

1. How did Southern slaves who were still working on plantations react to Union conquest?
- a. They openly sided with their southern owners to fight the Union soldiers.
 - b. They subtly sabotaged Union soldiers.
 - c. They immediately turned against their owners.
 - d. They did nothing.

[d]

2. Who were the Gullah?
- a. Southern blacks in Louisiana
 - b. Southern blacks in the low country
 - c. mixed-race residents in Georgia
 - d. mixed-race residents in Virginia

[b]

3. At the end of the Civil War, what was the first issue the U.S. government had to address?
- a. what rights to give freed slaves
 - b. reestablishing loyal governments in the south
 - c. punishing southern leaders
 - d. reestablishing the southern way of life

[b]

4. What was the most important task facing the freed slaves at the end of the Civil War?
- a. finding jobs
 - b. establishing homes
 - c. re-uniting families
 - d. leaving plantations

[c]

5. What happened to the person who assassinated Lincoln?
- a. He was captured, tried and hung.
 - b. He was never captured.
 - c. He was killed by U.S. troops.
 - d. He committed suicide.

[c]

6. Many Americans blamed _____ for orchestrating the conspiracy against Lincoln.
- a. General Robert E. Lee
 - b. Andrew Johnson
 - c. John C. Calhoun
 - d. Jefferson Davis

[d]

7. Approximately how many Confederates relocated out of the country after the defeat of the South?
- a. 10,000
 - b. 30,000
 - c. 50,000
 - d. 80,000
- [a]
8. When the Civil War ended, how did most northern Democrats feel the ex-Confederate states should be treated?
- a. Southerners should resume their previous position in the Union with no punishment.
 - b. Punishment should be swift and harsh for all southerners.
 - c. Only high-ranking officers should be punished.
 - d. All southerners who took an oath of allegiance to the U.S. government should be readmitted.
- [d]
9. Confederate men in particular were hindered in accepting defeat by the concept of
- a. paternalism.
 - b. nationalism
 - c. republicanism.
 - d. individualism.
- [a]
10. What was the purpose of the 13th amendment?
- a. It outlawed slavery.
 - b. It gave all slaves citizenship.
 - c. It gave male slaves citizenship.
 - d. It entitled male slaves to vote.
- [a]
11. What position did President Johnson take regarding Reconstruction?
- a. He imposed strict rules on southern elites for re-admittance.
 - b. He favored full rights for freed slaves.
 - c. He was sympathetic to plantation elites.
 - d. He was a staunch defender of white supremacy.
- [d]
12. In the 1865 elections, voters in the Lower South tended to vote for
- a. Republicans.
 - b. Whigs.
 - c. Democrats.

d. Unionists.

[c]

13. Why was the condition of the southern economy a major concern to Congress?

- a. Northern Republicans did not want the South to become financially independent.
- b. A weak southern economy could lead to renewed conflict among the southern states.
- c. A strong southern economy could encourage another Civil War.
- d. The sale of wealthy plantations could cause the rise in the power of wealthy plantation owners.

[b]

14. What was the approximate cost of emancipation to southerners?

- a. \$10 million
- b. \$55 million
- c. \$100 million
- d. \$3 billion

[d]

15. What action did President Johnson take regarding the continuation of the Freedman's Bureau?

- a. He pushed for additional financing.
- b. He supported legislation to extend its power.
- c. He vetoed its extension.
- d. He did not approve the extent of its authority but recognized it was important to Reconstruction.

[c]

16. What did the emancipation process in America have in common with that of Jamaica and South Africa?

- a. Emancipation was gradual in all three countries.
- b. Emancipation was disruptive in all three countries.
- c. Emancipation prohibited social restrictions on blacks in all three countries.
- d. Emancipation efforts explicitly sought to overturn the concept of racial superiority in all three countries.

[b]

17. By some estimates slave property represented approximately _____ of the wealth of the Deep South.

- a. 40%
- b. 60%
- c. 75%
- d. 90%

[b]

18. Which of the following is NOT included in the 14th Amendment?

- a. Citizenship for freedmen
- b. Citizenship for all naturalized citizens
- c. Age requirement for voting
- d. Right to vote for freedmen

[d]

19. What was Congress' main motivation in seizing control over the process of Reconstruction?

- a. gaining political advantage
- b. protecting southern whites
- c. curtailing racial violence
- d. jump-starting the southern economy

[c]

20. What year did Congress pass the first series of Reconstruction Acts?

- a. 1866
- b. 1867
- c. 1868
- d. 1869

[b]

21. What action did Congress take regarding the Civil Rights Act?

- a. It was passed by the House but not the Senate.
- b. Congress passed the legislation over Johnson's veto.
- c. Congress initially passed the legislation but withdrew its approval when Johnson vetoed it.
- d. It was rejected by both the House and Senate.

