

## Ch. 22 Study Guide

The Ordeal of Reconstruction 1865-1877

## AP US History

**Theme:** Johnson's political blunders and Southern white recalcitrance led to the imposition of congressional military Reconstruction on the South. Reconstruction accomplished some good, such as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but it left behind a legacy of racial and sectional bitterness.

**Summary:** With the Civil War over, the nation faced the difficult problems of rebuilding the South, assisting the freed slaves, reintegrating the Southern States into the Union, and deciding who would direct the Reconstruction process.

The South was economically devastated and socially revolutionized by emancipation. As slave owners reluctantly confronted the end of slave labor, blacks took their first steps in freedom. Black churches and freedmen's schools helped the former slaves begin to shape their own destiny.

The new President Andrew Johnson was politically inept and personally contentious. His attempt to implement a moderate plan of Reconstruction, along the lines originally suggested by Lincoln, fell victim to Southern whites' severe treatment of blacks and his own political blunders.

Republicans imposed harsh military Reconstruction on the South after their gains in the 1866 congressional elections. The Southern states reentered the Union with new radical governments, which rested partly on the newly enfranchised blacks. These regimes were sometimes corrupt but also implemented important reforms.

Embittered Whites hated the radical governments and mobilized the Ku Klux Klan to restore white supremacy. Congress impeached Johnson but failed narrowly to convict him. In the end, the poorly conceived Reconstruction policy failed disastrously.

### **Key Terms:**

Freedman's Bureau

Oliver O. Howard

Andrew Johnson

10 percent plan

Wade-Davis Bill

Black Codes

Sharecropping

moderate/radical republican

Civil Rights Act (of 1866)

Fourteenth Amendment

"swing around the circle"

Charles Sumner

Thaddeus Stevens

Military Reconstruction Act

Fifteenth Amendment

*Ex parte Milligan*

"radical" regimes

Women's Loyal League

Scalawags

Carpetbaggers

Ku Klux Klan

Force Acts

Tenure of Office Act

"Seward's Folly"

### **Key Questions:**

1. What was the immediate reality of "**freedom**" for blacks following the war?
2. Compare **presidential reconstruction with congressional reconstruction**. What prompted the radical republicans to discard Johnson's plan (revised from Lincoln's) and enact harsher policies and more stringent guidelines for the south?
3. Discuss the short and long term effects of **radical reconstruction** for blacks in the south.
4. Examine the **impeachment and acquittal** of Johnson in relation to the overreaching of the radical Republicans and the declining support for military reconstruction in the North.

**Identification** *Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Common term for the blacks newly liberated from slavery
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Federal agency that greatly assisted blacks educationally but failed in other aid efforts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The largest African-American denomination (church) after slavery
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Lincoln's 1863 program for a rapid Reconstruction of the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The constitutional amendment freeing all slaves
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The harsh Southern state laws of 1865 that limited black rights and imposed restrictions to ensure a stable black labor supply
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The constitutional amendment granting civil rights to freed slaves and barring former Confederates from office
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Republican Reconstructionists who favored a more rapid restoration of Southern state governments and opposed radical plans for drastic economic transformation of the South
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Republican Reconstructionists who favored keeping the South out of the federal government until a complete social and economic revolution was accomplished.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The black political organization that promoted self-help and defense of political rights
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Supreme Court ruling that military tribunals could not try civilians when the civil courts were open
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Derogatory term for white Southerners who cooperated with the Republican Reconstruction governments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Northerners who came to the South during Reconstruction and sometimes took part in Republican state governments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Constitutional amendment guaranteeing blacks the right to vote
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. "Seward's Folly," acquired in 1867 from Russia

**Matching People, Places and Events**

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

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Exodusters                          | _____ 9. Hiram Revels                 |
| _____ 2. Oliver O. Howard                    | _____ 10. Ku Klux Klan                |
| _____ 3. Andrew Johnson                      | _____ 11. Force Acts of 1870 and 1871 |
| _____ 4. Abraham Lincoln                     | _____ 12. Tenure of Office Act        |
| _____ 5. Civil Rights Bill of 1866           | _____ 13. Union League                |
| _____ 6. Charles Sumner                      | _____ 14. Benjamin Wade               |
| _____ 7. Thaddeus Stevens                    | _____ 15. William Seward              |
| _____ 8. Military Reconstruction Act of 1867 |                                       |

- A.** A constitutionally questionable law whose violation by President Johnson formed the official basis for impeachment
- B.** The first congressional attempt to guarantee black rights in the South, passed over Johnson's veto
- C.** Leader, born in poverty, who became the champion of the white South against radical Reconstruction
- D.** Secretary of State who arranged an unpopular but valuable land deal in 1867
- E.** Laws designed to stamp out Ku Klux Klan terrorism in the South
- F.** Black senator from Mississippi, elected during Reconstruction
- G.** Secret organization that intimidated blacks and worked to restore white supremacy
- H.** Black communities that left the South for Kansas
- I.** Congressional law that imposed military rule on the South and demanded harsh conditions for readmission of the seceded states
- J.** Individual, physically beaten in the Senate chamber before the Civil War, who became a leader of the Senate Republican radicals during Reconstruction
- K.** Pro black general who led an agency that tried to assist the freedmen
- L.** Black political organization during Reconstruction
- M.** Author of the moderate "10 percent" Reconstruction plan that ran into congressional opposition
- N.** The president pro tempore of the Senate who expected to become president of the United States after Johnson's impeachment conviction
- O.** Leader of radical Republicans in the House of Representative

### Putting Things in Order

*Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.*

- \_\_\_ Constitution is amended to guarantee former slaves the right to vote
- \_\_\_ Lincoln announces a plan to rapidly restore southern states to the Union
- \_\_\_ Northern troops are finally withdrawn from the South, and Southern state governments are reconstituted without federal constraint
- \_\_\_ An unpopular antiradical president escapes conviction and removal from office by one vote
- \_\_\_ Johnson's attempt to restore the South to the Union is overturned because of congressional hostility to ex-Confederates and southern passage of the Black Codes

### Matching Cause and Effect

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

#### Cause

- \_\_\_1. The South's military defeat in the Civil War
- \_\_\_2. The Freedmen's Bureau
- \_\_\_3. The Black Codes of 1865
- \_\_\_4. The election of ex-Confederates to Congress in 1865
- \_\_\_5. Johnson's "swing around the circle" in the election of 1866
- \_\_\_6. Military Reconstruction and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
- \_\_\_7. The "radical" Southern state Reconstruction governments
- \_\_\_8. The Ku Klux Klan
- \_\_\_9. The radical Republicans' hatred of Johnson
- \_\_\_10. The whole Reconstruction era

#### Effect

- A.** Provoked a politically motivated trial to remove the president from office
- B.** Intimidated black voters and tried to keep blacks "in their place"
- C.** Prompted Republicans to refuse to seat Southern delegations in Congress
- D.** Destroyed the southern economy but strengthened Southern hatred of "yankees"
- E.** Successfully educated former slaves but failed to provide much other assistance to them
- F.** Forced all the Southern states to establish governments that upheld black voting and other civil rights
- G.** Embittered white Southerners while doing little to really help blacks
- H.** Engaged some corruption but also enacted many valuable social reforms
- I.** Weakened support for mild Reconstruction policies and helped elect Republican majorities to Congress
- J.** Imposed slavery like restrictions on blacks and angered the North