**[Chapter 22 The Ordeal of Reconstruction](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35864036139/chapter-22-the-ordeal-of-reconstruction)**

1.  The fate of the Confederate leaders after 1865 was that all were eventually pardoned.

2. In the postwar South the economy was utterly devastated.

3. At the end of the Civil War, many white Southerners still believed that their view of secession was correct.

4. Freedom for Southern blacks at the end of the Civil War came haltingly and unevenly in different parts of the conquered Confederacy.

5. For blacks, emancipation meant the ability to search for lost family, the right to get married, the opportunity to get married, the opportunity to form their own churches, and the opportunity for an education.

6.  In 1865, Southern blacks often began traveling to test their freedom, search for family members, and seek economic opportunity.

7. The “Exodusters” westward move to Kansas faltered when steamboat captains refused to transport them across the Mississippi.

8.  The greatest achievements of the Freedmen’s Bureau were in education.

9. The white South viewed the Freedmen’s Bureau as a meddlesome federal agency that threatened to upset white racial dominance.

10. In President Andrew Johnson’s view, the Freedmen’s Bureau was an agency that should be killed.

11. As vice president, Andrew Johnson advocated states’ rights.

12. As a politician, Andrew Johnson developed a reputation as a champion of the poor whites.

13.The controversy surrounding the Wade-Davis Bill and the readmission of the Confederate states to the Union demonstrated the deep differences between President Lincoln and Congress.

14. In his 10 percent plan for Reconstruction, President Lincoln promised rapid readmission of Southern states into the Union.

15. That the Southern states were “conquered provinces” and therefore at the mercy of Congress for readmission to the Union was the view of congressional Republicans.

16. The main purpose of the Black Codes was to ensure a stable labor supply.

17. The Black Codes provided for all of the following *except* voting by blacks.

18. To many Northerners, the Black Codes seemed to indicate that possibly the North had not really won the Civil War.

19.  For congressional Republicans, one of the most troubling aspects of the Southern states’ restoration to the Union was that the South would be stronger than ever in national politics.

20. The incident that caused the clash between Congress and President Johnson to explode into the open was Johnson’s veto of the bill to extend the Freedmen’s Bureau.

21. The first ex-Confederate state to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and thus be readmitted to the Union undercongressional Reconstruction was Tennessee.

22.The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed citizenship to freed slaves.

23. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibited ex-Confederate leaders from holding public office.

24. In the 1866 congressional elections, voters endorsed the congressional approach to Reconstruction.

25.The basis of the battle between Congress and President Andrew Johnson was Johnson’s “10 percent” governments that had passed severe Black Codes.

26. Both moderate and radical Republicans agreed that freed slaves must be granted the right to vote.

27. Radical congressional Reconstruction of the South finally ended when the last federal troops were removed in 1877.

28. The Eighteenth Amendment was not one of the Reconstruction amendments.

29. Many feminist leaders were disappointed with the Fourteenth Amendment because it failed to give women the right to vote.

30. Blacks in the South relied on the Union League to educate them on their civic duties.

31. During Reconstruction, African-American women assumed new political roles which included all of the following *except*voting.

32.  The Klu Klux Klan is the least related to scalawags, carpetbaggers, freedmen, and the Union League.

33.  Radical Reconstruction state governments passed much desirable legislation and badly needed reforms.

34. Political corruption during Reconstruction was present in both North and South.

35. Methods used by Ku Klux Klan members to achieve their goal of white supremacy included beatings, scare tactics, murder, and mutilation.

36. The goals of the Ku Klux Klan included all of the following *except*to support efforts to pass the Force Acts of 1870 and 1871, which would force blacks away from the polls.

37. Congress’s impeachment of President Johnson and attempt to remove him from office were directly precipitated by his dismissal of Secretary of War Stanton in 1867.

38.   In 1867 Secretary of State Seward accomplished an enduring success in foreign relations for the Johnson administration when he purchased Alaska from Russia.

39.  All of the following were reasons the Senate voted to acquit President Andrew Johnson *except*Johnson promised to step down as President.

40.  Reconstruction might have been more successful if Thaddeus Stevens’s radical program of drastic economic reforms and stronger protection of political rights had been enacted.