



Chapter Twenty-Two

The Ordeal of
Reconstruction,
1865-1877

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 22

The popular destination of many black “Exodusters” who fled the South after the Civil War and emancipation was

1. California
2. northern cities like Chicago and Detroit.
3. Kansas.
4. the West Indies.

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Chapter 22

The popular destination of many black “Exodusters” who fled the South after the Civil War and emancipation was

3. Kansas.

Hint: See page 482.

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Chapter 22

The two largest denominational homes for African Americans after the Civil War were

1. the Catholic Church and the Unitarian Church.
2. the Pentecostal and Holiness Churches.
3. the Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal Churches.
4. the Presbyterian Church and the Church of God in Christ.

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Chapter 22

The two largest denominational homes for African Americans after the Civil War were

3. the Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Hint: See page 482.

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Chapter 22

Lincoln's original plan for Reconstruction in 1863 was that a state could be re-integrated into the Union when

1. it repealed its original secession act and took its soldiers out of the Confederate army.
2. 10 percent of its voters took an oath of allegiance to the Union and pledged to abide by emancipation.
3. it formally adopted a plan guaranteeing black political and economic rights.
4. it ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

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Chapter 22

Lincoln's original plan for Reconstruction in 1863 was that a state could be re-integrated into the Union when

2. 10 percent of its voters took an oath of allegiance to the Union and pledged to abide by emancipation.

Hint: See page 485.

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Chapter 22

The Freedmen's Bureau achieved its greatest success in

1. guaranteeing black voting rights.
2. providing education for blacks.
3. helping black farmers obtain “forty acres and a mule” from former Confederates.
4. developing policies for employment and fair wage treatment of former slaves.

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Chapter 22

The Freedmen's Bureau achieved its greatest success in

2. providing education for blacks.

Hint: See page 484.

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Chapter 22

President Andrew Johnson treated the former Confederate planter elite

1. as an evil but necessary force in southern economic reconstruction.
2. as traitors and exploiters of the poor white masses of the South.
3. with great deference and eagerness to pardon them and restore them to power.
4. as people who needed education and instruction in basic principles of human rights and race relations.

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Chapter 22

President Andrew Johnson treated the former Confederate planter elite

3. with great deference and eagerness to pardon them and restore them to power.

Hint: See pages 486–487.

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Chapter 22

In contrast to radical Republicans, moderate Republicans generally

1. favored states' rights and opposed direct federal involvement in individuals' lives.
2. favored the use of federal power to alter the southern economic system.
3. favored emancipation but opposed the Fourteenth Amendment.
4. favored returning the southern states to the Union without significant Reconstruction.

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Chapter 22

In contrast to radical Republicans,
moderate Republicans generally

1. favored states' rights and opposed direct federal involvement in individuals' lives.

Hint: See pages 490–492.

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Chapter 22

Andrew Johnson's "swing around the circle" in the congressional campaign of 1866 led to

1. a great victory for radical Republicans and a repudiation of Johnson.
2. substantial victories for Democrats and moderate Republicans.
3. a strong congressional demand to impeach Johnson.
4. widespread recognition of Johnson's brilliant oratorical and political gifts.

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Chapter 22

Andrew Johnson's "swing around the circle" in the congressional campaign of 1866 led to

1. a great victory for radical Republicans and a repudiation of Johnson.

Hint: See page 489.

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Chapter 22

The Fourteenth Amendment provided for

1. an end to slavery.
2. permanent disfranchisement of all Confederate officials.
3. full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves.
4. voting rights for women.

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Chapter 22

The Fourteenth Amendment provided for

3. full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves.

Hint: See page 489.

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Chapter 22

Which of the following is not provided for in the three “Civil War Amendments” (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth)?

1. complete emancipation (abolition of slavery).
2. full citizenship and civil rights for former slaves.
3. a ban on poll taxes for voting.
4. voting rights for blacks.

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Chapter 22

Which of the following is not provided for in the three “Civil War Amendments” (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth)?

3. a ban on poll taxes for voting.

Hint: See page 492.

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Chapter 22

Women's-rights leaders opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments because

1. they objected to racial integration in the women's movement.
2. the amendments granted citizenship and voting rights to black and white men but not to women.
3. they favored passage of the Equal Rights Amendment first.
4. most of them were Democrats who would be hurt by the amendments.

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Chapter 22

Women's-rights leaders opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments because

2. the amendments granted citizenship and voting rights to black and white men but not to women.

Hint: See page 493.