[b]

22. In order to make a living, many blacks

- a. bought small parcels of agricultural land.
- b. contracted out as sharecroppers.
- c. moved to northern industries.
- d. moved west.

[b]

23. Most sharecroppers engaged in the cultivation of which of the following crops?

- a. rice
- b. indigo
- c. tobacco

d. cotton

[d]

24. Revenue from cotton production was unreliable because

- a. sharecroppers' wages drove the price up.
- b. land was scarce.
- c. of competition from Egypt and India.
- d. Great Britain no longer needed southern cotton for manufacturing purposes.

[c]

25. In 1860, what other countries besides the U.S. remained major slave economies?

- a. Cuba and Jamaica
- b. Cuba and Brazil
- c. Brazil and Jamaica
- d. Jamaica and Haiti

[b]

26. Which of the following was the reason some white men joined the Republican Party?

- a. sympathy for blacks
- b. interest in developing southern industry
- c. backlash against southern Democrats whom they blamed for secession
- d. as a way to show loyalty to the Union

[c]

27. What jeopardized the re-election of Grant in 1872?

- a. widespread charges of corruption
- b. his conservative approach to economic recovery
- c. his inexperience as a politician
- d. lack of Republican support

[a]

28. Which of the following Republican policies garnered immense criticism because it increased the tax burden?

- a. new roads
- b. public education
- c. high tariffs
- d. communication infrastructure

[b]

29. Which type of plantation workers had the best possibility of negotiating working conditions?

- a. sugar
- b. cotton

- c. rice
 - d. tobacco
- [a]

30. What made western settlement particularly difficult after the Civil War?
- a. lack of available land for private use
 - b. U.S. government's reluctance to support transportation improvements
 - c. renewed control of the West by the Sioux and other Indians
 - d. inability of settlers to finance resettlement
- [c]

1. For former slaves who chose to remain on their plantations, what was one of the biggest problems they faced?
- a. working out fair contracts with former masters
 - b. finding food
 - c. learning new skills
 - d. finding adequate housing facilities
- [a]

2. What was one of the purposes of the Freedman's Bureau?
- a. show freed slaves how to vote
 - b. help resolve labor disputes
 - c. hand out loans for food and housing
 - d. relocate freed blacks to northern factories
- [b]

3. Why did both southern elites and northern Democrats denounce the Freedman's Bureau?
- a. It required freed blacks to occupy elected positions.
 - b. It offered charity instead of wage opportunities.
 - c. It represented federal infringement on the rights of states.
 - d. It hindered job opportunities for white men.
- [c]

4. In what year was Lincoln assassinated?
- a. 1863
 - b. 1865
 - c. 1866
 - d. 1867
- [b]

5. Besides Lincoln, who else was a victim of the assassination plot?
- a. William Seward

- b. General Sherman
- c. Edwin Stanton
- d. Andrew Johnson

[a]

6. Where did most exiled Confederates tend to relocate after the Civil War?

- a. California
- b. Mexico
- c. Brazil
- d. Canada

[c]

7. Following the end of the Civil War, most southern women

- a. were on equal footing with Southern men.
- b. fought for social changes that would elevate their status.
- c. returned to traditional gender roles.
- d. became more involved in politics.

[c]

8. Which of the following statements best describes the attitude of southern whites following emancipation?

- a. Southern whites fully accepted emancipation once the defeat of the South was inevitable.
- b. Once emancipation was unavoidable, southern whites worked to establish white supremacy.
- c. Southern whites encouraged blacks to pursue elected office.
- d. Southern whites implemented property holding restrictions on blacks for voting purposes.

[b]

9. How did Jamaica provide America with a lesson in emancipation?

- a. Emancipation in Jamaica occurred with little bloodshed.
- b. Both countries felt justified in curtailing black rights.
- c. Jamaican elites provided American southerner whites with the argument of scientific consensus to justify white racial superiority.
- d. Most Americans agreed freed southern slaves had nothing in common with the slave population of Jamaica.

[c]

10. What was the goal of the radical Republicans?

- a. to keep southern society the way it was
- b. to curtail black voting rights

- c. to make sure there were strict conditions placed on the South's re-admittance to the Union
 - d. to allow Southerners "self-reconstruction"
- [c]

11. What particular aspect of the black codes was the most reprehensible to freed blacks?

- a. voting restrictions
- b. apprenticeship laws
- c. contract limitations
- d. limits on property ownership rights

[b]

12. Black codes applied to

- a. only ex-slaves.
- b. only previously freed blacks and ex-slaves.
- c. all blacks and mulattoes, regardless of previous free or slave status.
- d. only ex-slaves and mulattoes.

