1 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

2 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 3 through 5 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.

3 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

4 Which speaker describes most clearly the political situation that actually occurred after Reconstruction?
(1) A  (2) B  (3) C  (4) D

5 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

6 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
7 Base your answer to question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

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

8 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.

9 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

10 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
11 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

12 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

13 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

Base your answers to questions 14 and 15 on the cartoon below.

14 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

15 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.

Source: J. A. Wales, *Puck*, May 12, 1880 (adapted)
16 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.

17 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

18 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

19 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

20 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

21 "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) passage of Jim Crow laws in the latter part of the 19th century
(2) ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments
(3) refusal of Southern States to allow sharecropping
(4) passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866

22 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.

23 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
24 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

25 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.

26 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

27 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

Base your answers to questions 28 and 29 on the graphs below and on your knowledge of social studies.

28 Which generalization about the period 1865-1879 is most clearly supported by the data in the graphs?
(1) The Democrats were unable to get control of either house of Congress.
(2) No one party controlled Congress during most of this period.
(3) As the nation moved away from the Civil War, two-party rule returned to Congress.
(4) National support for the Democratic Party declined during the period.

29 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.

30 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
| 31 | 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 |
| 32 | In their plans for Reconstruction, what did both President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson seek to carry out? |
|    | (1) punish the South for starting the Civil War |
|    | (2) force the Southern States to pay reparations to the Federal Government |
|    | (3) allow the Southern States to reenter the nation as quickly as possible |
|    | (4) establish the Republican Party as the only political party in the South |
| 33 | 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 |
| 34 | 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 |
| 35 | 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 |
| 36 | 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 |
| 37 | 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 |
| 38 | 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 |
Reconstruction Practice Questions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Enslaved Persons (1820–1860)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected States</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
</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.

40 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

41 President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction after the Civil War included

(1) restoring the social conditions that existed before the war began
(2) conducting trials for former Confederate leaders
(3) destroying the economic and social power of the Southern planters
(4) reunifying the nation as quickly as possible

42 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

43 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.

44 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.
45. 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.

46. 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

51. After the Civil War, the most common occupations for freedmen were

(1) sharecroppers and tenant farmers
(2) factory owners and teachers
(3) skilled artisans and mechanics
(4) miners and soldiers

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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
55 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

56 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.

57 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

58 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

59 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

60 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

61 "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

62 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

63 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
Reconstruction Practice Questions

64 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

65 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

66 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

67 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

68 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

69 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

70 After the Civil War, serious differences between Congress and President Andrew Johnson about how to handle Reconstruction led to the

(1) resignation of President Johnson
(2) impeachment of President Johnson
(3) election of a Democratic President
(4) end of the Ku Klux Klan
### Reconstruction Practice Questions

Base your answers to questions 71 and 72 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."

71 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

72 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

73 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

74 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

75 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

76 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

77 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.

78 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

79 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
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

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

Most of the amendments to the United States Constitution have dealt with

1. expanding the powers of the presidency
2. setting immigration restrictions
3. strengthening the authority of state governments
4. guaranteeing civil and political rights

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

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
Reconstruction Practice Questions

Base your answers to questions 85 and 86 on the section of the law quoted below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Sec.2 . . . All freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes . . . over the age of eighteen years found . . . with no lawful employment or business . . . and all white persons . . . usually associating with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes on terms of equality, . . . shall be deemed vagrants, and on conviction thereof shall be fined . . . and imprisoned at the discretion of the court....

—Mississippi Black Code

85 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

86 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

87 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

88 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

89 The "seperate 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

90 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

91 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.
4. The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were added to the United States Constitution.

92 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.
93 Base your answer to the following question on "the cartoon below.

The “Strong” Government, 1869–1877

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

94 "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

95 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.

96 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

97 "No State . . . shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

During Reconstruction, this clause was adopted to protect

(1) Native Americans who were being settled on reservations
(2) newly freed slaves in the South
(3) defeated Confederate soldiers returning to their homes
(4) settlers moving west of the Mississippi River
98 Base your answer on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

[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

99 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.

100 The grandfather clause and the literacy test were similar in that both were designed to

(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

101 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

102 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.

103 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) 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

104 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

105 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
106 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

107 Which statement is accurate about state legislatures in the South following the period of Reconstruction?
(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.

108 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

109 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

110 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

111 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

112 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

113 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

114 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
115 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

116 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

117 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

118 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”

119 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

120 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
Reconstruction Practice Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>121</th>
<th>The poll tax, the literacy test, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan were all attempts to limit the effectiveness of:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>the 14th and 15th amendments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>civil rights legislation passed in all states after the Civil War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>immigration laws such as the Gentleman's Agreement and the Chinese Exclusion Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>122</th>
<th>Literacy tests and grandfather clauses were enacted in the South after the Reconstruction Era primarily to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>increase the number of women voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>limit the number of African American voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>guarantee that voters could read and write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>ensure that formerly enslaved persons met property requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>123</th>
<th>The Jim Crow laws of the post-Civil War Era were attempts by whom to do what?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>the Federal Government to improve the status of African Americans and Native American Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>state and local governments to restrict the freedoms of African Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>states to ban organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>the Radical Republicans in Congress to carry out Reconstruction plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>124</th>
<th>What was a major result of the Reconstruction Period?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>The political and economic rights of women were expanded and strengthened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>The power of the states increased at the expense of the Federal Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Racial segregation in United States schools ended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were added to the United States Constitution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>125</th>
<th>The Compromise of 1877 brought an end to Radical Reconstruction by providing for the:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>resignation of President Rutherford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>removal of federal troops from Southern states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>establishment of a system of sharecropping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>strict enforcement of the 14th amendment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>126</th>
<th>Literacy tests and poll taxes were often used to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>enforce constitutional amendments added after the Civil War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>limit voter participation by African Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>promote equal educational opportunities for minority persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>provide job training for freedmen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>127</th>
<th>Poll taxes and grandfather clauses were devices used to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>deny African Americans the right to vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>extend suffrage to women and 18-year-old citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>raise money for political campaigns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>prevent immigrants from becoming citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>128</th>
<th>During Reconstruction, the Black Codes passed by Southern states were attempts to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>provide land to former slaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>punish former Confederate leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>repeal the Jim Crow laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>deny equal rights to African Americans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>129</th>
<th>The 14th and 15th Amendments, passed during Reconstruction, resulted in:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>equal rights for women in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>expanded rights for Native American Indians on reservations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>increased individual rights for African Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>additional rights for Southern segregationists</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>130</th>
<th>Which statement best summarizes the beliefs of Booker T. Washington?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>The best solution for African Americans was to return to Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Social equality for African Americans would be easier to achieve than legal rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>The way to dissolve the barriers of segregation and bring about an end to Jim Crow laws was by active, violent resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>The most immediate means for African Americans to achieve equality was to expand their opportunities for vocational education.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Freedmen's Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Passage of the 14th amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Military occupation of the South</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Development of States Rights
(2) Results of Manifest Destiny
(3) Elements of Reconstruction
(4) Limits on Civil Rights