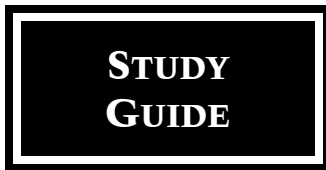


Name: _____

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RECONSTRUCTION AND THE SOUTH

CHAPTER 16

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. On the complex question of bringing the defeated Confederate states back into the Union,
 - (a) southerners believed that they had legally seceded and would have to be formally readmitted back into the Union.
 - (b) Radical Republicans believed that secession was illegal and that former Confederate states needed no formal readmission to the Union.
 - (c) President Lincoln believed secession was legal, but that southern states still needed to be formally readmitted to the Union.
 - (d) Charles Sumner believed that the Confederate states had ceased to exist as states and must be treated as conquered territories.
2. President Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan for Reconstruction did **not** require southern states to
 - (a) adopt a republican form of government.
 - (b) accept the fact of slavery's abolition.
 - (c) provide schooling for former slaves.
 - (d) guarantee African Americans the right to vote.
3. Congress' Wade-Davis Bill required southern states to
 - (a) guarantee African Americans equality.
 - (b) guarantee universal manhood suffrage.
 - (c) repudiate Confederate debt.
 - (d) gradually abolish slavery.
4. Andrew Johnson was made President Lincoln's running mate in 1864 primarily for the political benefit that would result from his
 - (a) being a Radical Republican leader.
 - (b) patient and compromising manner.
 - (c) being a Democrat from a border slave state.
 - (d) having been a southern slaveholder.
5. President Johnson's Reconstruction proposal would **not** have
 - (a) allowed former Confederates to hold public office.
 - (b) increased the number of southerners in Congress.
 - (c) required full civil and political equality for African Americans.
 - (d) allowed southern states to use special legal codes to control former slaves.
6. President Johnson did **not** veto the
 - (a) Civil Rights Act.
 - (b) Freedmen's Bureau Bill.
 - (c) Wade-Davis Bill.
 - (d) Reconstruction Act.
7. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed
 - (a) citizenship to former slaves.
 - (b) land ownership for former slaves.
 - (c) freedom to slaves.
 - (d) former slaves the right to vote.

8. The Fourteenth Amendment did *not*
 - (a) require former Confederate states to pay their war debts.
 - (b) prohibit former Confederate officials from voting.
 - (c) guarantee former slaves due process of law.
 - (d) guarantee all citizens equal protection of the law.
9. The Fourteenth Amendment
 - (a) specifically outlawed racial segregation.
 - (b) specifically prevented any state from denying African Americans the right to vote.
 - (c) specifically altered the power relationship between the federal and state governments.
 - (d) established legal Black Codes to protect freedmen's rights.
10. The South was divided into five military districts under the provisions of the
 - (a) Tenure of Office Act.
 - (b) Civil Rights Act.
 - (c) Reconstruction Acts.
 - (d) Confiscation Act.
11. Congress' decision to bring impeachment charges against Johnson was provoked by his
 - (a) highly partisan "swing around the circle" in 1866.
 - (b) readmission of former Confederate states.
 - (c) dismissal of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton.
 - (d) advice to southern states not to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
12. The Fifteenth Amendment was an attempt to gain ___ for African Americans.
 - (a) land ownership
 - (b) the right to vote
 - (c) an education
 - (d) citizenship
13. The ___ were least likely to hold positions in Radical Reconstruction governments in the South.
 - (a) scalawags
 - (b) carpetbaggers
 - (c) former slaves
 - (d) Republicans
14. After the Civil War,
 - (a) the South's general economic condition declined.
 - (b) the planter elite no longer controlled land ownership.
 - (c) the sharecropping system of labor management declined.
 - (d) most former slaves became small landowners.
15. The disputed votes of the Election of 1876 were assigned to candidates by
 - (a) the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.
 - (b) a special Election Commission.
 - (c) the Supreme Court.
 - (d) the Electoral College.
16. After his inauguration in 1877, President Hayes
 - (a) demanded that all southern states ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - (b) became the first Democrat in the presidency since 1856.
 - (c) withdrew all federal occupying troops from the South.
 - (d) pardoned former president Grant for his involvement in political corruption.
17. The greatest achievements of the Freedmen's Bureau came in
 - (a) its distribution of land.
 - (b) education.
 - (c) the provision of food and clothing.
 - (d) helping people find employment.

