1 In the late 1800s, southern state governments used literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses to
   (1) ensure that only educated individuals voted
   (2) require African Americans to attend school
   (3) **prevent African Americans from voting**
   (4) integrate public facilities

2 One idea that both Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois supported is that
   (1) **African Americans should have increased civil rights**
   (2) vocational training was the best approach to education
   (3) immigration was responsible for racial segregation
   (4) Jim Crow laws were needed to help African Americans

3 Which is a primary source of information about the nature of slavery in the United States?
   (1) a television program showing life on a Southern plantation
   (2) a copy of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
   (3) **the autobiography of Frederick Douglass**
   (4) a history of slavery written by a 20th-century historian

4 Base your answer to question on the statement below and on your knowledge of social studies.

   ... The whole military force of the State is at the service of a Mr. Suttle, a slaveholder from Virginia, to enable him to catch a man whom he calls his property; but not a soldier is offered to save a citizen of Massachusetts from being kidnapped! Is this what all these soldiers, all this training, have been for these seventy-nine years past [since the beginning of the American Revolution]? Have they been trained merely to rob Mexico and carry back fugitive slaves to their masters?...

   –Henry David Thoreau, Independence Day speech at Framingham, Massachusetts

The author of this statement is expressing dissatisfaction with a provision included in the
   (1) Treaty of Ghent (1815)
   (2) Oregon Treaty of 1846
   (3) **Compromise of 1850**
   (4) Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
Base your answers to questions 5 through 7 on this discussion and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: Some slaves were freed after the Emancipation Proclamation; others were freed by an amendment to the Constitution. We all know that free men may vote, and we do not need further amendments to tell us that.

Speaker B: If we pass these amendments, we still do not ensure the rights of the freed people. In states where white people traditionally have run the government, freed people will find it difficult to exercise their rights.

Speaker C: As a member of the Republican Party, I want to see these amendments adopted to ensure the voting strength of our party in the South.

Speaker D: These amendments must be passed. The passage of these amendments will guarantee equal rights with no further governmental action required.

5 The constitutional amendments under discussion are the

(1) first and second
(2) fifth and tenth
(3) fourteenth and fifteenth
(4) twenty-first and twenty-second

6 Which speaker describes most clearly the political situation that actually occurred after Reconstruction?

(1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D

7 Speaker C assumed that the Republican Party could count on the votes of the

(1) former slaves
(2) Western farmers
(3) urban factory workers
(4) former Confederate soldiers

8 After the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, why did African Americans continue to experience political and economic oppression?

(1) the amendments were not intended to solve their problems
(2) many African Americans distrusted the Federal Government
(3) Southern legislatures enacted Jim Crow laws
(4) poor communications kept people from learning about their legal rights

9 Which statement about the results of the Civil War is most accurate?

(1) Federal supremacy was strengthened.
(2) Constitutional government was proven ineffective.
(3) Universal suffrage was generally accepted.
(4) Sectional disputes ceased to exist.

10 After the Civil War, the poll tax, literacy test, and grandfather clause were used to ensure that

(1) all citizens exercised the right to vote
(2) poor people were given equal voting rights
(3) the voting rights of most former slaves were denied
(4) the elderly in the South could vote in Federal elections

11 Which situation was an immediate result of the United States Civil War?

(1) Women gained the right to vote as an acknowledgement of their role in the conflict.
(2) Secession was no longer regarded as an option to be exercised by States.
(3) Sectionalism disappeared as a force in American economic and political life.
(4) The South retained its pre-Civil War economic and social structure.

12 Which person’s action was most closely associated with the abolitionist movement?

(1) William Lloyd Garrison’s publication of The Liberator
(2) Booker T. Washington’s commitment to African American education
(3) Thurgood Marshall’s legal argument in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
(4) Martin Luther King, Jr.’s leadership of the Birmingham march
13 What have abolitionists, conservationists, and civil rights advocates generally promoted?

(1) the government ownership of business and economic equality for all citizens

(2) the increased participation of the Federal Government in solving social problems

(3) the withdrawal of United States troops from foreign nations

(4) the use of violence to achieve social justice

14 One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each

(1) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws

(2) formed part of the unwritten constitution

(3) supported the federal government's power to declare war

(4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union

15 Which statement most accurately describes President Abraham Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction after the Civil War?

(1) Southerners should be made to pay for their rebellion.

(2) **The Union should be restored as quickly as possible.**

(3) African Americans should be given free land.

(4) War damages should be collected through military occupation.

16 Which statement *best* describes the economic differences between the North and South just prior to the Civil War?

(1) The Northern economy was primarily agricultural, while the Southern economy was based on manufacturing.

(2) Jobs on plantations attracted more European immigrants to the South than to the North.

(3) **Transportation systems were more developed in the North than in the South.**

(4) The Southern economy was more diversified than the Northern economy.

17 Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

[...] The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. [...] — Article I, Section 9, Clause 2, United States Constitution

During which war was the Writ of Habeas Corpus suspended by the president?

(1) Revolutionary War  (2) War of 1812  
(3) Mexican War  (4) **Civil War**

18 What was the major reason the Radical Republicans opposed President Abraham Lincoln’s Reconstruction plan?

(1) The plan demanded payments from the South that would have damaged its economy.

(2) The plan postponed the readmission of Southern States into the Union for many years

(3) The plan granted too many rights to formerly enslaved persons

(4) **The plan offered amnesty to nearly all Confederates who would swear allegiance to the United States.**
19 Base your answer to question on the graphic organizer below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which title best completes this graphic organizer?

(1) Equal Protection Under the Law
(2) Freedom of Assembly
(3) States Rights
(4) Protection of Religious Practice

20 Most Southern political leaders praised the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) because it

(1) granted citizenship to all enslaved persons
(2) upheld the principle of popular sovereignty
(3) supported the right of a state to secede from the Union
(4) protected the property rights of slave owners in the territories

21 The institution of slavery was formally abolished in the United States by the

(1) Compromise of 1850
(2) Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
(3) creation of the Freedmen’s Bureau in 1865
(4) ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865

22 “Since the Southern states never legally left the Union, they should be restored to the Union as soon as possible.”

The position expressed in this statement is most closely associated with the beliefs of

(1) Robert E. Lee      (2) Thaddeus Stevens
(3) Jefferson Davis    (4) Abraham Lincoln

23 Jim Crow laws passed in the South during the late 1800s were designed to

(1) support civil rights for African Americans
(2) create a system of legal segregation
(3) give free land to formerly enslaved persons
(4) compensate landowners for damage done during the Civil War

24 "Jackson Replaces Many Government Workers With His Supporters"
"Jackson Vetoes Bank Recharter Bill for Political Reasons"
"Jackson Refuses to Enforce *Worcester v. Georgia* Decision"

Which conclusion about President Andrew Jackson is most consistent with these headlines?

(1) He allowed Congress to decide controversial issues.
(2) He expanded presidential powers.
(3) He demonstrated weakness in dealing with domestic issues.
(4) He relied on the Supreme Court to settle disputes.

25 Starting in the 1870s, Jim Crow laws were enacted in Southern states as a means to

(1) provide an education for formerly enslaved persons
(2) protect the voting rights of formerly enslaved persons
(3) enforce racial segregation
(4) ensure equal protection under the law

26 Black Codes were established in the South immediately after the Civil War in an effort to

(1) integrate freedmen into American society
(2) enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
(3) expand educational opportunities
(4) limit the rights of newly freed African Americans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Which situation was the most immediate result of Abraham Lincoln’s election to the presidency in 1860?</td>
<td>4 Several Southern States seceded from the Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Kansas and Nebraska joined the Union as free states.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A constitutional amendment was adopted to end slavery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Several Southern States seceded from the Union.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 &quot;No State . . . shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.&quot; During Reconstruction, this clause was adopted to protect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Native Americans who were being settled on reservations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) newly freed slaves in the South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) defeated Confederate soldiers returning to their homes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) settlers moving west of the Mississippi River</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29 President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction after the Civil War included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) restoring the social conditions that existed before the war began</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) conducting trials for former Confederate leaders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) destroying the economic and social power of the Southern planters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) reuniting the nation as quickly as possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 The grandfather clause and the literacy test were similar in that both were designed to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) drive the carpetbaggers permanently from the South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) force Southern leaders to agree with Northern views on Reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) prevent African Americans in the South from voting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) stop former slaves from obtaining an education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 In their plans for Reconstruction, what did both President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson seek to carry out?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) punish the South for starting the Civil War</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) force the Southern States to pay reparations to the Federal Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) allow the Southern States to reenter the nation as quickly as possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) establish the Republican Party as the only political party in the South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
32 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Based on the map, which statement is a valid conclusion?

