

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 17—Reconstruction, 1863-1877

1. The purpose of the "black codes" was to
 - a. restricte emigration of freedmen to the North.
 - b. provide political and social opportunities unknown under slavery.
 - c. reduce freedmen to a condition close to slavery.
 - d. encourage black migration to the North.
 - e. prevente blacks from migrating to the West.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Black Codes

2. The main purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau was to
 - a. oversee relations between former masters and slaves.
 - b. implement the process of land redistribution.
 - c. deny access to legal redress for white southerners.
 - d. punish former slave holders.
 - e. get the Fourteenth Amendment passed.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

3. All of the following were part of the Fourteenth Amendment except it
 - a. gave all citizens equal protection of the law.
 - b. funded the Confederate war debt.
 - c. created a constitutional definition of citizenship.
 - d. gave Congress broad powers to enforce the amendment.
 - e. provided for equal protection under the law.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 14th Amendment

4. The election of 1866 revealed
 - a. strong support for Andrew Johnson's reconstruction plans.
 - b. the emergence of white "backlash" in the South.
 - c. the increasing popularity of the Republican Party among southern whites.
 - d. the increasing popularity of the Democratic Party.
 - e. the belief among Republicans that much more needed to be done to reconstruct the South.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 1866 Elections

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5. The Tenure of Office Act

- a. angered congressmen by limiting their terms to two years.
- b. stated that a president could only hold office while in good standing.
- c. required Senate approval before the president could remove a cabinet member.
- d. was designed to implement the spoils system.
- e. limited the president to two terms in office.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

6. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson was

- a. because of crimes and misdemeanors committed while he was president.
- b. the first time a president was forced to resign.
- c. in retaliation for his opposition to congressional reconstruction.
- d. because of his failure to appoint a vice president.
- e. because of his affair with an office worker.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

7. One of the major political scandals of the Grant presidency involved

- a. the Compromise of 1877.
- b. the black codes.
- c. the Central Pacific Railroad.
- d. the Specie Resumption Act.
- e. Credit Mobilier.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

8. Ulysses S. Grant depended on this group for his presidential victory in 1868.

- a. northern Democrats
- b. southern Democrats
- c. African Americans
- d. National Union Party members
- e. immigrants from Europe.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

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REFERENCES: The Election of 1868

9. The 1871 Treaty of Washington

- a. resolved border disputes between the United States and Canada.
- b. was a diplomatic solution to the unsuccessful attempt to annex Santo Domingo.
- c. settled U.S. claims against Britain for destruction of American shipping.
- d. resolved differences between the Confederacy and the Union.
- e. secured title to western lands from Native Americans.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Foreign Policy Issues

10. Southern whites regarded "Carpetbaggers" as

- a. traitors to their home region.
- b. noble and idealistic "modernizers" to the region's social structure.
- c. agents of an army of occupation.
- d. incorruptible in political affairs.
- e. supporters of white supremacy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867; "Carpetbaggers"

11. The main purpose of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction was to

- a. destroy the Republican Party in the South.
- b. deny freedmen equal protection under the law.
- c. return black Americans to slavery.
- d. dismantle the Democratic Party.
- e. take the South out of the Union.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

12. Ulysses S. Grant was guilty of

- a. standing in the way of congressional Reconstruction.
- b. participation in the "Whiskey Ring."
- c. unwise appointments of public officials.
- d. lying to Congress.
- e. treason.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

13. _____ was the presidential candidate nominated by both the Liberal Republicans and the Democratic Party in the election of 1872.

- a. Horatio Seymour
- b. Samuel B. Tilden
- c. Ulysses S. Grant
- d. Horace Greeley
- e. Rutherford Hayes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1872

14. By the mid-1870s, northern Americans had grown increasingly

- a. supportive of the government's efforts to restructure the South.
- b. convinced that black Americans needed further protection from racist southern governments.
- c. weary of the turmoil of southern politics.
- d. weary of the federal government's failure to restructure the South.
- e. supportive of black immigration to the North to meet their labor needs and to stop the upheaval in the South.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Retreat from Reconstruction

15. The strategy known as the "Mississippi Plan" aimed to do all of the following except

- a. intimidate black voters.
- b. force all southern whites to join the Democratic Party.
- c. end Republican rule in the South.
- d. return confiscated land to former owners.
- e. use economic coercion to control election outcomes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Mississippi Election of 1875

16. Which of the following was not a part of the Compromise of 1877?

- a. removal of federal troops from southern states
- b. appointment of a southern vice president
- c. federal aid for a southern railroad
- d. federal appropriations to rebuild war-destroyed levees.
- e. appointment of a southern postmaster general.