18. In his Ten Percent Plan for Reconstruction, President Lincoln promised
 - (a) rapid readmission of southern states into the Union.
 - (b) former slaves the right to vote.
 - (c) restoration of the planter aristocracy to political power.
 - (d) severe punishment of southern political and military leaders.

19. The Black Codes included all of the following provisions *except*
 - (a) forbidding blacks from serving on juries.
 - (b) punishing blacks for idleness.
 - (c) barring blacks from renting land.
 - (d) allowing blacks to vote.

20. The main purpose of the Black Codes was to
 - (a) guarantee freedom for the blacks.
 - (b) ensure a stable labor supply.
 - (c) allow blacks to marry.
 - (d) prevent blacks from becoming sharecroppers.

21. The first ex-Confederate state to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and thus be readmitted to the Union under congressional Reconstruction was
 - (a) Virginia.
 - (b) Arkansas.
 - (c) Louisiana.
 - (d) Tennessee.

22. Which one of the following is *least* related to the other three?
 - (a) scalawags
 - (b) Ku Klux Klan
 - (c) carpetbaggers
 - (d) freedmen

23. Methods used by the Ku Klux Klan to achieve their goal of white supremacy included
 - (a) beatings.
 - (b) use of scare tactics.
 - (c) murder.
 - (d) all of the above.

24. Congress' impeachment of President Johnson and attempt to remove him from office was directly precipitated by his
 - (a) highly partisan "swing around the circle" in 1866.
 - (b) readmission of southern states under his policies in 1866.
 - (c) dismissal of Secretary of War Stanton in 1867.
 - (d) advice to southern states not to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

25. The Black Codes passed by many of the southern state governments in 1865
 - (a) provided for economic assistance to get former slaves started as sharecroppers.
 - (b) recognized slavery's end but legalized many other oppressive restrictions against blacks.
 - (c) permitted blacks to vote if they met certain educational or economic standards.
 - (d) guaranteed blacks personal liberty but not the right to vote.

26. The Force Acts of 1870 and 1871 were designed to
 - (a) suppress renewed Confederate uprisings in parts of the South.
 - (b) quell race riots in several southern states.
 - (c) provide federal troops to uphold the Radical Reconstruction state governments.
 - (d) suppress the night-riding violence of the Ku Klux Klan.

27. The sharecropping and crop-lien system that developed in the post-Civil War South
- contributed to soil depletion, agricultural backwardness, and southern poverty.
 - reduced the portion of southern land owned and controlled by the planter elite.
 - forced most black people out of agriculture and into southern cities.
 - tied white planters and black tenants together economically.
28. In the Election of 1876,
- the Republicans swept the South.
 - the contested election was decided by the Supreme Court.
 - Tilden received more electoral votes but far fewer popular votes than Hayes.
 - most white southerners refused to vote.
 - Republicans claimed that blacks had been denied the right to vote in several southern states.
29. Which of the following did *not* try to disenfranchise blacks?
- Force Act
 - gerrymandering
 - literacy test
 - grandfather clause
 - poll tax
30. Jim Crow laws
- were ruled unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court immediately after the war.
 - were designed to subordinate blacks.
 - allowed for the integration of all public facilities.
 - were passed by the Radical Republicans.
 - were designed to address the abuses of the Ku Klux Klan.
31. The term Reconstruction refers to
- the period immediately after the Civil War.
 - the attempt to rebuild Atlanta.
 - the Gettysburg struggle.
 - the treatment of African Americans after the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - the attempt to change Confederate ideas about slavery.
32. President Lincoln's Reconstruction plans were committed to
- punishing the South for provoking the Civil War.
 - racial equality for the freedmen.
 - sharing with Congress the decisions in establishing Reconstruction policies.
 - rapid readmission of the southern states to the Union.
 - protecting the rights of African Americans.
33. Most congressional Republicans believed
- any Reconstruction plans should include African American suffrage.
 - the president should establish Reconstruction policies.
 - former Confederates should not play a role in Reconstruction governments.
 - southern states should be quickly readmitted to the Union.
 - in the political equality for African Americans.
34. In response to the Wade-Davis Bill, Lincoln
- accepted it completely.
 - reluctantly supported it.
 - expressed no opinion on it.
 - stopped it with a pocket veto.
 - asked Congress to reconsider.