(1) Port cities were not connected to railroads.
(2) Railroads were more expensive to build than canals.
(3) Most canals were abandoned before the Civil War.
(4) **Railroads were expanding more quickly in the North than in the South.**

33 The publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, contributed to the start of the Civil War by

(1) exposing the dangers of cotton manufacturing
(2) **intensifying Northern dislike of slavery**
(3) pressuring the president to support emancipation
(4) convincing Congress to ban the importation of slaves

34 Many Southern States tried to limit the effects of Radical Reconstruction by

(1) adopting federal laws mandating segregation
(2) **enacting Jim Crow laws**
(3) abolishing the Southern sharecropping system
(4) securing passage of new amendments to the United States Constitution
35 After the Civil War, white Southern landowners used sharecropping to

(1) set up schools to educate formerly enslaved persons
(2) encourage freedmen to migrate north
(3) maintain a cheap labor supply
(4) sell their plantations to formerly enslaved persons

36 What is a similarity between the Radical Republicans and the modern Democratic Party?

(1) They both were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans.
(2) They both worked to reduce income taxes.
(3) They both contributed directly to the start of a major war.
(4) They both sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.
(5) They are both more popular in the South

37 During the Reconstruction period, an important objective of congressional action was to

(1) destroy the economy of the South
(2) restore pre-Civil War conditions to the South
(3) maintain Republican domination of the National Government
(4) develop two equal political parties in the South

38 Base your answer to the question on the chart below and on your knowledge of social studies.

### American Manufacturing by Region, 1860

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Manufacturing Establishments</th>
<th>Average Number of Workers</th>
<th>Annual Value of Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England states</td>
<td>20,671</td>
<td>391,836</td>
<td>$468,599,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle states</td>
<td>53,387</td>
<td>546,243</td>
<td>$802,338,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern states</td>
<td>20,631</td>
<td>110,721</td>
<td>$155,531,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western states</td>
<td>36,785</td>
<td>209,909</td>
<td>$384,606,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Which conclusion can best be drawn from the information in this chart?

(1) The Southern states led the nation in manufacturing.
(2) Manufacturing production in the Western states exceeded that of the New England states.
(3) The Middle states led the nation in all categories related to manufacturing.
(4) The New England states depended more on agriculture than on manufacturing.
39 In the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, popular sovereignty was proposed as a way to

(1) allow northern states the power to ban slavery
(2) deny southern states the legal right to own slaves
(3) allow settlers in new territories to vote on the issue of slavery
(4) overturn previous Supreme Court decisions on slavery

40 After the Civil War, Southern state legislatures attempted to restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons by

(1) passing Black Codes
(2) ratifying the 15th amendment
(3) supporting the goals of the Radical Republicans
(4) enacting legislation to strengthen the Freedmen’s Bureau

41 What was a major result of the Civil War?

(1) States now had the right to secede from the Union.
(2) Congress passed an amendment to provide for the direct election of senators.
(3) The power of the central government was strengthened.
(4) The judiciary became the dominant branch of the federal government.

Base your answers to questions 42 and 43 on the speaker's statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: "Secession from the Union caused this war, and all those who supported it must now be punished."

Speaker B: "The nation's wounds will heal most quickly if we forgive the Southerners and welcome them back into the Union."

Speaker C: "The freedmen must be given economic assistance and guaranteed the constitutional right to protect themselves."

Speaker D: "The war may have ended, but the fight must continue to preserve the system of white supremacy in the South."

42 Which speakers best represent the attitudes of the Radical Republicans who controlled Congress during Reconstruction?

(1) A and D
(2) A and C
(3) B and C
(4) B and D

43 The position taken by Speaker B is closest to the beliefs expressed by

(1) Abraham Lincoln
(2) Thaddeus Stevens
(3) the carpetbaggers
(4) the Ku Klux Klan

44 Which historic period was marked by the military occupation of a portion of the United States, attempts to remove the President from office, and major constitutional revisions?

(1) Reconstruction
(2) Roaring Twenties
(3) Depression and New Deal
(4) Vietnam War Era

45 Under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835), the United States Supreme Court issued decisions that

(1) declared racial segregation laws unconstitutional
(2) gave states the power to tax the Bank of the United States
(3) increased the ability of Congress to limit the powers of the president
(4) established the supremacy of federal laws over state laws
Base your answers to questions 46 and 47 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: The right way to settle the question of slavery in the territories is to let the people who live there determine if their state is to be slave or free. Speaker B: The Supreme Court’s decision in Dred Scott v. Sanford is exactly what this country needs. Perhaps now the abolitionists will stop their meddling. Speaker C: Secession is unlawful and treasonous. Everything possible must be done to preserve the Union. Speaker D: The rights of the states must be protected. The federal government is exceeding its authority

46 The solution proposed by Speaker A is known as
(1) nullification
(2) popular sovereignty
(3) the spoils system
(4) federal supremacy

47 Which speaker most accurately represents the opinions of President Abraham Lincoln?
(1) A  (2) B  (3) C  (4) D

48 After the Civil War, many owners of large plantations in the South responded to the loss of enslaved labor by
(1) hiring Irish immigrants to do the work of freedom
(2) selling their plantations to formerly enslaved persons
(3) creating tenant farms and sharecropping
(4) paying wages to farmworkers who had migrated from the North

49 Southern states attempted to limit the impact of constitutional amendments passed during the Reconstruction Era by
(1) passing Jim Crow laws
(2) ending racial discrimination
(3) seceding from the Union
(4) fighting the Civil War

50 Constitutional amendments adopted during Reconstruction were intended to
(1) provide legal and political rights for African Americans
(2) end property and religious qualifications for voting
(3) correct problems with the electoral college system
(4) limit the number of terms of the president

51 The Reconstruction Era ended when congressional Democrats agreed in the election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and the Republicans promised to do what?
(1) withdraw Federal troops from the South
(2) give each freedman 40 acres and a mule
(3) do away with the electoral college
(4) repeal the 15th amendment

52 A major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to
(1) give land to freedmen
(2) end Jim Crow laws in the South
(3) help the North win the Civil War
(4) provide for new state governments

53 After the Civil War, a major goal of the Radical Republicans in Congress was to
(1) gain voting rights for the newly freed slaves
(2) rebuild the farms and factories of the Northeast
(3) restore the white plantation owners to power in the South
(4) support the policies of President Andrew Johnson

54 What were poll taxes, grandfather clauses, and literacy tests used to do in the late 19th century?
(1) restore legal slavery
(2) encourage the growth of the Republican Party in the South
(3) prevent former slaves from voting
(4) prevent labor unions from becoming too powerful
55 What is a major result of the Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)?

(1) Abuses of power by the president were prevented.
(2) **The powers of the federal government were expanded.**
(3) The powers of Congress over the territories were reduced.
(4) Freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights were restricted.

56 What is a major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?

(1) to give land to freedmen
(2) to end Jim Crow laws in the South
(3) **to help the North win the Civil War**
(4) to provide for new state governments

57 The principle of popular sovereignty was an important part of the

(1) Indian Removal Act
(2) **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
(3) Homestead Act
(4) Dawes Act

58 In the late 1800's, which action led to an increase in violations of the rights of African Americans?

(1) addition of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution
(2) integration of public facilities such as restaurants and restrooms
(3) **passage of Jim Crow legislation by some Southern states**
(4) start of affirmative action programs by the Federal Government

59 Which is a primary source of information about the nature of slavery in the United States?

(1) a television program showing life on a Southern plantation
(2) a copy of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
(3) **the autobiography of Frederick Douglass**
(4) a history of slavery written by a 20th-century historian

60 What is a similarity between the Radical Republicans and the modern Democratic Party?

(1) They both were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans.
(2) They both worked to reduce income taxes.
(3) They both contributed directly to the start of a major war.
(4) **They both sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.**

61 What was the primary goal of President Abraham Lincoln’s post-Civil War policy?

(1) establishing military districts in the South
(2) extending land ownership to African American men
(3) **restoring Southern representation in Congress**
(4) arresting military leaders of the Confederacy

62 I. Actions Taken by President Abraham Lincoln During the Civil War

A. Increasing the size of the army without congressional authorization
B. Arrest and jailed anti-Unionists without giving reason
C. Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested

Which statement is most clearly supported by these actions of President Lincoln?

(1) **Wartime emergencies led President Lincoln to expand his presidential powers.**
(2) President Lincoln was impeached for violating the Constitution.
(3) Checks and balances effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.
(4) President Lincoln wanted to abolish the Bill of Rights.
63 "A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. . . ."
— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

What was the primary cause for the "divided house" referred to in this speech?

(1) expansionism 
(2) war with Mexico 
(3) slavery 
(4) the suffrage movement

64 During Reconstruction, what was a belief of the Radical Republicans?

(1) The former Confederate States should be brought back into the Union as quickly as possible. 
(2) Reconstruction should be used to force political and social reform in the Southern States. 
(3) The North and South should take equal responsibility for causing the Civil War. 
(4) The freedmen should be denied equal civil rights.

