 - B. African American civil rights.
 - C. women's rights.
 - D. strong African American leadership.

Answer: A

44. Which of the following is true of the Civil Rights Act of 1875?
- A. It was passed by Congress to honor the memory of Charles Sumner.
 - B. It required "full and equal" access to jury service, transportation, and public accommodations.
 - C. It did not desegregate churches or schools in the South.
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D

45. Which politician's death marked the waning of radical Reconstruction?

- A. Abraham Lincoln
- B. Charles Sumner
- C. Andrew Johnson
- D. William Seward

Answer: B

46. All of the following help explain the diminishing effectiveness of Reconstruction in the South *except*

- A. Northerners tired of the expense and violence that supporting Reconstruction engendered.
- B. racism among moderate Republicans led them to ascribe Republican defeats in the South to the incompetence of black politicians.
- C. a severe depression in 1873 distracted Northerners from the social and racial issues of Reconstruction.
- D. the expanded presence of federal troops and officials from 1875 to 1877 brought about an escalation in southern terrorist retaliation.

Answer: D

47. The Liberal Republican agenda in the 1872 presidential election called for all of the following *except*

- A. a continuation of radical Reconstruction.
- B. civil service reform.
- C. smaller government.
- D. restricted voting rights.

Answer: A

48. In the 1872 presidential election, the still disorganized Democratic Party

- A. demanded civil rights for African Americans.
- B. allied with the reform-minded Liberal Republicans.
- C. supported Samuel Tilden for president.
- D. exposed the Whiskey Ring Scandal.

Answer: B

49. Which of the following is most closely associated with President Grant's administration?

- A. The complete end of Reconstruction
- B. Impeachment
- C. Financial prosperity
- D. Corruption

Answer: D

50. Ex-Confederates who sought to return political and economic control of the South to white Southerners after the Civil War were known as

- A. nullifiers.
- B. carpetbaggers.
- C. redeemers.
- D. secessionists.

Answer: C

51. The first Grand Wizard or leader of the Ku Klux Klan was former Confederate general

- A. Robert E. Lee.
- B. Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- C. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.
- D. P. G. T. Beauregard.

Answer: B

52. In the Reconstruction South, the Ku Klux Klan

- A. was often indistinguishable from the Democratic Party.
- B. was organized in Texas in 1868 and spread quickly throughout the South.
- C. was never the object of federal legislation to suppress it.
- D. often attacked black schools and churches, but refrained from targeting Republican politicians so as not to arouse congressional ire.

Answer: A

53. All of the following correctly characterize the Enforcement Laws passed by Congress during Reconstruction *except*

- A. they failed to curb Klan activity, even when fully used by the federal government.
- B. they authorized federal prosecutions, military interventions, and martial law to suppress terrorist activities.
- C. they demonstrated how reliant southern Republican governments had become on the active support of the federal government.
- D. they were extensively used by the Grant administration, especially in South Carolina.

Answer: A

54. Southern whites used which of the following methods to undermine and resist Reconstruction?

- A. Violence against blacks and white Republicans
- B. Campaigning against "negro rule"
- C. Reelecting ex-Confederates to political office
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

55. Reconstruction ended mostly because

- A. African American government leaders in the South were incompetent.
- B. the North lost interest in the cause.

- C. the Democratic party lost its political base in the South.
- D. the Northern government had achieved all it had planned.

Answer: B

56. The president who had the most trouble with Congress was

- A. John Adams.
- B. Andrew Johnson.
- C. Abraham Lincoln.
- D. Ulysses S. Grant.

Answer: B

57. In 1876, the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president because

- A. he had won a reputation for honesty and appeared to be safe from charges of corruption.
- B. his state, New York, was crucial to winning the election.
- C. he promised to end Reconstruction, which by now was perceived as a failure and a liability to the Republicans.
- D. he was a crony of President Grant and seemed likely to protect prominent Republican politicians who were accused of corruption.

Answer: A

58. In the election of 1876,

- A. President Grant ran for, but failed to win, an unprecedented third term.
- B. the Democratic candidate won the popular vote but not the electoral vote.
- C. the Republican candidate won the popular vote, but several minor parties siphoned off enough electoral votes to force the election into the House of Representatives.
- D. the Democratic candidate won the popular vote, but Republican officials in three southern states certified Republican victories, resulting in two sets of electoral votes being sent to Congress.

Answer: D

59. The election of 1876

- A. showed that most voters wanted to continue military reconstruction in the South.
- B. was determined by an electoral commission established by Congress.
- C. was disrupted by the third-party candidacy of Horace Greeley.
- D. was the last election in which southern states could not vote for president.

Answer: B

60. Which of the following was a lasting legacy of Reconstruction for African Americans in the South?

- A. The ability to work on their own terms rather than under a gang labor system
- B. The opportunity to freely read and write and seek an education for their children
- C. The opportunity through hard work to own land and create a business
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

61. _____ assassinated President Lincoln in April 1865.

