Chapter 16 Quiz

1) The term *Reconstruction refers to the*

A) the attempt to rebuild Atlanta.

B) the attempt to change Confederate ideas about slavery.

C) the Gettysburg struggle.

D) the treatment of African Americans after the Emancipation Proclamation.

E) period immediately following the Civil War.

2) The president's reconstruction plans were committed to

A) rapid readmission of the Southern states to the Union.

B) racial equality for the freedmen.

C) protecting the rights of African Americans.

D) sharing with Congress the decisions in establishing Reconstruction policies.

E) punish the South for provoking the Civil War.

3) As early as 1863, Lincoln proposed a plan for restoring Southern state governments based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the voting population of 1860 taking a loyalty oath to the Union.

A) 50

B) 10

C) 25

D) 5

E) 20

4) The state laws subjecting former slaves to a series of special regulations and restrictions on their freedom were known as

A) Repeal Laws.

B) Freedmen's Laws.

C) Black Codes.

D) Reconstruction Codes.

E) Amnesty codes.

5) The congressional alternative to Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction program was the

A) Wade-Davis Bill.

B) Civil Rights Act.

C) ten-percent plan.

D) Congressional Reconstruction Bill.

E) Fourteenth Amendment.

6) The First Reconstruction Act of 1867

A) supported the Black Codes.

B) confiscated all property of ex-Confederates.

C) recognized the existing Southern state governments as legitimate.

D) placed the South under military rule.

E) guaranteed the freedmen the right to vote in Southern elections.

7) What amendment to the Constitution states that no person could be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude?

A) Twelfth

B) Eleventh

C) Fifteenth

D) Fourteenth

E) Thirteenth

8) Which one of the following constitutional amendments abolished slavery?

A) Seventeenth

B) Fourteenth

C) Thirteenth

D) Fifteenth

E) Sixteenth

9) Which of the following constitutional amendments gave civil rights to the former slaves?

A) Seventeenth

B) Sixteenth

C) Thirteenth

D) Fourteenth

E) Fifteenth

10) During Reconstruction, African Americans

A) left the South in overwhelming numbers.

B) were able to become independent farmers.

C) lived in a divided society.

D) lived in integrated urban societies.

E) had no opportunity for schooling.

11) By the end of 1865, most freedmen had

A) gotten their forty acres and a mule from the Freedmen's Bureau.

B) moved west and become homesteaders.

C) joined the Democratic party.

D) returned to work on the plantations.

E) moved to the cities.

12) Northerners who moved South during Reconstruction were called

A) Redeemers.

B) Klansmen.

C) scalawags.

D) carpetbaggers.

E) Copperheads.

13) The small number of African Americans elected to state or national office during the Reconstruction demonstrated on the average

A) a desire to implement radical social programs.

B) a higher level of corruption than their white counterparts.

C) more integrity and competence than their white counterparts.

D) a lack of education that impeded their success.

E) a strong desire for harsh revenge on former slaveholders.

14) The organization that symbolized most vividly the "white backlash" of the Reconstruction era was

A) the Freedmen's Bureau.

B) the Union League.

C) the White Citizens Council.

D) the Ku Klux Klan.

E) the Redeemers.

15) The result of the disputed election of 1876 was significant because it

A) meant the end of Reconstruction.

B) marked the beginning of national Democratic ascendancy.

C) was the last Radical victory.

D) was resolved so quickly.

E) demonstrated the political power of Southern African Americans.