

APUSH – Chapter 22 Vocabulary and Guided Reading Questions

You are responsible for all Guided Reading Questions, as well as, the terms below.

Vocabulary Chapter 22: “The Ordeal of Reconstruction: 1865-1877”

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| 1. *Freedmen’s Bureau | 12. Redeemers |
| 2. Andrew Johnson | 13. Union League |
| 3. “10 percent” Reconstruction plan | 14. scalawags / carpetbaggers |
| 4. Wade-Davis Bill | 15. Ku Klux Klan |
| 5. *Black Codes | 16. Force Acts of 1870-1871 |
| 6. *Pacific Railroad Act | 17. *Tenure of Office Act |
| 7. *Civil Rights Act of 1866 | 18. Edmund Ross (Kansas) |
| 8. *Fourteenth Amendment | 19. *Seward’s Folly |
| 9. Reconstruction Act | 20. Hiram Revels |
| 10. *Fifteenth Amendment | 21. *Sampson Keeble (TN) |
| 11. Ex parte Milligan | |

Guided Reading Questions:

1. How did blacks respond to freedom, and what black organizations flourished?
2. How had Lincoln hoped to accomplish Reconstruction, and what modifications did Johnson make to Lincoln’s original plan?
3. Could presidential Reconstruction have succeeded if politically skilled Abraham Lincoln, instead of politically inept Andrew Johnson, had been president?
4. In what ways was Congressional Reconstruction different than Presidential Reconstruction?
5. After gaining suffrage, how successful were blacks politically?
6. How did both Southern and Northern racial attitudes shape Reconstruction, and what effect did Reconstruction have on race relations and the conditions of blacks? Did Reconstruction really address the problems of race? (See boxed quotes on page 469 and 472.)
7. What circumstances led to the impeachment and trial of President Johnson and what was the outcome?
8. How truly radical was radical Reconstruction?
9. Was Reconstruction a noble experiment that failed, a vengeful Northern punishment of the South, a weak effort that did not go far enough, or the best that could have been expected under the circumstances? What has been the historical legacy of Reconstruction? Consider, particularly, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
10. VARYING VIEWPOINTS - What does each of these historians see as the fundamental goals of Reconstruction? How well does each think it achieved those goals?
11. VARYING VIEWPOINTS - According to each of these viewpoints, what were the roles of Northern whites, Southern whites, and blacks in Reconstruction?
12. VARYING VIEWPOINTS - How would each of these historians interpret the overturning of Reconstruction and its continuing meaning for American society?
13. CONTENDING VOICES: THADDEUS STEPHENS VS. JAMES LAWRENCE ORR - What sort of reconstruction program did Stephens advocate? Why?
14. CONTENDING VOICES: THADDEUS STEPHENS VS. JAMES LAWRENCE ORR - As a member of the planter elite, how did Orr envision the future role of free black labor in the South?

APUSH – Chapter 22 Themes and Summary

Chapter Themes:

1. Johnson's political blunders and Southern white recalcitrance led to the imposition of congressional military Reconstruction on the South. Reconstruction did address difficult issues of reform and racial justice in the South and achieved some successes, but was ultimately abandoned, leaving a deep legacy of racial and sectional bitterness.
2. During Reconstruction, the Constitution was strengthened with the Fourteenth (citizenship and equal protection of the laws) and Fifteenth (black voting rights) Amendments, but it was also tested with the conflicts between the president and Congress that culminated in an impeachment process.
3. Southern resistance to Reconstruction began immediately with the sending of ex-rebels to be seated in Congress and continued with the creation of violently oppressive groups like the Ku Klux Klan. Although forced to make some concessions, Southern Redeemers successfully outlasted the congressional Reconstruction efforts.

Chapter Summary:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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, but also had support from some sectors of southern society. These regimes were sometimes corrupt but also implemented important reforms. The divisions between moderate and radical Republicans meant that Reconstruction's aims were often limited and confused, despite the important Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
5. Embittered whites hated the radical governments and mobilized reactionary terrorist organizations, such as 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.

VARYING VIEWPOINTS: EXPANDING THE VIEW:

1. William A. Dunning, *Reconstruction: Political and Economic* (1907) /// A view of Reconstruction as a national disgrace: "Few episodes of recorded history more urgently invited thorough analysis than the struggle through which the southern whites, subjugated by adversaries of their own race, thwarted the scheme which threatened permanent subjection to another race.... The most rasping feature of the new situation to the old white element of the South was the large predominance of northerners and negroes in positions of political power.... The most cunning and malignant enemy of the United States could not have timed differently this period of national ill-repute; for it came with the centennial of American independence...."
2. Kenneth Stampp, *The Era of Reconstruction* (1965) /// A favorable view of Reconstruction: "Finally, we come to the idealistic aim of the radicals to make southern society more democratic, especially to make the emancipation of Negroes something more than an empty gesture. In the short run this was their greatest failure.... Still, no one could quite forget that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were now part of the federal Constitution.... Thus Negroes were no longer denied equality by the plain language of law, as they had been before radical reconstruction, but only by coercion, by subterfuge, by deceit, and by spurious legalisms.... The blunders of that era, tragic though they were, dwindle into insignificance. For if it was worth four years of civil war to save the Union, it was worth a few years of radical reconstruction to give the American Negro the ultimate promise of equal civil and political rights."