65 During the 1830s, the development of a national two-party political system was mainly the result of 

(1) conflicts over the use of the Monroe Doctrine 
(2) debates over the National Bank and tariffs 
(3) disputes over the Oregon boundary 
(4) controversy over the Indian Removal Act

66 During the period 1820–1860, the major concerns in the United States dealt with issues related to 

(1) determining the future of slavery 
(2) imposing immigration quotas 
(3) developing big business 
(4) acquiring an overseas empire

67 The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 were attempts by the federal government to 

(1) limit immigration from Europe 
(2) reduce the conflict over slavery 
(3) settle border disputes with Mexico 
(4) control the migration of settlers to new western territories

68 Literacy tests, grandfather clauses, and poll taxes were enacted by Southern States to 

(1) limit the movement of African Americans 
(2) restrict the voting rights of African Americans 
(3) improve the social status of African Americans 
(4) expand educational opportunities for African Americans

69 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. __________________________________________

A. Suspension of habeas corpus 
B. Signing of Emancipation Proclamation 
C. Election of President Lincoln to second term 
(1) Wartime Propaganda Campaigns 
(2) Limits on Civil Liberties During Wartime 
(3) Decreased Rights of Minorities 
(4) Events During the Civil War

70 Which of these is a similarity between the pre-Civil War abolitionist movement and the Progressive movement?

(1) They both were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans. 
(2) They both worked to reduce income taxes. 
(3) They both contributed directly to the start of a major war. 
(4) They both sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.
71 Base your answer to question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

— President Abraham Lincoln, 1865

This statement by President Lincoln contributed to disagreements over the

(1) continuation of a military draft
(2) provision of free land to settlers
(3) negotiations with foreign nations after the Civil War
(4) treatment of the former Confederate states and their leaders

72 President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to

(1) veto bills he disliked
(2) enforce Supreme Court decisions
(3) move Native American Indians off their traditional lands
(4) provide jobs to political party supporters

73 What was a major result of the Reconstruction Period?

(1) The political and economic rights of women were expanded and strengthened.
(2) The power of the states increased at the expense of the Federal Government.
(3) Racial segregation in United States schools ended.
(4) The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were added to the United States Constitution.

74 President Lincoln made this statement in an effort to

(1) urge Congress to spend money to buy the freedom of slaves
(2) convince Southerners that he posed no threat to their way of life
(3) offer to compromise his position regarding territorial expansion of slavery
(4) persuade Americans that war between the North and South was unavoidable

75 When President Lincoln made this speech, which step toward civil war had already taken place?

(1) The Emancipation Proclamation had been issued.
(2) Union troops had invaded several Southern states.
(3) General Robert E. Lee had led an attack on Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
(4) Several Southern states had seceded from the Union.

76 The Supreme Court ruling in Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) helped to increase sectional conflict because the decision

(1) denied Congress the power to regulate slavery in the territories
(2) allowed for the importation of enslaved persons for ten years
(3) prohibited slavery in lands west of the Mississippi River
(4) gave full citizenship to all enslaved persons
Civil War Era Practice Quiz

Base your answers to questions 77 and 78 on the cartoon below.

The “Strong” Government, 1869–1877

Source: J. A. Wales, Puck, May 12, 1880 (adapted)

77 What is the main idea of this cartoon from the Reconstruction Era?

(1) Southern society was oppressed by Radical Republican policies.
(2) Military force was necessary to stop Southern secession.
(3) United States soldiers forced women in the South to work in factories.
(4) Sharecropping was an economic burden for women after the Civil War.

78 Which congressional action led to the Southern viewpoint expressed in this cartoon?

(1) passage of the Homestead Act
(2) strengthening of the Fugitive Slave Laws
(3) military occupation of the former Confederate States
(4) ending the Freedmen’s Bureau

79 President George Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) and President Dwight Eisenhower's response to events at Little Rock High School (1957) show that the

(1) Supreme Court has often declared presidential actions unconstitutional
(2) federal supremacy clause of the Constitution is rarely enforced
(3) states have been successful in defying federal law
(4) president may use troops to enforce federal decisions

80 What was the underlying reason for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson?

(1) the Credit Mobilier scandal
(2) a power struggle with Congress over Reconstruction and the Tenure in Office Act
(3) his refusal to appoint new justices to the Supreme Court
(4) his policies toward Native American Indians

81 The 14th amendment provides that no "state [shall] deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." A direct result of this amendment was that

(1) the process of amending the Constitution became slower and more complex
(2) the guarantees in the Bill of Rights were applied to state actions
(3) every citizen gained an absolute right to freedom of speech and assembly
(4) the power of the Federal Government was sharply reduced

82 Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.” This statement is part of the

(1) Missouri Compromise
(2) Kansas-Nebraska Act
(3) Dred Scott decision
(4) 13th amendment to the Constitution


Civil War Era Practice Quiz

83 Literacy tests and poll taxes were often used to

(1) enforce constitutional amendments added after the Civil War
(2) **limit voter participation by African Americans**
(3) promote equal educational opportunities for minority persons
(4) provide job training for freedmen

84 The "separate but equal" doctrine established by the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) upheld the legality of

(1) woman's suffrage in state elections
(2) the activities of the Ku Klux Klan
(3) **racial segregation in public facilities**
(4) restrictions on voting rights of African Americans

85 During the first half of the 1800s, geographic factors influenced the economy of New England by

(1) encouraging the establishment of large plantations
(2) **promoting the growth of trade and manufacturing**
(3) increasing the regions reliance on slave labor
(4) supporting rice and indigo farming

86 Prior to 1850, what was a main reason the North developed an economy increasingly based on manufacturing while the South continued to rely on an economy based on agriculture?

(1) Protective tariffs applied only to northern seaports.
(2) **Geographic conditions supported different types of economic activity.**
(3) Slavery in the North promoted rapid economic growth.
(4) Manufacturers failed to make a profit in the South.

87 What was the result of many of the Supreme Court decisions made under Chief Justice John Marshall between 1801 and 1835?

(1) The system of slavery was weakened.
(2) **The federal government was strengthened.**
(3) The rights of workers were supported.
(4) Antitrust laws were upheld.

88 "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."
Abraham Lincoln, 1858

According to this quotation, what did Abraham Lincoln believe?

(1) Slavery was immoral and should be abolished immediately.
(2) **Sectional differences threatened to destroy the Union.**
(3) The Southern states should be allowed to secede if slave policy is uniform.
(4) To save the nation, the North should compromise with the South on slavery.

89 Why did the Radical Republicans in Congress oppose President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction?

(1) he called for the imprisonment of most Confederate leaders
(2) **he rejected the idea of harsh punishments for the South**
(3) he planned to keep Northern troops in the South after the war
(4) he demanded immediate civil and political rights for formerly enslaved persons

90 What was a major result of the Civil War?

(1) removed property-holding qualifications for voting
(2) limited the role of the electoral college in presidential elections
(3) **allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office**
(4) used nominating conventions to pick political party candidates

91 President Andrew Jackson claimed that use of the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it

(1) removed property-holding qualifications for voting
(2) limited the role of the electoral college in presidential elections
(3) **allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office**
(4) used nominating conventions to pick political party candidates
92 Following Reconstruction, the passage of Jim Crow laws in the South limited the effectiveness of
(1) **the 14th and 15th amendments**
(2) the Freedmen’s Bureau
(3) Black Codes
(4) tenant farming and sharecropping

Base your answers to questions 93 and 94 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

93 Information on the map supports the conclusion that congressional leaders in 1820 and 1821 wanted to
(1) **maintain an equal number of free and slave states**
(2) ban slavery west of the Mississippi River
(3) bring slavery to the Oregon Country
(4) open territories in the North to slavery

94 The map illustrates the impact on the United States of the
(1) Great Compromise
(2) **Missouri Compromise**
(3) *Dred Scott* decision
(4) Emancipation Proclamation
Civil War Era Practice Quiz

95 In *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), the Supreme Court strengthened the federal government's role in the national economy by

1. outlawing the triangular trade
2. banning states from issuing money
3. **upholding the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce**
4. limiting the growth of corporations

96 In which section of early 19th-century America was the plantation system an important feature?

1. New England
2. the Middle Atlantic states
3. **the South**
4. the West

97 How did the power of government change during the Civil War and the Great Depression?

1. **Presidential powers were expanded.**
2. Congress exerted greater leadership.
3. The Supreme Court expanded civil liberties.
4. Power shifted from the federal government to the states.

98 Which statement best describes the status of African Americans immediately after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?

1. Most African Americans held factory jobs in urban areas.
2. Most African Americans were able to take advantage of educational opportunities at colleges.
3. **Despite the passage of several constitutional amendments, African Americans found that gaining equal rights was very difficult.**
4. Political rights for African Americans were guaranteed in the South, but restrictions and discrimination increased in the North.

99 What was the most significant accomplishment that *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *The Jungle*, and *The Feminine Mystique* had on the American people?

1. they exposed corrupt government practices
2. they led to Federal legislation to protect the environment
3. they led to the adoption of constitutional amendments
4. **they influenced socioeconomic changes**

100 The Jim Crow laws, upheld by the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), provided for

1. free land for former slaves
2. **separate public facilities based on race**
3. racial integration of public schools
4. voting rights for African-American males

101 The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) held that states could nullify the Alien and Sedition Acts because these laws

1. repealed the Northwest Ordinance
2. placed an unfair tax on whiskey made by western farmers
3. **violated the Constitution**
4. established limits on universal suffrage

102 At the time of the Civil War, which two major issues divided the North and South?

1. welfare reform and income tax rates
2. immigration policies and westward expansion
3. loyalty to Great Britain and taxation without representation
4. **States' rights and the status of slavery in the West**

103 Which is a primary source of information about the nature of slavery in the United States?

1. a television program showing life on a Southern plantation
2. a copy of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*
3. **the autobiography of Frederick Douglass**
4. a history of slavery written by a 20th-century historian
104 "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. . . ."
— 15th Amendment, Section 1, United States Constitution, 1870

Which actions did Southern States take to keep African Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed in this amendment?

