QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

1. Why did the Ku Klux Klan come to Hale County in 1868? How did the Grant administration react to this?

2. What were the basic differences between President Johnson’s plan for reconstruction and those of the Radical Republicans? Why were the Freedman’s Bureau, Civil Rights Act, 14th Amendment, and “black codes” so politically divisive?

3. Discuss the impact of emancipation upon the lives of the freedmen. What part did the Baptist and Methodist churches, sharecropping, and the Union League play?

4. To what extent did the “Redeemers” and the Ku Klux Klan reflect the views of most white southerners? How successful were they and how did the federal government respond?

5. How did “King Cotton” and the lien system affect the growth of the South’s economy?
6. How did railroads affect the economy and politics in the North? Who were the Liberal Republicans and what were their economic goals for the North and their views toward the South? What was the significance of the election of 1872?

7. What were the economic and political results of the Depression of 1872?

8. What was the “electoral crisis” of 1876 and how was it resolved?

**TERMS TO KNOW**

- Union League
- “black belt” counties
- Presidential Reconstruction
- Radical Reconstruction
- Special Field Order #15
- Freedmen's Bureau
- 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments
- Andrew Johnson
- Radical Republicans
- “black codes”
- Civil Rights Bill
- impeachment
- Reconstruction Acts
- Ku Klux Klan
- Stanton, Anthony NWSA
- Stone, Blackwell AWSA
- Hampton/Fisk colleges
- sharecropping
- “carpetbaggers”, “redeemers”, “scalawags”

**Slaughterhouse cases**

- U.S. v. Cruikshank
- “King Cotton”
- crop lien system
- Promontory Point, Utah
- Credit Mobilier scandal
- Boss Tweed
- Liberal Republicans
- patronage
- Depression 1873
- “disputed election” of 1876
- Compromise of 1877