

15. An important problem for the Confederate government was supporting states' rights and exercising enough central power to conduct the war.

Essay Questions

1. Compare the advantages of the South and the North in the Civil War.
2. Explain the difficulty Lincoln had in finding a good general to lead the Union army, describing the weaknesses and strengths of the various ones he tried. Account for the ultimate success of Grant.
3. Why did President Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? What were its effects?
4. Why was 1863 a crucial year in the fighting of the Civil War?
5. What political difficulties did the North and the South encounter during the war? What effect did they have on the outcome?
6. How did each side finance its participation in the war?
7. How did the war affect women and blacks, in the North and the South?
8. What roles did the West and Indians play in the war?
9. In what ways was the Civil War a modern war?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-D, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-B, 8-D, 9-C, 10-D, 11-B, 12-B, 13-A, 14-C, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T

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RECONSTRUCTION: NORTH AND SOUTH

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe the impact of the Civil War on both the South and the North and on the status of freed blacks.
2. Explain the circumstances that led to Radical Reconstruction.
3. Assess the nature and extent of Radical Reconstruction.
4. Explain the process that returned control of the South to the conservatives.
5. Discuss the contributions and failures of the Grant administration.
6. Understand the outcome of the election of 1876 and the effects of that election and the special arrangements made to conclude it.
7. Appraise the overall impact of Reconstruction.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Impact of the war
 - A. Questions raised about the South
 1. Treatment of ex-Confederates
 2. New governments
 3. Rebuilding the economy
 - a. Confederate debts
 - b. Railroads, buildings, levees
 4. Role and rights of former slaves
 - a. Land

- b. Education
 - c. Voting rights
- B. Change in political power
1. Friendly to business
 2. Accomplishments
 - a. Morrill Tariff
 - b. National Banking Act
 - c. Homestead Act
- C. Effects on the South
1. Physical and economic devastation
 - a. Land values
 - b. Crops
 2. White women and work
 3. Bitterness of whites
 4. The former slaves
 - a. Citizenship and legal rights
 - b. Landless
 - c. Freedmen's Bureau
- II. Developing a plan of Reconstruction
- A. Loyal counties of Virginia
- B. Military governors in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana
- C. Lincoln's plan of Reconstruction
1. Provisions
 2. Implementation in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana
 3. Congressional reaction
 4. Wade-Davis Bill and its veto
 5. Lincoln's final statement on Reconstruction
 6. Assassination of Lincoln
- D. Johnson and Reconstruction
1. Johnson's background
 2. Radicals' perception of him
 3. Johnson's plan
 - a. Union indestructible
 - b. Amnesty and pardon
 - c. End of land distribution
 - d. State governments
- E. Southern reactions
1. Intransigence
 2. New governments
 3. Black codes
- F. Radicals and Reconstruction
1. Motivation
 2. Conquered provinces argument
 3. Forfeited rights theory
- G. Johnson vs. Congress
1. Veto of Freedmen's Bureau
 2. Assault on Radicals
 3. Veto of Civil Rights Act overridden
- H. Fourteenth Amendment
- Congressional Reconstruction triumphant
- A. Actions in Congress early in 1867
1. Extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia
 2. Requirement that new Congress convene
 3. Command of the Army Act
 4. Tenure of Office Act
 5. Military Reconstruction Act
 - a. Key provisions for black suffrage and the Fourteenth Amendment
 - b. Tennessee exempted
 - c. Military districts
- B. Later Reconstruction Acts to plug loopholes
- C. Constitutional issues and the Supreme Court
1. Congress limits the Supreme Court
 2. *Texas v. White*
- D. Effort to remove Johnson
1. Impeachment
 - a. Johnson's actions
 - b. Failure of first effort to impeach
 - c. Violation of Tenure of Office Act
 - d. Articles of impeachment
 2. Trial
 - a. Arguments
 - b. Acquittal
 - c. Role of Edmund Ross
 3. Ramifications
 - a. Crippled presidency
 - b. Johnson's loss in 1868
 - c. Radicals
 - i. Morale damaged
 - ii. Radical Reconstruction began
- E. Radical rule in the South
1. Readmission of southern states
 2. Duration of Radical control
 3. Role of the Union League prior to Reconstruction
- IV. Reconstructed South
- A. African Americans
1. Goals under freedom
 - a. Equal opportunities
 - b. Respect
 - c. White resistance
 2. Black initiatives