1. suspending habeas corpus and denying women the right to vote
2. collecting poll taxes and requiring literacy tests
3. establishing religious and property-holding requirements for voting
4. passing Black Codes and establishing segregated schools

105 What was the primary reason that slavery became more widespread in the South than in the North?

1. The abolitionist movement was based in the North.
2. The textile industry was controlled by southern merchants.
3. Opposition to slavery by the Anglican Church was stronger in the North.
4. Geographic factors contributed to the growth of the southern plantation system.

106 Following the Civil War, fewer immigrants settled in the South because

1. most of the new arrivals chose to settle on the Great Plains
2. freedmen had been given most of the available farmland in the South
3. jobs were more plentiful for immigrants on the West Coast
4. more factories that employed unskilled laborers were located in the North

107 Base your answer to this question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**OLD JIM CROW**

. . . It's wrong to hold malice, we know,
But there's one thing that's true,
from all points of view,
All Negroes hate old man Jim Crow.

...We meet him wherever we go:
In all places, where live both races,
You'll always see Mr. Jim Crow.

-"The Nashville Eye" (c. 1900)
(adapted)

The author of the poem was describing

1. nativism
2. discrimination
3. interrogation
4. slavery

108 During the period from 1800 to 1865, the issues of States rights, the tariff, and slavery led most directly to the growth of

1. imperialism
2. sectionalism
3. national unity
4. industrialization

109 Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?

1. extension of slavery into the western territories
2. equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
3. placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
4. need for internal improvements in transportation

110 As the United States acquired more land between 1803 and 1850, what was the main controversy over these territories?

1. need for schools and colleges
2. failure to conserve natural resources
3. expansion of slavery
4. construction of transcontinental railroads
111 Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

— Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

This statement reveals President Lincoln's support for

(1) a new peace treaty with Great Britain
(2) universal male suffrage
(3) a fair and generous peace
(4) harsh punishment for Confederate leaders

112 In the Compromise of 1877 that ended Reconstruction, Republicans agreed to

(1) withdraw federal troops from the South
(2) support the Black Codes
(3) award the presidency to Democrat Samuel Tilden
(4) accept the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*

113 The poll tax, the literacy test, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan were all attempts to limit the effectiveness of

(1) the 14th and 15th amendments
(2) the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
(3) civil rights legislation passed in all states after the Civil War
(4) immigration laws such as the Gentleman's Agreement and the Chinese Exclusion Act

114 The passage of Jim Crow laws in the South after Reconstruction was aided in part by

(1) a narrow interpretation of the 14th amendment by the United States Supreme Court
(2) a change in the southern economy from agricultural to industrial
(3) the growth of Republican-dominated governments in the South
(4) the rise in European immigration to the South

115 After the Civil War, the purpose of adding the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution was to

(1) grant civil and political rights to Native American Indians
(2) allow women to become full citizens
(3) guarantee African Americans equal treatment under the law
(4) extend constitutional rights to new territories

116 How were many African Americans in the South affected after Reconstruction ended in 1877?

(1) A constitutional amendment guaranteed their social advancement.
(2) The Freedmen's Bureau helped them become farm owners.
(3) Jim Crow laws placed major restrictions on their rights.
(4) Southern factories offered them job training and employment opportunities.

117 After 1877, racial segregation became widespread in the South primarily as a result of the

(1) decline of the Ku Klux Klan
(2) activities of the Freedmen's Bureau
(3) stationing of federal troops in the South
(4) passage of Jim Crow laws

118 The basic constitutional issue resolved by the Civil War was the

(1) expansion of the President's war powers
(2) extension of the right to vote to all adults
(3) supremacy of Federal authority over the states
(4) civil liberties of citizens during wartime
119 What was the most important advantage the North had during the Civil War?

(1) unified popular support for the war effort
(2) superior military leadership
(3) economic aid from Great Britain and France
(4) more human resources and war material

120 What was a major reason that slavery expanded in the South in the first half of the 1800s?

(1) Federal government regulations favored Southern exports.
(2) New inventions led to an increase in cotton production.
(3) Most early textile mills were built in the South.
(4) The federal government encouraged the importation of enslaved persons.

121 The controversy over the establishment of the Bank of the United States and the imposition of a federal excise tax was most closely associated with

(1) George Washington issuing his Proclamation of Neutrality
(2) Alexander Hamilton introducing his financial plan
(3) John Adams signing the Alien and Sedition Acts into law
(4) Thomas Jefferson supporting the Lewis and Clark expedition

122 During the late 1800s, Southern voters solidly supported the Democratic Party primarily because Democrats

(1) favored a stronger national government
(2) led efforts to advance civil rights
(3) opposed the Jim Crow legal system
(4) disliked the Reconstruction programs of the Republicans

123 In which section of early 19th-century America was the plantation system an important feature?

(1) New England
(2) the Middle Atlantic states
(3) the South
(4) the West
124 Base your answer to question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

![Map of Reconstruction military districts](source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman and Co., 1987 (adapted))

The military districts shown on the map were created during Reconstruction to

1. create economic and social equality in the South
2. pay for the physical rebuilding of the South
3. move Native American Indians to reservations
4. govern the former Confederate states

125 In the early 1800s, which factor was most important in the development of Northern manufacturing centers?

1. **abundance of water power**
2. availability of slave labor in the North
3. development of gold mines
4. access to passes through the Appalachian Mountains

126 Which newspaper headline would have appeared during the Reconstruction Period after the Civil War?

1. “Jim Crow Laws End”
2. **Former Slaves Made Citizens**
3. “Supreme Court Issues Dred Scott Decision”
4. “Emancipation Proclamation Issued”

127 Which statement about the Missouri Compromise (1820) is most accurate?

1. Slavery was banned west of the Mississippi River.
2. Unorganized territories would be governed by the United States and Great Britain.
3. **The balance between free and slave states was maintained.**
4. The 36°30 line formed a new boundary between the United States and Canada.
128 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ____________________________
   A. Disputes over tariff rates
   B. Introduction of slavery into the territories
   C. Demands of abolitionists
   D. Disagreements over States rights

(1) Reasons for the American System
(2) Successes of Third Political Parties
(3) **Causes of Sectionalism**
(4) Justifications for Economic Reform

129 Throughout the Civil War, an important advantage the North had over the South was that the North
(1) had superior military leaders
(2) **had greater manufacturing capabilities**
(3) received support from Great Britain and France
(4) used a strategy for fighting a defensive war

130 "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall
abridge the privileges . . . of citizens . . . nor shall any
state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property,
without due process of law . . . ."
What was the major purpose of these provisions in the
14th Amendment?

(1) limit the power of the federal government
(2) expand the civil rights of women
(3) maintain competition in business
(4) **protect the rights of African Americans**

131 Base your answer to question on the passage from the
trial transcript below and on your knowledge of
social studies.

... MISS ANTHONY: When I was brought before
your honor for trial, I hoped for a broad and liberal
interpretation of the Constitution and its recent
amendments, that should declare all United States
citizens under it protecting aegis [shield]—that should
declare equality of rights the national guarantee to all
persons born or naturalized in the United States. But
failing to get this justice—failing, even, to get a trial
by a jury *not* of my peers—I ask not leniency at your
hands—but rather the full rigors of the law....

Source: *United States v. Susan B. Anthony*, 1873

The constitutional amendments referred to in this
statement were ratified to

(1) end the importation of slaves
(2) increase federal revenue
(3) institute national Prohibition
(4) **provide legal rights to African Americans**

132 Base your answer to the following question on Which
heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ____________________________
   A. Nullification Crisis
   B. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   C. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
   D. Election of Lincoln (1860)

   (1) Foreign Policies of the United States
   (2) Government Policies Toward Native Americans
   (3) Consequences of Manifest Destiny
   (4) **Causes of Sectional Conflict**

133 What was the decision of the Supreme Court in
*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)?

(1) Black Codes were unconstitutional.
(2) The citizenship principle established in *Dred
Scott v. Sanford* was repealed.
(3) The 15th amendment failed to guarantee the
right to vote to all males.
(4) **Racial segregation did not violate the equal
protection provision of the 14th amendment.**
### Civil War Era Practice Quiz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134 Which event was the immediate cause of the secession of several Southern states from the Union in 1860?</td>
<td>(1) the Dred Scott decision, which declared that all prior compromises on the extension of slavery into the territories were unconstitutional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 What does the term total war describe?</td>
<td>(1) Shermans policy of destroying everything in order to show civilians the impact of the war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 • Publication of <em>The Liberator</em> • Kansas-Nebraska Act • <em>Dred Scott</em> decision</td>
<td>The events listed above all contributed to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137 Abraham Lincoln's 1858 warning that &quot;a house divided against itself cannot stand&quot; referred to sectional differences over the</td>
<td>(1) treatment of Native American Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138 How did “Bleeding Kansas,” the Dred Scott decision, and John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry have similar effects on the United States?</td>
<td>(1) ended conflict over slavery in the territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139 During Reconstruction, the Black Codes passed by Southern states were attempts to</td>
<td>(1) provide land to former slaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 “A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.” — Abraham Lincoln, 1858</td>
<td>According to this quotation, Abraham Lincoln believed that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 In his first inaugural address, President Abraham Lincoln stated his main goal for the nation was to</td>
<td>(1) use the vote to resolve the conflict over slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 Which statement is accurate about state legislatures in the South following the period of Reconstruction?</td>
<td>(1) They established bureaus to assist the freedmen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Civil War Era Practice Quiz