Answer: John Wilkes Booth

62. Andrew Johnson was a loyal Unionist and Jacksonian Democrat from the state of _____ .

Answer: Tennessee

63. Andrew Johnson appealed to farmers and laborers as a self-styled " _____ ."

Answer: common man

64. Emboldened by the easy terms of Andrew Johnson's restoration plan, newly elected former Confederate legislators enacted a series of laws, known as the _____ , that all but restored slavery for African Americans in 1865.

Answer: Black Codes

65. The House of Representatives brought articles of impeachment against President Johnson after he fired Secretary of War .

Answer: Edwin M. Stanton

66. At the May 1869 convention of the Equal Rights Association, _____ said "When women, because they are women, are hunted down...dragged from their homes and hung upon lamp posts,...then they will have an urgency to obtain the ballot equal to our own."

Answer: Frederick Douglass

67. The _____ accepted only women, focused exclusively on women's rights, and fought for a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote.

Answer: National Woman Suffrage Association

68. A(n) _____ was a legal device enabling a creditor to take possession of the property of a borrower. Such devices were often used by merchants on cotton crops as collateral for supplies advanced to sharecroppers.

Answer: lien (crop lien)

69. Sharecroppers sometimes faced forced labor due to permanent debt. This was known as _____

.

Answer: peonage

70. The _____ was a secret fraternal order of black and white Republicans in the South during the late 1860s.

Answer: Union League

71. _____ was what Southerners derisively called Northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction.

Answer: Carpetbaggers

72. During and after Reconstruction, independent _____ quickly became central institutions in black life across the South.

Answer: churches

73. The _____ was the last major piece of civil rights legislation until the Civil Rights Act of 1964 nearly a century later.

Answer: Civil Rights Act of 1875

74. The Panic of 1873 was triggered by the bankruptcy of the Northern Pacific Railroad backed by financier and former Civil War hero _____ .

Answer: Jay Cooke

75. The failure of the _____ was one of the most tragic results of the 1870s depression.

Answer: Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company

76. The Liberal Republicans nominated _____ , an outspoken reformer, abolitionist, and publisher of the *New York Tribune*, for the presidency in 1872.

Answer: Horace Greely

77. The worst scandal of the Grant administration involved _____, a phony corporation created by shareholders in the Union Pacific Railroad.

HTML Editor

Answer: Crédit Mobilier

78. One of the worst Civil War atrocities occurred on April 24, 1864, at _____ when Nathan Bedford Forrest's troops slaughtered black Union soldiers as they tried to surrender.

Answer: Fort Pillow

79. In the Congressional election of _____, Democrats pulled off a stunning reversal, gaining ninety-four seats and an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives.

Answer: 1874

80. The Slaughterhouse Cases (1873) and the *U.S. v. Cruikshank* (1876) greatly undermined the power of the _____.

Answer: Fourteenth Amendment

81. Lincoln is frequently considered our best president for his handling of the Civil War. How do you rate his early attempts at Reconstruction?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Lincoln was too ready to give in to the South on slavery and was too soft toward the Confederates.
- Lincoln's moderate approach was exactly what the country needed to recover from the war.
- Lincoln had an easy time of it because of patriotic support for the president; after the war he would have had problems similar to Johnson's.

82. Why can the enactment of southern Black Codes in 1865 be considered a turning point in the course of Reconstruction?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Newly seated anti-Reconstruction white southerners created the Black Codes to stop black mobility, reducing the power of African Americans to improve their conditions.
- Black Codes helped to create a Radical Reconstruction backlash against the attempts of white southern Democrats to reduce black rights and mobility.

83. Why was working for wages resisted by ex-slaves struggling for freedom after emancipation?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Working for wages meant that former slaves would engage in an unequal bargaining relationship with their former master, would suffer the fear of being re-enslaved, and would experience debasement. They wanted freedom and not dependency.

84. To what extent was President Johnson responsible for the radicalization of the Republican Party in 1866?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Johnson defied the will of the people on several occasions and acted against the wishes of and legislation passed by the majority party in Congress, which held a three-to-one ratio of seats over the Democratic Party. Johnson's unwillingness to compromise and his racism toward blacks alienated his administration from leading Republican stalwarts.
- Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and other civil rights bills. Radical Republicans responded by passing the Civil Rights Act.

85. Do you think it was predicable in 1865 that five years later the ex-slaves would receive the constitutional right to vote? Or that, having gone that far, the nation would deny the vote to women?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Giving the right to vote to free black people and former slaves just five years from servitude appeared unlikely in 1865 because free blacks and former slaves lacked formal education and stable incomes in a nation racially hostile to black equality.
- Given the fact that black men, many of them former slaves, had been given the vote, it is surprising that it was not extended to white women, particularly in a race-based nation. However, men of both races controlled the political world, denying women the chance for increasing their rights.

86. What do you regard as the principal achievements of radical Reconstruction in the South? Do you think the achievements outweigh the failures?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Achievements include passage of the Fourteenth Amendment and citizenship for blacks; the dispersal of aid through the Freedmen's Bureau; the creation of schools to educate former slaves; the passage of the Reconstruction Act, which nullified southern racist legislatures; federal occupation and protection of freedmen and women; the creation of Republican governments favoring free labor values in the South; and the increase of black politicians to organize the black community.
- The achievements outweigh the failures given the major challenges of racism, white southern resistance, lack of enough funding, and the administrative mismanagement that characterized the functioning of the Bureau.