- a. Military service
 - b. Independent organizations
 - i. Churches
 - ii. Clubs, lodges, associations
 - c. Family life
 - d. Schools
 - i. Persisting white opposition
 - ii. Northern assistance
- B. Carpetbaggers and scalawags
- C. Achievements of the Radical governments
1. New state constitutions
 - a. Black suffrage
 - b. Civil rights
 2. Public schools
 3. Public works programs
 4. Corruption
- D. White Terror
1. Objections to black participation in government
 2. The Ku Klux Klan
 3. Enforcement Acts to protect black voters
- E. The return of conservative control
1. Reasons for abandonment of the Radical programs
 2. Duration of Radical control
- V. The Grant years
- A. The election of 1868
1. Reasons for support of Grant
 2. The Grant ticket and platform
 3. Democratic programs and candidates
 4. Results
- B. The character of Grant's leadership
- C. Early appointments
- D. Proposal to pay the government debt
- E. Scandals
1. Jay Gould's effort to corner the gold market
 2. The Cr dit-Mobilier exposure
 3. Other scandals
 4. Grant's personal role in the scandals
- F. Reform and the election of 1872
1. Liberal Republicans nominate Greeley in 1872
 2. Grant's advantages
- G. Economic panic
1. Causes for the depression
 2. Severity of the depression

- H. Democratic control of the House in 1874
- I. Reissue of greenbacks
- J. Resumption of specie payments approved in 1875
- VI. Election of 1876
- A. Elimination of Grant and Blaine
- B. Republicans nominate Hayes
- C. Democrats nominate Tilden
- D. Views of the parties
- E. Results of the popular vote
- F. Role of the Electoral Commission
- G. Wormley House bargain
1. Promises of each side
 2. Promises filled and unfilled
- H. The end of Reconstruction
1. The crumbling of African-American rights
 2. An enduring legacy

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

- West Virginia became a state 1863
- Lincoln announced Reconstruction plan 1863
- Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction 1863
- Wade-Davis Bill 1864
- Assassination of Lincoln April 4, 1865
- Johnson announced plan on Reconstruction 1865
- Freedmen's Bureau established 1865
- Proclamation of Amnesty 1865
- Joint Committee on Reconstruction 1865
- Thirteenth Amendment ratified 1865
- Ku Klux Klan organized 1866
- Veto of Civil Rights Act overridden April 1866
- Fourteenth Amendment passed by Congress June 1866
- Veto of Freedmen's Bureau Act overridden July 1866
- Congressional elections 1866
- Military Reconstruction Act March 1867
- Command of the Army Act March 1867
- Tenure of Office Act March 1867
- Second Reconstruction Act March 1867
- Third Reconstruction Act July 1867
- Johnson suspended Stanton August 1867
- Articles of impeachment passed February 1868
- Senate trial of Johnson March 6 to May 26, 1868

Texas v. White

Seven southern states readmitted to Union	March 1868
Fourteenth Amendment ratified	June 1868
Grant elected president	July 1868
Mississippi, Texas, Virginia readmitted	1868
Fifteenth Amendment ratified	1870
Enforcement Acts	1870–1871
Grant reelected president	1872
Financial panic	1873
Resumption Act	1875
Rutherford B. Hayes elected president	1876–1877
End of Reconstruction	1877

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Radical Republicans
2. Freedmen's Bureau
3. West Virginia
4. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction
5. Wade-Davis Bill
6. pocket veto
7. Wade-Davis Manifesto
8. John Wilkes Booth
9. Henry Wirz
10. Andrew Johnson
11. Black Codes
12. Joint Committee on Reconstruction
13. Benjamin Wade
14. Thaddeus Stephens
15. Charles Sumner
16. conquered provinces
17. forfeited-rights theory
18. Civil Rights Act of 1866
19. Fourteenth Amendment
20. due-process clause
21. Military Reconstruction Act
22. Command of the Army Act
23. Tenure of Office Act
24. Edwin M. Stanton
25. Edmund Ross
26. Union League
27. black Reconstruction
28. carpetbagger
29. scalawag
30. Ku Klux Klan
31. Ulysses S. Grant
32. hard money
33. soft money
34. Jay Gould
35. Panic of 1873
36. Resumption Act of 1875
37. bloody shirt
38. Rutherford B. Hayes
39. Samuel J. Tilden
40. Compromise of 1877

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

treason	disfranchise
levee	inversion
genteel	induce
platitude	impromptu
intransigence	insolent
pardon	litigation
amnesty	acrimony
rendezvous	boor
crazed	imbecile
zealot	resilience
accomplice	castigate
collaborator	irreconcilable
limbo	impeach
bloated	renegade
vagrant	incubus

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. During the Civil War, the national government became
 - A. more friendly to business interests.
 - B. more supportive of farm interests.
 - C. less involved in matters unrelated to the war.
 - D. dominated by military leaders.
2. The Wade-Davis Bill reflected the reconstruction ideas of
 - A. southerners.
 - B. Abraham Lincoln.
 - C. Andrew Johnson.
 - D. Radical Republicans.

