

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.