[c]

13. By the second half of 1865, most northerners were upset with Johnson because

- a. he was not doing enough toward reconstruction.
- b. he wanted to remake southern society.
- c. he supported southern ideology that re-admittance should be painless.
- d. he was too tough on readmitting requirements for the southern states.

[c]

14. How did Congress complicate the process of Reconstruction at the end of 1865?

- a. It refused to seat elected southern delegates.
- b. It passed legislation upholding black codes.
- c. It refused to go into session until Reconstruction was settled.
- d. It was evenly divided in its support of, and opposition to Johnson's Reconstruction plan.

[a]

15. What was the political make up of Congress in 1865?

- a. Congress was evenly split between Democrats and Republicans.
- b. Congress was made up of a Republican House with a Democratic Senate.
- c. Congress was made up of a Democratic House with a Republican Senate.
- d. It was overwhelmingly Republican.

[d]

16. Who was responsible for initiating the Civil Rights Act?

- a. Lyman Trumbull

- b. President Johnson
 - c. John Logan
 - d. Henry Clay
- [a]

17. What was President Johnson's position on the Civil Rights Act?
- a. He agreed it was necessary and supported it.
 - b. He agreed it was necessary but politically he could not support it.
 - c. He vetoed it because he argued that it gave black Americans equality under the law at the expense of whites.
 - d. He had no opinion on the Act.
- [c]

18. What was the main question the Republicans had regarding the 14th and 15th amendments?
- a. Is it appropriate for the federal government to safeguard individual rights?
 - b. Would the passage of these amendments further alienate southern whites?
 - c. Should women be included?
 - d. Would Republicans lose their majority in Congress?
- [a]

19. Besides the question of citizenship, what else did the 14th Amendment address?
- a. protection of freed people's political rights
 - b. debts of the ex-Confederate states
 - c. protection of freed people's personal rights
 - d. inclusion of freed blacks in political positions
- [b]

20. What partisan political considerations entered into the discussion of the 14th Amendment?
- a. The deletion of the 3/5 clause would hurt southern representation in the House.
 - b. Enfranchising black men would be advantageous to Democrats.
 - c. Enfranchising black men would be advantageous to Republicans.
 - d. Enfranchising naturalized residents would create a new political party.
- [c]

21. What made the post-Civil War amendments different from the Bill of Rights?
- a. The post-Civil War amendments grant Congress the power to legislate individual rights.
 - b. The post-Civil War amendments protect people from government action.
 - c. The post-Civil War amendments were unanimously endorsed by Congress and the President.
 - d. The post-Civil War amendments did not require state approval for passage.
- [a]

22. How did the Reconstruction Acts affect ex-Confederate states?
- a. They made it easier for the states to get back in the Union.
 - b. The southern states were divided into districts run by former Union generals.
 - c. They gave states the right to control election laws.
 - d. Southern states were realigned to increase their representation in the House.
- [b]
23. What caused the House of Representatives to impeach President Johnson?
- a. He violated the Tenure of Office Act.
 - b. He violated the Civil Rights Amendments.
 - c. He violated the Reconstruction Acts.
 - d. He was accused of bribery.
- [a]
24. What was the Republican strategy for political success during Reconstruction?
- a. keep southern whites happy
 - b. maintain control of northern states
 - c. look to the western territories for support
 - d. retain full support of African Americans
- [d]
25. Which of these groups or institutions did NOT play an important role in building free black communities?
- a. black church communities
 - b. black-owned businesses
 - c. black-owned banks
 - d. black women's groups
- [c]
26. An new introduction, meant to help establish a new life for free blacks, that was supported by both free blacks and northerners was
- a. literacy.
 - b. religion.
 - c. sharecropping.
 - d. land ownership.
- [a]
27. "Juneteenth" celebrations originated as acknowledgments of
- a. the passage of the 13th amendment.
 - b. the birth of Abraham Lincoln.
 - c. the end of the Civil War.
 - d. the end of Reconstruction.

[c]

28. What action did Congress take to address the activities of the Ku Klux Klan?
- established the Department of Justice
 - arrested and prosecuted the leaders of the Klan
 - urged local governments to prosecute Klan members through local laws
 - nothing

[a]

29. What was the outcome of the legal decision in *Cruikshank v. U.S.*?
- It reinforced the civil rights of black citizens.
 - It severely weakened the ability to prosecute civil rights violations under the 14th amendment.
 - It punished the leaders of the Colfax Massacre.
 - It signaled that any violation of a person's civil rights would not be tolerated.