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
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<th>Correct Answer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>143</strong></td>
<td>Literacy tests and grandfather clauses were enacted in the South after the Reconstruction Era primarily to</td>
<td><em>(1) increase the number of women voters (2) limit the number of African American voters (3) guarantee that voters could read and write (4) ensure that formerly enslaved persons met property requirements</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>144</strong></td>
<td>The suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War and the passage of the USA Patriot Act during the war on terror both illustrate the national government's willingness to</td>
<td><em>(1) uphold the rights of minority citizens (2) tolerate criticism of its wartime policies (3) expand the power of the states to prosecute radical groups (4) limit civil liberties when the nation is facing immediate danger</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
<td>Which statement is accurate about state legislatures in the South following the period of Reconstruction?</td>
<td><em>(1) They established bureaus to assist the freedmen. (2) They provided 40 acres of land and a mule to all former slaves. (3) They tried to deprive the freedmen of their legal rights. (4) They were generally dominated by former slaves.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>146</strong></td>
<td>What was the controversy over Federal power versus States rights a basic cause of?</td>
<td><em>(1) The Revolutionary War (2) The Civil War (3) The Spanish-American War (4) The Korean War</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>147</strong></td>
<td>An example of a primary source of information about the War of 1812 would be a</td>
<td><em>(1) battle plan for the attack on Fort McHenry (2) historical novel on the Battle of New Orleans (3) movie on the life of President James Madison (4) textbook passage on the naval engagements of the war</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>148</strong></td>
<td>Which constitutional principle was the main focus of the North–South conflicts that led to the Civil War?</td>
<td><em>(1) States rights (2) due process of law (3) separation of powers (4) presidential veto power</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What influence is clearly reflected in the election results shown on this map?

1. nationalist motives
2. sectional differences
3. political stability
4. ethnic conflicts

Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?

1. The nation had grown increasingly divided over the future of slavery.
2. Americans had lost confidence in the plan for Reconstruction.
3. Northern and Southern voters were united in support of popular sovereignty.
4. Support for the abolitionist movement decreased during this period.

Which statement about the United States in the 1850s is best supported by these headlines?

1. "Uncle Tom's Cabin Stirs Controversy"
2. "Kansas Rocked by Bloody Conflict"
3. "John Brown's Raid Angers South"

Which problem did the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act attempt to solve?

1. the extension of slavery into the western territories
2. the equitable distribution of frontier lands to the owners of small farms
3. the placement of protective tariffs on foreign imports
4. the need for internal improvements in transportation
152 The constitutional controversy that led directly to the start of the Civil War concerned the right of states to

(1) control tariff rates  
(2) sign treaties with foreign nations  
(3) redraw congressional districts  
(4) secede from the Union

Base your answers to questions 153 and 154 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

153 The South won many battles and the Civil War lasted four years. These two facts support the conclusion that

(1) the Underground Railroad was important to the Southern cause  
(2) factors other than those shown in the graphs were important  
(3) the North was more dependent on foreign aid than the South  
(4) personal wealth was a key factor in determining the outcome of the war

154 The data shown in the graphs best support the conclusion that the North

(1) was better prepared economically to fight the Civil War  
(2) lagged behind the South in bank deposits  
(3) produced more agricultural products than the South  
(4) lacked several important resources to fight the war

155 The 14th and 15th Amendments, passed during Reconstruction, resulted in

(1) equal rights for women in the United States  
(2) expanded rights for Native American Indians on reservations  
(3) increased individual rights for African Americans  
(4) additional rights for Southern segregationists
156 Base your answer on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The information provided by the map best supports the conclusion that

1. the South's transportation system was more efficient
2. most railroads were owned and operated by the United States government
3. the transcontinental railroad linked the West and the South
4. the North had transportation advantages by the start of the Civil War

157 From 1820 to 1865, the debates over nullification, protective tariffs, and the spread of slavery into the new territories concerned the constitutional issue of the

1. balance of power between the federal and state governments
2. balance between the rights of individuals and the need to maintain order
3. protection of the rights of ethnic and racial groups
4. separation of power between the executive and legislative branches

158 After the Civil War, a significant cause of the conflict between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans in Congress was disagreement over

1. the plans for restoring Southern states to the Union
2. a proposal to repeal the Emancipation Proclamation
3. reduction of the army and the navy to prewar levels
4. congressional efforts to pay the Confederate war debt
159 Before the former Confederate states could be readmitted to the Union, the congressional plan for Reconstruction required them to

1. ratify the 14th amendment
2. imprison all former Confederate soldiers
3. provide 40 acres of land to all freedmen
4. help rebuild Northern industries

160 "Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri To Enter Union" (1820)
"California Admitted to Union as Free State" (1850)
"Kansas-Nebraska Act Sets Up Popular Sovereignty" (1854)

Which issue is reflected in these headlines?

1. enactment of protective tariffs
2. extension of slavery
3. voting rights for minorities
4. universal public education

161 Which form of agriculture was created and became dominant in the South in the decades immediately following the Civil War?

1. homesteading
2. sharecropping
3. ranching
4. cooperative farming

162 Sharecropping was a system of farming most common in

1. New England after the Revolutionary War
2. the Middle Atlantic States before the Civil War
3. the Southern States after the Civil War
4. the Pacific Northwest before World War I

163 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The election results shown on this map most clearly reflect the influence of

1. nationalist motives
2. sectional differences
3. political stability
4. ethnic conflicts

164 "Although important strides were made, Reconstruction failed to provide lasting guarantees of the civil rights of the freedmen."

Which evidence best supports this statement?

1. resignation of President Johnson
2. impeachment of President Johnson
3. election of a Democratic President
4. end of the Ku Klux Klan
166 The Civil War affected the northern economy by
(1) causing a severe depression
(2) increasing unemployment rates
(3) decreasing demand for agricultural products
(4) **stimulating industrialization**

167 Which term refers to the idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their territory?
(1) nullification
(2) sectionalism
(3) **popular sovereignty**
(4) southern secession

168 Which is the best choice?

In the period between 1820 and 1860, Southerners wanted slavery extended to the Western territories so that the South could
(1) continue to elect Southern Presidents
(2) continue to dominate the Supreme Court
(3) **keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests**
(4) use slave labor to expand Southern industries

169 What was one major result of the North's victory in the Civil War?
(1) The power of the Supreme Court was limited.
(2) Slave owners were compensated for their losses.
(3) The influence of corporations on government was reduced.
(4) **The supremacy of the national government was upheld.**

170 Sectional differences developed in the United States largely because
(1) the Federal Government adopted a policy of neutrality
(2) **economic conditions and interests in each region varied**
(3) only northerners were represented at the Constitutional Convention
(4) early Presidents favored urban areas over rural areas

171 Which statement is a valid generalization about the experience of African Americans during the early Reconstruction period (1865-1870)?
(1) They gained economic equality.
(2) Their participation in government decreased.
(3) **They achieved legal rights through constitutional amendments.**
(4) Their political equality was opposed by most Radical Republicans.

172 Which Supreme Court decision created the need for a constitutional amendment that would grant citizenship to formerly enslaved persons?
(1) *Marbury v. Madison*
(2) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
(3) *Worcester v. Georgia*
(4) **Dred Scott v. Sanford**

173 The power relationship that changed **most** as a result of the Civil War was the increase in the power of what?
(1) the individual over the state
(2) the military over the civilian population
(3) the Congress over the President
(4) **the Federal Government over the states**

174 Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of doing what?
(1) allowing states to secede from the Union
(2) permitting voters to nullify federal laws
(3) **deciding whether a new state would be a free state or free state**
(4) overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court

175 What was a major result of the Reconstruction period?
(1) **the former Confederate states were restored to full membership in the Union**
(2) most African Americans were able to take advantage of education at colleges and universities
(3) the two-party political system became stronger in the South
(4) sectional differences and the idea of States rights disappeared
176 What was a major result of the United States Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)?

(1) it strengthened the determination of abolitionists to achieve their goals
(2) it caused the immediate outbreak of the Civil War
(3) it ended the importation of slaves into the United States
(4) it increased the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories

177 Which argument did President Abraham Lincoln use against the secession of the Southern States?

(1) Slavery was not profitable.
(2) The government was a union of people and not of states.
(3) The Southern States did not permit their people to vote on secession.
(4) As the Commander in Chief, he had the duty to defend the United States against foreign invasion.

178 Following the Civil War, many Southern states enacted Black Codes to

(1) provide free farmland for African Americans
(2) guarantee equal civil rights for African Americans
(3) restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons
(4) support the creation of the Freedmen’s Bureau

179 Which statement best explains the trend of Democratic membership in the Senate from 1873 to 1879?

(1) Radical Reconstruction had given many blacks the right to vote.
(2) White voters had regained control in Southern States.
(3) The Democrats had supported many popular reforms after 1873
(4) Many voters had blamed the Democrats for the Civil War and turned away from the party.

180 Which generalization about the period 1865-1879 is most clearly supported by the data in the graphs?

(1) prohibit the secession of states
(2) uphold the legality of the Black Codes
(3) continue the presidential plan for Reconstruction
(4) guarantee citizenship rights to the newly freed slaves

181 A primary reason for the passage of the 14th amendment in 1868 was to

(1) prohibit the secession of states
(2) uphold the legality of the Black Codes
(3) continue the presidential plan for Reconstruction
(4) guarantee citizenship rights to the newly freed slaves
182 Booker T. Washington stated that the best way for formerly enslaved persons to advance themselves in American society was to

1. leave their farms in the South and move to the North
2. run for political office
3. **pursue economic gains through vocational training**
4. form a separate political party

183 What economic change resulted from the revolution before the Civil War?

1. **The Northeast became better connected to the western section of the country.**
2. Trade between the United States and Europe was sharply reduced.
3. The system of slavery on southern plantations began to disappear.
4. The federal government began to regulate new businesses.