3. Johnson's plan of Reconstruction was like Lincoln's except that it required
- that a majority of voters take an oath of allegiance rather than 10 percent as did Lincoln's plan.
 - that voters also repudiate the Fourteenth Amendment in their new governments.
 - that persons who owned property worth \$20,000 apply personally to the president for a pardon.
 - an iron-clad oath from all participants in the new governments.
4. The Radical Republicans argued that control of the southern states was
- up to the states themselves.
 - a matter of presidential prerogative.
 - an issue for Congress to deal with.
 - not at issue since they had not really left the Union.
5. The Constitution guaranteed all persons "the equal protection of the laws" as a result of
- the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - the Supreme Court's decision in *Ex parte McCordle*.
6. The Tenure in Office Act
- required senate approval for the dismissal of an appointee previously confirmed by the Senate.
 - said presidential appointees had the right to serve in an office until the end of the presidential term.
 - reserved for the Senate the responsibility to review the performance of each appointed official every two years.
 - protected the ranks and assignments of military officers from presidential interference.
7. The impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson focused on his
- vetoing of the Freedmen's Bureau Act.
 - opposition to the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - removal of Secretary of War Stanton.
 - pardon of John Wilkes Booth.
8. The African American's role in Reconstruction did *not* involve
- learning leadership skills in the Union army.
 - supporting the integration of southern schools.
 - starting new marriages after their unions under slavery ended.
 - establishing many independent black churches.
9. Black political influence during Reconstruction
- included a black governor of Mississippi.
 - consisted mainly of voting in elections.

- gave the freedmen a majority in several state legislatures.
 - controlled southern politics until 1877.
10. Carpetbaggers and scalawags generally
- belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.
 - lost the right to vote under Radical Reconstruction.
 - supported the Republican party.
 - all of the above
11. Southern whites struck back at Republicans through the terrorism practiced by the
- Union Leagues.
 - Citizens' Councils.
 - Ku Klux Klan.
 - carpetbaggers and scalawags.
12. U. S. Grant was guilty of
- refusing to turn documents over to Congress for their investigation.
 - trying to block the implementation of Reconstruction laws.
 - choosing his appointees unwisely.
 - taking funds from the federal treasury.
13. Advocates of hard or "sound" money usually included
- farmers.
 - businessmen.
 - people who were in debt.
 - all of the above
14. The election of 1876 resulted in
- an agreement to give the Republicans control of every disputed elector.
 - disputed elections in Georgia, Mississippi, and Oregon.
 - control of Congress by the Democrats.
 - a near tie in the popular vote for president.
15. Radical Republican governments lasted
- all over the South until the Hayes election in 1877.
 - longest in the deep South which had the largest African-American population.
 - only five years, until 1872, in Virginia and Tennessee.
 - longest in Mississippi, Florida, and Georgia.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- With the emancipation of slaves, white slaveowners probably lost about \$400 million in total investments.

2. The southern cotton production did not return to pre-war levels until 1879.
3. The Freedmen's Bureau distributed lands to all former slaves, but many recipients quickly sold the land to their former masters.
4. The Black Codes were laws passed by the Radical Reconstruction governments to give equal rights to former slaves.
5. Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens were Radical Republicans.
6. Many Radical Republicans first reacted warmly to Andrew Johnson because they thought he was one of them.
7. To retain political power, Radical Republicans had to disfranchise black and white southerners.
8. Andrew Johnson alienated some in Congress when he vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
9. President Andrew Johnson was impeached and removed from office.
10. Andrew Johnson missed being removed from office by one vote in the Senate.
11. The "Whiskey Ring" was the group of senators who tried to oust Andrew Johnson from office.
12. President Grant supported using greenbacks to pay off the national debt.
13. In the election of 1872 the Democrats and Liberal Republicans both nominated the same man for president.
14. The Compromise of 1877 brought "redemption" to the South.
15. The Grant administration made no effort to combat the violence of the KKK in the South.

Essay Questions

1. In 1865, what effects of the Civil War were obvious in southern society?
2. How were the Reconstruction plans of Lincoln and Johnson similar to and different from each other?
3. How were the Radical southern governments unusual and what did they accomplish?
4. How did the lives of southern blacks change during Reconstruction?
5. Why did President Johnson and the Radical Republicans disagree? Could a compromise have been reached?
6. What was the Compromise of 1877 and why was it important?

7. Compare and contrast politics in the North and the South after the Civil War.
8. Was Grant a more effective and successful president than Johnson? Explain.
9. Assess the significance of the Fourteenth Amendment, discussing why it was needed, its major provisions, and its long-range impact.
10. Discuss the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, including the charges against the president, the outcome of the proceedings, and the implications of the outcome for the future.
11. Was Reconstruction a success?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-C, 5-B, 6-A, 7-C, 8-B, 9-B, 10-C, 11-C, 12-C, 13-B, 14-A, 15-B

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-T, 15-F