[b]

30. Southerners who wanted economic development hoped to achieve it through the establishment of
- industry.
 - shipbuilding.
 - railroads.
 - telegraphs.

[c]

1. Which American poet famously memorialized the assassination of Lincoln in poetry?
- Robert Frost
 - Walt Whitman
 - Alfred Lloyd Tennyson
 - Stephen Foster

[b]

2. Which of the following was a change that occurred in Southern society?
- blurring of gender roles
 - more equality within the social hierarchy
 - men lost their head of household status
 - women gained more power in business decisions

[a]

3. Where did the Morant Bay Rebellion take place?
- South Africa
 - Cuba

- c. Jamaica
 - d. Haiti
- [c]

4. The first Civil Rights Act, designed to protect the rights of citizens, was passed in
- a. 1864.
 - b. 1866.
 - c. 1867.
 - d. 1868.
- [b]

5. Post-Civil War America can best be described as
- a. a time when executive power increased.
 - b. a time when judicial power increased.
 - c. a time when legislative power increased.
 - d. the era of states' rights.
- [c]

6. As a dedicated proponent of federal protection for individual rights, Thaddeus Stevens suggested which of the following ideas?
- a. return of ex-Confederate states to the Union unpunished
 - b. redistribution of southern land holdings to former slaves
 - c. compensation of white slaveholders for their loss
 - d. moving northern manufacturing to the South to encourage economic development
- [b]

7. What was the purpose of the black code laws of 1865?
- a. to ensure freed blacks were given the right to vote by state legislatures
 - b. to restrict black freedoms
 - c. to grant voting rights but not participation in the judicial process
 - d. to eliminate any remains of white supremacy
- [b]

8. How did Republicans hope to increase their viability as a political party?
- a. by appealing to white northern businessmen
 - b. by appealing to enfranchised black voters
 - c. by raising campaign funds
 - d. by supporting a southerner for president in the 1868 election
- [b]

9. The 15th amendment prohibited denial of the right to vote based solely on
- a. age.
 - b. nationality.

- c. race.
 - d. gender.
- [c]

10. Most of the new members of the Republican Party in the post-Civil War Era were
- a. northern white men.
 - b. southern white men.
 - c. western men.
 - d. black men.
- [d]

1. Who were the carpetbaggers?
- a. Southern whites moving north to get rich
 - b. Northern whites moving south to get rich
 - c. Freed blacks moving north to earn a living
 - d. Freed blacks moving west to earn a living
- [b]
2. What was the central campaign issue used by the Democrats in the elections of 1874, 1875 and 1876?
- a. morality
 - b. corruption
 - c. race
 - d. taxes
- [c]
3. During the 1860s and 1870s, the number one goal of southern Republicans was
- a. the education of blacks.
 - b. economic development.
 - c. mechanization of plantation agriculture.
 - d. to rebuild cities.
- [b]
4. What do most contemporary historians regard as the reason Congressional Reconstruction failed?
- a. At the time, it was not an appropriate response to the situation.
 - b. It was not properly funded.
 - c. The federal government did not aggressively respond to southern white resistance.
 - d. It could never have worked because blacks were not adequately prepared for emancipation.
- [c]

5. What was the purpose of the Union League?
- Support for black education
 - Support for black politics
 - To find jobs for freedmen
 - To provide black-only social events
- [b]
6. Which of the following best describes the sharecropping experience?
- It created a lucrative global market for cotton.
 - It stunted regional economic expansion.
 - It provided a stepping stone for blacks.
 - It provided a long-term solution to the labor problem in the South.
- [b]
7. Which of the following superseded the Klan in targeting blacks and their supporters?
- Knights of Labor
 - Enforcement Bureau
 - White League
 - Farmer's Alliance
- [c]
8. Why is the election of 1876 significant in American politics?
- It began an era of Republican state dominance in the South.
 - It was a landslide for the Democrats in the North.
 - It began an era of Republican presidents that lasted for several decades.
 - It initiated an era of Democratic dominance in the South that continued for most of the 20th century.
- [d]
9. What was one of the first things that President Hayes did when he was elected in 1876?
- Withdrew U.S. troops from the South and ended Reconstruction
 - Encouraged prosecution of Ku Klux Klan leaders
 - Tightened control on southern state governments by sending federal troops to troubled areas
 - Requested a cease fire from militant white supremacy groups
- [a]
10. One of the most significant reasons that westward expansion increased following the Civil War was because
- of the development of the Pony Express.
 - the U.S. military was able to subdue the Indians on the Great Plains.
 - of the completion of the transcontinental railroad.
 - the telegraph lines were expanded.

[c]