184 Why did slavery expand in the South rather than in the North before the Civil War?

1. the Constitution contained a clause that outlawed the importation of slaves into the Northern states
2. Congress passed a law forbidding slavery in the North
3. Northern states passed affirmative action legislation
4. **geographic conditions in the South encouraged the development of large plantations**
185 Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the most accurate title for this map?

1. Closing the Frontier
2. Results of Reconstruction
3. A Nation Divided
4. Compromise of 185

186 Early in his Presidency, Abraham Lincoln declared that his primary goal as President was to

1. enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
2. **preserve the Union**
3. end slavery throughout the entire country
4. encourage sectionalism

187 Which provided the legal basis for racial segregation in late 19th-century United States?

1. Supreme Court decisions that excluded blacks from voting
2. adoption of laws by the United States Congress
3. **passage of "Jim Crow" laws by state legislatures**
4. laws in northern states that prevented blacks from working in factories

188 The provision of the Radical Republicans' plan for Reconstruction that Southern States found most objectionable was that a former Confederate State could not be readmitted to the Union unless that State

1. gave land and money to former slaves
2. granted full citizenship to former Confederate leaders
3. **ratified the 14th amendment**
4. agreed to modernize its economy

189 By the time of the Civil War, slavery had nearly disappeared in the North mainly because

1. slave rebellions in Northern states had forced the end of slavery
2. the United States Constitution required the end of slavery in Northern states
3. slaves had become too expensive for Northern farmers
4. **slavery did not fit the economic interests of the North**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>In the 1850s, the phrase “Bleeding Kansas” was used to describe clashes between: (1) proslavery and antislavery groups (2) Spanish landowners and new American settlers (3) Chinese and Irish railroad workers (4) Native American Indians and white settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>The climate and topography of the southeastern United States had a major impact on the history of the United States before 1860 because the region: (1) became the center of commerce and manufacturing (2) developed as the largest domestic source of steel production (3) was the area in which most immigrants chose to settle (4) provided agricultural products that were processed in the North and in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Which statement best summarizes the beliefs of Booker T. Washington? (1) The best solution for African Americans was to return to Africa. (2) Social equality for African Americans would be easier to achieve than legal rights. (3) The way to dissolve the barriers of segregation and bring about an end to Jim Crow laws was by active, violent resistance. (4) The most immediate means for African Americans to achieve equality was to expand their opportunities for vocational education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>President Abraham Lincoln's post-Civil War plan for reconstruction of the South was based on the theory that the former Confederate States: (1) should be treated as conquered territories (2) could be readmitted to the Union only by Congress (3) had never actually left the Union (4) must grant full equality to all people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>&quot;You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it.&quot; –Abraham Lincoln, Inaugural Address, 1861 When President Abraham Lincoln made this statement, he indicated his commitment to: (1) allow the Southern States to leave the Union (2) defend the institution of slavery throughout the United States (3) take strong action to maintain the Union (4) make fundamental changes in the United States Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Which statement best describes the status of African Americans immediately after the end of Reconstruction in 1877? (1) Most African Americans held factory jobs in urban areas. (2) Most African Americans were able to take advantage of educational opportunities at colleges. (3) Despite the passage of several constitutional amendments, African Americans found that gaining equal rights was very difficult. (4) Political rights for African Americans were guaranteed in the South, but restrictions and discrimination increased in the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>The assassination of Abraham Lincoln affected events of the Reconstruction Period in that: (1) President Andrew Johnson was able to bring about a more lenient treatment of the Confederacy (2) the attempts of the Radical Republicans to control Reconstruction policy were successful (3) the Confederate states became eager to return to the Union (4) the Ku Klux Klan lost its influence over Southern state governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>In the ten years following the Civil War, a large numbers of former slaves earned a living by becoming: (1) conductors on the Underground Railroad (2) workers in Northern factories (3) sharecroppers on Southern farms (4) gold miners in California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[The registrar] brought a big old book out there, and he gave me the sixteenth section of the constitution of Mississippi, . . . I could copy it like it was in the book, but after I got through copying it, he told me to give a reasonable interpretation and tell the meaning of the section I had copied. Well, I flunked out.

Source: A History of the United States Since 1861

The main intent of the literacy test described in the passage was to

(1) encourage reform of the political system
(2) encourage Mississippi residents to learn about their state's legal system
(3) prevent African Americans from exercising a basic right
(4) enforce the provisions of the United States Constitution

Which congressional action led to the Southern viewpoint expressed in this cartoon?

(1) passage of the Homestead Act
(2) strengthening of the Fugitive Slave Laws
(3) military occupation of the former Confederate States
(4) ending the Freedmen's Bureau
200 Base your answer the next question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR</th>
<th>Union Troops</th>
<th>Confederate Troops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Troops</td>
<td>1,566,678</td>
<td>1,082,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
<td>275,175</td>
<td>194,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died of Wounds</td>
<td>110,070</td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died of Disease</td>
<td>249,458</td>
<td>164,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which statement is best supported by the data in the table?

(1) The Confederate troops lost the Civil War as a result of their higher numbers of injuries and fatalities.
(2) The Union army had better generals during the Civil War.
(3) The Civil War had more casualties than any other war.
(4) More soldiers died from disease than from wounds.

201 Which phrase best completes the title for the partial outline shown below?

I. Reasons for the ________________

A. Increasing sectionalism  
B. Disagreements over states' rights issues  
C. Breakdown of compromise  
D. Election of 1860

(1) Start of the Revolutionary War  
(2) Adoption of the Bill of Rights  
(3) Failure of the Whiskey Rebellion  
(4) Secession of Southern States from the Union

202 What was a result of the disputed presidential election of 1876?

(1) Reconstruction ended as federal troops were removed from the South.  
(2) Slavery was reestablished in the South by state legislatures.  
(3) New state laws were passed in the South to guarantee equal rights for African Americans.  
(4) A constitutional amendment was adopted to correct problems with the electoral college system.

203 The label "Solid South" was applied to the former Confederate States after Reconstruction because they

(1) consistently supported the Democratic Party  
(2) could not participate in national politics  
(3) rejected efforts to pass Jim Crow laws  
(4) continued to support abolitionist causes

204 After the Civil War, which development limited economic opportunities for African Americans in the South?

(1) creation of military districts  
(2) establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau  
(3) use of the sharecropping system  
(4) ratification of the 14th amendment

205 What was a common goal of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution?

(1) punishing the South for seceding from the Union  
(2) granting basic rights to formerly enslaved persons  
(3) allowing the states to veto federal laws  
(4) creating a "separate but equal" society

206 After the Civil War, freedmen in the South had difficulty improving their economic condition because

(1) literacy for formerly enslaved persons was prohibited  
(2) migration of factory workers from Northern cities had created competition for jobs  
(3) the federal government confiscated their 40 acre grants  
(4) the system of sharecropping kept them in a cycle of poverty

207 Which statement best describes how the status of African Americans in the South changed soon after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?

(1) The Supreme Court consistently supported civil rights for African Americans.  
(2) Poll taxes and literacy tests were eliminated for African Americans.  
(3) Increasing numbers of African Americans were elected to public office.  
(4) African Americans faced increasing discrimination and segregation.
208 One similarity between the Know-Nothings and the Ku Klux Klan is that both

(1) opposed the spread of communism
(2) exposed abuses in big business and government
(3) believed the problems of society were caused by the growth of labor unions
(4) fostered resentment against minority groups in American society

209 What was the most important advantage the North had during the Civil War?

(1) a unified popular support for the war effort
(2) a superior military leadership
(3) an economic aid from Great Britain and France
(4) more factories to produce war material

210 For what main reason did sectional differences develop in the United States?

(1) the Federal Government adopted a policy of neutrality
(2) economic conditions and interests in each region varied
(3) only northerners were represented at the Constitutional Convention
(4) early Presidents favored urban areas over rural areas

211 In the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, popular sovereignty was proposed as a way to

(1) allow northern states the power to ban slavery
(2) deny southern states the legal right to own slaves
(3) allow settlers in new territories to vote on the issue of slavery
(4) overturn previous Supreme Court decisions on slavery

212 As the Civil War began, what did President Abraham Lincoln state his primary goal was?

(1) to end slavery
(2) to set new national boundaries
(3) to increase congressional powers
(4) to preserve the Union

213 Base your answer to question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Total Vetoes</th>
<th>Vetoes Overridden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Madison</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tyler</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Polk</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Johnson</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Roosevelt</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which statement is most clearly supported by the information provided in the table?

(1) George Washington vetoed all the bills that were sent to him.
(2) Andrew Jackson was the first president to use the veto power.
(3) Abraham Lincoln was too occupied with the Civil War to oppose Congress.
(4) Andrew Johnson faced the most effective opposition from Congress.