87. Why did the ex-slaves' struggle for land end in the sharecropping system?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Sharecropping came about because most blacks were unable to own land, forcing them to rent land from whites. Blacks did not want to work the gang system, as former white masters wanted them to, because of the constant supervision and

punishments.

- Former masters lacked cash to pay for wages, so allowed blacks to rent land and grow a crop that would be paid for at the end of the season after cotton was sold.
- Blacks wanted to be masters of their own time and be independent, so demanded that they pay for their rented land in shares of the cotton crop.

88. Why did the Redeemers resort to terror in their campaign to regain political control of the South?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- They could not win at the ballot box; southern notions of honor included violence to restore it; and many white southern leaders had military experience, like Nathan Bedford Forrest, the founder of the Ku Klux Klan.

89. What changes in the North explain why the Republicans abandoned the battle for Reconstruction?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- The North experienced a recession in 1873. In addition, an increase in Indian attacks in the West, an increase of racist anti-Reconstruction propaganda by private parties, an increase of Republican corruption scandals during the Grant Administration, the deaths of Radical Republicans and replacement by moderates of a new generation disinterested in the South, and the passing of the abolitionist generation all signaled the wane of reform energies by the white middle class.

90. Explain how the contested presidential election of 1876–1877 brought an end to Reconstruction.

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- The contested presidential election ended Reconstruction by creating the conditions for a compromise between both parties to solve the crisis. Reconstruction became a bargaining chip. The Republicans agreed to pull troops out of the South and end

Reconstruction in exchange for receiving the Hayes victory over Tilden.

91. How might Reconstruction have been different if Lincoln had not been assassinated?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Lincoln would have allied himself with the moderate Republicans in support of a program less lenient than what he initially wanted but not as severe as what the Radicals desired.
- Reconstruction would have been more consistent, without changes in policy. Southerners would not have been encouraged by battles between the president and Congress, which would not have occurred.
- Lincoln would have broken with congressional Republicans and would have had struggles with Congress similar to Johnson's, although with less personal hostility because of Lincoln's more tactful personality.
- Lincoln would have remained committed to full citizenship for ex-slaves; he would not have backed down before the Ku Klux Klan and would have used the force necessary to root it out. He could have co-opted Lee and other Southerners with genuine honor to help him rebuild the Union.

92. Why did the debate over restoring the South to the Union devolve into an institutional struggle between the presidency and the Congress?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- As a constitutional issue it was unclear whether or not the president or Congress held primary authority over restoring the nation.
- Lincoln's assassination placed Andrew Johnson, a racist southerner, into office. He did not agree with his party in terms of its Reconstruction outlook and policies. Johnson prevented the Republican Party, which held a three-to-one majority over the Democrats in Congress, from passing legislation into law. He used his veto power several times in an attempt to kill Reconstruction.

93. Do you believe that the failure of Reconstruction was primarily a failure of leadership? Or, to put it more concretely, that the outcome might have been different had Lincoln lived? Or had chosen a different vice president?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Reconstruction was primarily a failure of leadership at the congressional level. As Radical Republicans passed away or left office, their replacements were moderates who wanted to abandon the South and end Reconstruction in favor of industrial development and participation in big business.
- President Andrew Johnson's early policies served to prevent African Americans from achieving equal rights quickly after the Civil War.
- Reconstruction would have taken a different course if Lincoln had lived, in part because Andrew Johnson would not have attacked Reconstruction during the Presidential phase. But the civil rights movement created by the Radical Republicans in response to Johnson's measures may never have occurred if a more cautious Lincoln had remained as president.

94. Was there any way of reconciling the Republican desire for equality for the ex-slaves with the ex-Confederate desire for self-rule in the South?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Slavery and the suffering of the Civil War prevented any reconciliation between former slaves and their masters.
- Slavery was based on the idea of abject servitude by one race, deemed inferior, to that of another, leading to violence, rape, and the sale of family members.
- White southerners and black slaves never understood one another because of the profound ideological differences created by slavery. Whites would never tolerate true equality, and blacks would never settle for anything but real equality and freedom.

95. Were the Radical Republicans astute when they abandoned woman suffrage to ensure that African American suffrage would be accomplished?

HTML Editor

Answer: *Answer would ideally include:*

- Yes. Woman suffrage was considered so extreme that to insist on it might have led the moderates to abandon the movement to extend suffrage to blacks.
- No. Woman suffrage might not have passed, but it would not have damaged the movement for African American suffrage.
- No. Women's efforts in support of the war should have gained them suffrage.

96. Reconstruction

Choose the letter on the map that correctly identifies each of the following.

1. First former Confederate state readmitted to the Union in 1866
2. Area of Sea Islands and coastal plantations where General Sherman settled freedmen on forty-acre tracts in 1865
3. Home state of Radical Republican Thaddeus Stevens
4. Birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan in 1866
5. Home state of Republican Party presidential candidate Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876



HTML Editor

Answer: 1. F

2. C
3. A
4. F
5. B