35. Which of the following required 50 percent of southern voters to take an oath of loyalty to the Union before the southern states could regain their status as states?
- (a) Fourteenth Amendment
 - (b) Fifteenth Amendment
 - (c) Loyalty Acts
 - (d) Tenure of Office Act
 - (e) Wade-Davis Bill
36. At their state conventions, southerners were required to do all of the following *except*
- (a) guarantee the political and civil rights of the freedmen.
 - (b) ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - (c) declare the ordinance of secession illegal.
 - (d) repudiate the Confederate debt.
 - (e) ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
37. Black Codes showed that
- (a) southerners were willing to allow African Americans legal equality.
 - (b) southerners wanted African Americans to return to positions of servility.
 - (c) southerners were interested in improving the education of the freedmen.
 - (d) the freedmen would be allowed to vote and participate in the political process.
 - (e) the idea of “separate but equal” was already established.
38. Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner were
- (a) Radical leaders in Congress.
 - (b) members of Andrew Johnson’s cabinet.
 - (c) Confederate generals pardoned by Johnson.
 - (d) commanding generals in the South during Reconstruction.
 - (e) two of the first African American congressmen.
39. Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House for his violation of the
- (a) Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - (b) Tenure of Office Act.
 - (c) Wade-Davis Bill.
 - (d) Fourteenth Amendment.
 - (e) Loyalty Act.
40. Andrew Johnson’s acquittal resulted from
- (a) his cooperative attitude toward Congress.
 - (b) the support he received from the Radical Republicans.
 - (c) the fears of some Republicans that his removal would threaten the balance of power.
 - (d) the support he received from most Democrats.
 - (e) his innocence.
41. The legacy of Reconstruction for most African Americans was
- (a) the benefits of freedmen.
 - (b) poverty and discrimination.
 - (c) land ownership.
 - (d) skilled factory jobs.
 - (e) successful entry into the political arena.
42. By the end of 1865, most freedmen had
- (a) moved westward and become homesteaders.
 - (b) moved to the cities.
 - (c) returned to work on the plantations.
 - (d) joined the Democratic Party.
 - (e) gotten their “forty acres and a mule” from the Freedmen’s Bureau.

43. The agency designed to assist former slaves in making economic adjustments to freedom was the
- Freedmen's Bureau.
 - Department of Education.
 - African American Rights Association.
 - Liberty Associations.
 - Southern Reconstruction Agency.
44. Ulysses S. Grant
- served as a dynamic and forceful president.
 - took strong actions to protect southern Republicans.
 - gained wide support among the Democrats.
 - was not able to resolve the problems of the time.
 - was always considered above reproach.
45. Which of the following was *not* a scandal during the Grant Administration?
- Teapot Dome
 - Whiskey Ring
 - Crédit Mobilier
 - Indian Trading Posts
 - Belknap "cover-up"
46. Which of the following groups was disappointed by the Fifteenth Amendment?
- freedmen
 - feminists
 - scalawags
 - Republicans
 - northerners
47. The organization that symbolized the "white backlash" of the Reconstruction era was
- the Union League.
 - the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - the Redeemers.
 - the White Citizens Council.
 - the Ku Klux Klan.
48. An electoral crisis developed in the Election of 1876 as a result of
- the assassination of the Democratic nominee.
 - the scandal related to both nominees.
 - the widespread voter fraud.
 - a discrepancy between the popular and electoral votes.
 - the disputed electoral votes from several states.
49. At the beginning of Reconstruction, the South was divided into five
- military districts.
 - railroad divisions.
 - federal government divisions.
 - civil rights areas.
 - appeals courts districts.
50. The carpetbaggers were
- southerners who supported Radical Reconstruction governments in the South.
 - northerners such as teachers and ministers who traveled to the South to aid the freedmen.
 - former Confederate leaders who regained power in the South when Reconstruction ended.
 - southern governments that refused to accept the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - freed blacks who fled the South after being emancipated.

True/False: Answer “A” for true and “B” for false.

51. The South was economically devastated by the Civil War.
52. The greatest success of the Freedmen’s Bureau came in providing “forty acres and a mule” to the former slaves.
53. During Reconstruction, blacks controlled all the southern state legislatures but one.
54. The Ku Klux Klan failed in its goal of intimidating blacks and preventing them from voting.
55. Johnson’s impeachment was essentially an act of political vindictiveness by Radical Republicans.
56. The most difficult challenge facing the nation after the Civil War was deciding how to reconstruct the nation.
57. Lincoln’s approach to Reconstruction was extremely harsh and was what led to his assassination.
58. After the Civil War, most African Americans ended up as poor farm workers.
59. Blacks controlled the Reconstruction governments Congress set up to govern the former Confederate states.
60. “Grandfather clauses” exempted anyone from paying a poll tax or having to take a literacy test who had an ancestor who could vote in 1860.