214 During Reconstruction, President Andrew Johnson tried to incorporate most of President Abraham Lincoln's plan for

(1) granting suffrage to former slaves
(2) readmitting the Southern States into the Union
(3) increasing the power of the North over the South
(4) punishing the secessionist states
215 Base your answer to the next question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

—14th amendment, Section 1, United States Constitution

This amendment was adopted in 1868 primarily to

(1) protect the rights of formerly enslaved persons
(2) make it easier for immigrants to become citizens
(3) extend suffrage to settlers on the Great Plains
(4) require the federal government to pay the costs of Reconstruction

216 This law was most likely passed during the

(1) pre-Revolutionary War period
(2) Reconstruction Era
(3) Great Depression
(4) civil rights movement of the 1960's

217 The principal purpose of this type of law was to

(1) maintain racial separation and support white supremacy
(2) expand economic opportunities for freedmen
(3) encourage formerly enslaved persons to seek skilled jobs
(4) establish universal suffrage

218 Abolitionists in the pre-Civil War period were most likely to support the

(1) removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia
(2) passage of the Fugitive Slave Act
(3) activities of the Underground Railroad
(4) use of popular sovereignty in the territories

219 What was the North's rapid economic growth during the Civil War stimulated by?

(1) the elimination of taxes on defense industries
(2) a reduction in the number of immigrants
(3) increased government demand for many products
(4) enslaved persons filling industrial jobs
220 Base your answer to this question on the poster below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**100 DOLLARS REWARD!**

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 27th of July, my Black Woman, named EMILY, Seventeen years of age, well grown, black color, has a whining voice. She took with her one dark calico and one blue and white dress, a red corded gingham bonnet; a white striped shawl and slippers. I will pay the above reward if taken near the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, if taken in the State of Ohio, and delivered to me near Lewisburg, Mason County, Ky.

THO'S H. WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1853.

Source: Ohio Historical Center Archives (adapted)

Prior to the Civil War, abolitionists reacted to the situation described in the poster by

(1) supporting the Underground Railroad
(2) opposing the Emancipation Proclamation
(3) banning freed slaves from Northern states
(4) proposing a stricter fugitive slave law

221 The most long-lasting victory for civil rights achieved during Reconstruction was the

(1) ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution
(2) establishment of a strong two-party political system in the South
(3) increased prominence given to the Office of the President
(4) passage of Black Codes throughout the South

222 What was a major result of the Reconstruction Period?

(1) The political and economic rights of women were expanded and strengthened.
(2) The power of the states increased at the expense of the Federal Government.
(3) Racial segregation in United States schools ended.
(4) The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were added to the United States Constitution.

223 How did the Civil War affect the Northern economy?

(1) causing a severe depression
(2) increasing unemployment rates
(3) decreasing demand for agricultural products
(4) stimulating industrialization

224 Which event led directly to the secession of several Southern states from the Union?

(1) Thomas Jefferson's call for nullification of the Alien and Sedition Acts
(2) Federalist Party threats during the War of 1812
(3) John Calhoun's defense of States rights
(4) Abraham Lincoln's attitude toward Southern secession

225 "... Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"
— Daniel Webster, 1830

The principle expressed in this statement was also reflected in

(1) the ratification of the 14th amendment
(2) the withdrawal of federal troops from the South
(3) the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
(4) the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson

226 Which action marked the end of Reconstruction in the United States?

(1) the ratification of the 14th amendment
(2) the withdrawal of federal troops from the South
(3) the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
(4) the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
227 "Missouri Compromise Allows Two New States Into the Union"
"Congress Agrees to Compromise of 1850"
"Popular Sovereignty Adopted Under Kansas-Nebraska Act"

Which issue is reflected in these headlines?

(1) status of slavery in the territories and states
(2) growth of agriculture on the Great Plains
(3) clash of federal and state powers
(4) conflicts with foreign nations over the West

228 The Reconstruction Era ended when congressional Democrats agreed to the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Republicans promised to do what?

(1) withdraw Federal troops from the South
(2) give each freedman 40 acres and a mule
(3) do away with the electoral college
(4) repeal the 15th amendment

229 A major result of the Civil War was that the

(1) economic system of the South came to dominate the United States economy
(2) Federal Government's power over the States was strengthened
(3) members of Congress from Southern States gained control of the legislative branch
(4) nation's industrial development came to a standstill

230 Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of doing what?

(1) allowing states to secede from the Union
(2) permitting voters to nullify federal laws
(3) deciding the legalization of slavery in a new state
(4) overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court

231 Passed during Reconstruction, what were the results of the 14th and 15th Amendments?

(1) equal rights for women in the United States
(2) expanded rights for Native American Indians on reservations
(3) increased individual rights for African Americans
(4) additional rights for Southern segregationists

232 Under the leadership of Chief Justice John Marshall (1801–1835), the Supreme Court expanded the influence of the national government by

(1) forcing states to grant relief from personal debt
(2) authorizing the president to use troops without congressional approval
(3) ending the importation of enslaved Africans
(4) strengthening federal powers over interstate commerce and banking

233 The grandfather clause and the literacy test were similar in that both were designed to do which of the following?

(1) drive the carpetbaggers permanently from the South
(2) force Southern leaders to agree with Northern views on Reconstruction
(3) prevent African Americans in the South from voting
(4) stop former slaves from obtaining an education

234 Which statement best explains President Abraham Lincoln's justification for the Civil War?

(1) As an abolitionist, President Lincoln wanted to end slavery in the United States.
(2) President Lincoln wanted to keep the South economically dependent on the industrial North.
(3) President Lincoln's oath of office required him to defend and preserve the Union.
(4) To keep the support of Great Britain and France, President Lincoln had to try to end slavery immediately.

235 One similarity in the presidential administrations of Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Lyndon Johnson is that each

(1) maintained a foreign policy of neutrality
(2) expanded the power of the presidency
(3) removed Supreme Court Justices from office
(4) decreased the size of the military

236 Why was the label "Solid South" applied to the former Confederate States after Reconstruction?

(1) consistently supported the Democratic Party
(2) could not participate in national politics
(3) rejected efforts to pass Jim Crow laws
(4) continued to support abolitionist causes
237 In the South, the passage of Jim Crow laws in the 1870s and 1880s led directly to the
(1) racial integration of public schools
(2) decline of the Democratic party
(3) organization of the Ku Klux Klan
(4) segregation of public facilities

238 What was the most significant effect that *Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Jungle,* and *The Feminine Mystique* had on the American people?
(1) They exposed corrupt government practices.
(2) They led to Federal legislation to protect the environment.
(3) They led to the adoption of constitutional amendments.
(4) They influenced social policy.

239 In the period between 1820 and 1860, Southerners wanted slavery extended to the Western territories so that the South could
(1) continue to elect Southern Presidents
(2) continue to dominate the Supreme Court
(3) keep enough strength in the Senate to protect Southern interests
(4) use slave labor to expand Southern industries

240 What was a common purpose of the three amendments added to the United States Constitution between 1865 and 1870?
(1) extending suffrage to Southern women
(2) reforming the sharecropping system
(3) granting rights to African Americans
(4) protecting rights of Southerners accused of treason

241 The most direct effect of poll taxes and literacy tests on African Americans was to
(1) prevent them from voting
(2) limit their access to public facilities
(3) block their educational opportunities
(4) deny them economic advancements

242 The passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments in the period following the Civil War showed that
(1) the states had increased their power at the expense of the Federal Government
(2) segregation would no longer be allowed in the United States
(3) Federal powers could be expanded to protect the rights of minorities
(4) the political and economic rights of women were protected

243 One result of the War of 1812 was that the United States
(1) acquired French-held territory in southern Canada
(2) maintained its independence and its territory
(3) lost control of the Ohio River valley
(4) gained territory from Mexico

244 What was a major result of the Civil War?
(1) The power of the Federal Government was expanded.
(2) States rights were reinforced by constitutional amendments.
(3) Southern investment capital was used to bring about early industrialization of the region.
(4) Most freed blacks became landowning farmers.

245 Poll taxes and grandfather clauses were devices used to
(1) deny African Americans the right to vote
(2) extend suffrage to women and 18-year-old citizens
(3) raise money for political campaigns
(4) prevent immigrants from becoming citizens

246 "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges . . . of citizens . . . nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . . ."

The major purpose of these provisions of the 14th Amendment was to
(1) limit the power of the federal government
(2) expand the civil rights of women
(3) maintain competition in business
(4) protect the rights of African Americans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 247 Before the start of the Civil War, many Southern political leaders supported | (1) States rights  
(2) higher tariff rates  
(3) voting rights for women  
(4) repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act |
| 248 After the Civil War, the adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments led to | (1) greater Federal supremacy over the states  
(2) the loss of equal rights for minorities  
(3) an expansion of the power of the states to tax interstate businesses  
(4) a narrowing of the role of the Federal Government |
| 249 The Compromise of 1877 brought an end to Radical Reconstruction by providing for the | (1) resignation of President Rutherford  
(2) removal of federal troops from Southern states  
(3) establishment of a system of sharecropping  
(4) strict enforcement of the 14th amendment |
| 250 During the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877), the 15th amendment was adopted to grant African Americans | (1) educational opportunities  
(2) economic equality  
(3) freedom of speech  
(4) voting rights |
| 251 After the Civil War, the sharecropping system emerged in the South primarily as a way to | (1) diversify agricultural production  
(2) provide a labor supply to plantation owners  
(3) give forty acres of land to freedmen  
(4) guarantee economic equality for African Americans |
| 252 The underlying reason for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was | (1) the Credit Mobilier scandal  
(2) a power struggle with Congress over Reconstruction  
(3) his refusal to appoint new justices to the Supreme Court  
(4) his policies toward Native American Indians |
| 253 "By the 1850's, the Constitution, originally framed as an instrument of national unity, had become a source of sectional discord." What does this quotation suggest? | (1) the vast differences of opinion existed over the issue of States rights  
(2) the Federal Government had become more interested in foreign affairs than in domestic problems  
(3) the Constitution had no provisions for governing new territories  
(4) the Southern States continued to import slaves |
| 254 What effect did the system of sharecropping have on the South after the Civil War? | (1) It kept formerly enslaved persons economically dependent.  
(2) It brought investment capital to the South.  
(3) It encouraged Northerners to migrate south.  
(4) It provided for a fairer distribution of farm profits. |
| 255 How did the southern states attempt to limit the impact of constitutional amendments passed during the Reconstruction Era? | (1) passing Jim Crow laws  
(2) ending racial discrimination  
(3) seceding from the Union  
(4) fighting the Civil War |
| 256 The Reconstruction plans of President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson included | (1) resumption of full participation in Congress by Southern States  
(2) long-term military occupation of the Confederacy  
(3) payment of war reparations by Southern States  
(4) harsh punishment of former Confederate officials |
| 257 What was one notable legacy of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions? | (1) the Alien and Sedition Acts  
(2) the Doctrine of Nullification  
(3) the Embargo Act  
(4) the Second Bank of the United States |
258 A. Increased the size of the army without congressional authorization  
B. Arrested and jailed anti-Unionists without giving reason  
C. Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested  
Which would be the best heading for the list above?  
(1) Lincoln's wartime expansion of presidential power.  
(2) Reasons for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.  
(3) Checks and balances that effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.  
(4) Limitations on individual rights in the Bill of Rights.

259 Which quotation is correctly paired with the document in which it is found?  
(1) "...the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."  
   – Washington's Farewell Address  
(2) "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal..."  
   – Monroe Doctrine  
(3) "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation..."  
   – Lincoln's Gettysburg Address  
(4) "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union..."  
   – Declaration of Independence

260 What was a major feature of the Reconstruction period?  
(1) A spirit of cooperation existed between the executive and legislative branches.  
(2) New legislation and constitutional amendments attempted to provide equal rights and opportunities for blacks.  
(3) New state governments in the South concentrated on ending corruption and enforcing Reconstruction plans.  
(4) The South rapidly developed into the nation's major industrial center.

261 At the beginning of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln maintained that the war was being fought to  
(1) uphold national honor  
(2) prevent foreign involvement  
(3) free all slaves  
(4) preserve the Union

262 Base your answer to question on the table below and on your knowledge of social studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected States</th>
<th>1820</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1860</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>47,449</td>
<td>253,532</td>
<td>435,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>149,656</td>
<td>280,944</td>
<td>462,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>126,732</td>
<td>182,258</td>
<td>225,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>69,064</td>
<td>168,452</td>
<td>331,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>32,814</td>
<td>195,211</td>
<td>436,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>10,222</td>
<td>58,240</td>
<td>114,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>205,017</td>
<td>245,817</td>
<td>331,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>251,783</td>
<td>327,038</td>
<td>402,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>80,107</td>
<td>183,059</td>
<td>275,719</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>425,153</td>
<td>449,087</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center (adapted)

Which inference is most clearly supported by the information in this table?  
(1) Slavery decreased throughout the South with the end of the African slave trade.  
(2) The enslaved population began to decline after 1840.  
(3) The transcontinental railroad spread slavery outside the South.  
(4) Slavery would likely have continued to grow had there not been a civil war.
263 Which argument was used by President Abraham Lincoln to explain his policy of leniency toward the South after the Civil War?

(1) Most Southerners have remained loyal to the Union during the war.
(2) Most Southerners are willing to grant equality to formerly enslaved persons.
(3) The federal government has no authority to punish states for secession.
(4) Healing the nation’s wounds quickly is essential.

264 Since the late 1700s, the Mississippi River has been a vital waterway because it

(1) divided the northern territories from the southern territories
(2) allowed American farmers direct access to Canadian markets
(3) connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean
(4) provided farmers and merchants an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico

265 Which leader founded a vocational training institution in the late 1800s to improve economic opportunities for African Americans?

(1) George Washington Carver
(2) Frederick Douglass
(3) W. E. B. Du Bois
(4) Booker T. Washington

266 The passage of Jim Crow laws in the South in the late 19th century is evidence that

(1) the Supreme Court refused to hear civil rights cases
(2) the Federal Government had increased its commitment to civil rights
(3) Southern legislators were determined to keep African Americans in a subservient position
(4) African Americans in the South were satisfied with their legal and economic status

267 Sectional rivalries during the period from 1820 to 1860 centered mainly around the issues of

(1) foreign policy, the abolition of slavery, and the currency system
(2) States rights, the extension of slavery, and tariffs
(3) tariffs, the currency system, and trust regulation
(4) conservation, foreign policy, and women's suffrage

268 "A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. . . ."
— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

What was the primary cause of the "divided house" referred to in this speech?

(1) expansionism
(2) war with Mexico
(3) slavery
(4) the suffrage movement

269 The decisions of the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) are important because they

(1) clarified constitutional limits on the right to bear arms
(2) denied slaves the right to sue in federal courts
(3) increased the power of the federal government over the states
(4) upheld funding for the Erie Canal

270 The Reconstruction Era ended when congressional Democrats agreed to the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Republicans promised to what?

(1) withdraw Federal troops from the South
(2) give each freedman 40 acres and a mule
(3) do away with the electoral college
(4) repeal the 15th amendment
271 Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. ______________________
   A. Missouri Compromise
   B. Compromise of 1850
   C. Kansas-Nebraska Act

(1) Rise of Sectionalism
(2) Impact of Industrialization
(3) Examples of Religious Revivalism
(4) Events Leading to the Mexican War

272 The Supreme Court decisions in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and *Wabash v. Illinois* dealt with

(1) freedom of speech
(2) equal protection under the law
(3) the supremacy of the National Government
(4) the rights of labor unions.

273 As the Civil War ended, which action was supported by President Abraham Lincoln and the Radical Republicans?

(1) abolishing the institution of slavery by a constitutional amendment
(2) passing Black Codes to guarantee equality for formerly enslaved persons
(3) putting Confederate leaders on trial for war crimes
(4) ending the military occupation of the South immediately

274 The Jim Crow laws of the post-Civil War Era were attempts by whom to do what?

(1) the Federal Government to improve the status of African Americans and Native American Indians
(2) state and local governments to restrict the freedoms of African Americans
(3) states to ban organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan
(4) the Radical Republicans in Congress to carry out Reconstruction plans

275 In which section of early 19th-century America was the plantation system an important feature?

(1) New England
(2) the Middle Atlantic states
(3) the South
(4) the West

276 "Compromise Enables Maine and Missouri to Enter the Union"
"California Joins the Union as Part of Compromise of 1850"
"Kansas-Nebraska Act Establishes Popular Sovereignty in the Territories"

Which issue is most closely associated with these headlines?

(1) status of slavery in new states
(2) negotiation of the Oregon Treaty
(3) expansion of land for reservations
(4) influence of political parties on economic development

277 The Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) was significant because it

(1) allowed slavery in California
(2) outlawed slavery in the Southern States
(3) upheld the actions of the Underground Railroad
(4) ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in the territories

278 What economic change resulted from the revolution before the Civil War?

(1) The Northeast became better connected to the western section of the country.
(2) Trade between the United States and Europe was sharply reduced.
(3) The system of slavery on southern plantations began to disappear.
(4) The federal government began to regulate new businesses.
279 Many of the decisions made by the Supreme Court while John Marshall was Chief Justice led directly to
(1) a reduction of federal influence in economic affairs
(2) an increase in the power of the federal government over the states
(3) a greater role for Congress in foreign policy
(4) a limitation on slavery in the states

280 The literacy test and the poll tax were devised mainly to
(1) eliminate fraudulent voting practices
(2) establish uniform national voting requirements
(3) limit the number of African Americans qualified to vote
(4) raise money for political campaigns

281 A similarity between the pre-Civil War abolitionist movement and the Progressive movement is that both
(1) were mainly concerned with improving the status of African Americans.
(2) worked to reduce income taxes.
(3) contributed directly to the start of a major war.
(4) sought to improve the conditions of poor or oppressed peoples.

282 The Supreme Court decisions in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) are similar in that each resulted in the
(1) development of new political parties
(2) admission of new slave states
(3) strengthening of the power of the federal government
(4) expansion of the rights of corporations

283 Before the Civil War, why did slavery expand further in the South rather than in the North?
(1) the Constitution contained a clause that outlawed the importation of slaves into the Northern states
(2) Congress passed a law forbidding slavery in the North
(3) Northern states passed affirmative action legislation
(4) geographic conditions in the South encouraged the development of large plantations

284 A major result of the Reconstruction period was that
(1) the former Confederate states were restored to full membership in the Union
(2) most African Americans were able to take advantage of education at colleges and universities
(3) the two-party political system became stronger in the South
(4) sectional differences and the idea of States rights disappeared