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ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Compromise of 1877

17. Scalawags were

- a. northerners who attempted to finance economic enterprises in the postwar South.
- b. southern blacks attempting to exert their newly acquired political power.
- c. white, southern-born Republicans.
- d. white southerners who opposed reconstruction policies.
- e. criminals who stole public funds during Reconstruction.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867; “Scalawags”

18. The idea of redistributing plantation land to freedmen was tried first by

- a. Jefferson Davis.
- b. Benjamin Wade.
- c. William T. Sherman.
- d. Andrew Johnson.
- e. Abraham Lincoln

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867; “Scalawags”

19. Which of the following is characteristic of the post-Civil War southern labor system?

- a. Black workers preferred working in gangs as they had done under slavery.
- b. The new system of sharecropping evolved.
- c. Foreign immigrants were brought in to replace slave laborers.
- d. Most ex-slaves purchased land and often employed their former masters.
- e. The economy quickly recovered from the ravages of war.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Freedmen’s Bureau

20. In regard to civil rights, the Fourteenth Amendment

- a. greatly expanded the federal government's powers and limited the authority of state governments.
- b. extended citizenship to Native Americans (Indians).
- c. reduced constitutional protection of minority rights.
- d. limited the power of the federal government and expanded the authority of state governments.

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e. gave blacks the right to vote.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 14th Amendment

21. Which of the following is true of Andrew Johnson's impeachment trial?

- a. The Senate sat as a court to try Johnson on charges drawn up by the House.
- b. All the Republican senators voted for conviction.
- c. A three-fourths majority in both Houses was required to remove Johnson from office.
- d. The vote against him was unanimous.
- e. Johnson voluntarily resigned before he could be removed.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

22. Ulysses S. Grant's presidency is known as an era of

- a. honesty and integrity of both state and federal officeholders.
- b. military efficiency and discipline in the executive branch of the government.
- c. mutual understanding between North and South, Democrats and Republicans, whites and blacks.
- d. renewal of civil war.
- e. scandal and corruption at all levels of government.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

23. Grant is generally considered

- a. a failure as president.
- b. an unsuccessful general.
- c. a president with an unblemished record.
- d. a very active president.
- e. our smartest president.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

24. Which of the following is not true of black political activity during Reconstruction?

- a. Most black voters were illiterate ex-slaves.
- b. More than 50 percent of high state and federal offices were held by blacks.
- c. Prominent black leaders were educated and most had been free prior to the Civil War.

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- d. A majority of black voters were members of the Republican Party.
- e. Blacks served in both the US House of Representatives and the Senate.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

25. In the 1870s and 1880s the U.S. Supreme Court

- a. strengthened the authority of federal officials in prosecuting individuals who violated the civil rights of blacks.
- b. declared the military occupation of the South unconstitutional.
- c. banned racial discrimination in public transportation and accommodations.
- d. ordered the desegregation of public schools in the South.
- e. declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Supreme Court and Reconstruction

26. The primary purpose of the Ku Klux Klan was to

- a. prevent blacks from voting.
- b. revive slavery.
- c. kill blacks.
- d. destroy the Republican Party.
- e. force the withdrawal of federal troops from the South.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

27. The term "bayonet rule" refers to

- a. the use of threats and intimidation to prevent blacks from voting.
- b. a requirement that all U.S. Army officers carry a bayonet while on guard duty.
- c. the use of federal troops to support Republican state governments and black rights in the South.
- d. civil rights leaders' call for mass arrests of Ku Klux Klan members.
- e. the methods used by white southerners to regain control of their state governments.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Compromise of 1877

28. The Compromise of 1877 signified

- a. a renewal of federal support for the civil rights of all Americans.
- b. the end of Reconstruction.

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- c. the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the United States.
- d. the decline of Democratic Party control of Congress.
- e. the end of the spoils system.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Compromise of 1877; The End of Reconstruction

29. The ones pushing for more reforms in the South in favor of African Americans were the
- a. Radical Republicans.
 - b. Victory Party.
 - c. Southern Democrats.
 - d. Peace Party.
 - e. Whigs.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Radical Republicans and Reconstruction; Land for the Landless

30. The four southern states remaining under Republican control in 1875 were South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and
- a. Georgia.
 - b. Louisiana.
 - c. South Carolina.
 - d. Virginia.
 - e. Texas

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Retreat from Reconstruction

31. The dramatic rise in political corruption in the post-Civil War era was triggered by
- a. the expansion of government contracts and bureaucracy that created new opportunities for abuse.
 - b. relaxed standards and rules after years of wartime hardship.
 - c. rapid postwar economic growth.
 - d. the emergence of get-rich-quick schemes.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

32. The Fourteenth Amendment did all of the following except
- a. define blacks as American citizens.
 - b. grant equal protection of the laws.

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- c. guarantee the Confederate debt.
- d. disqualify a significant number of ex-Confederates from holding federal or state office.
- e. grant due process under the law.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The 14th Amendment

33. Andrew Johnson's National Union Party included all of the following except
- a. border state Unionists.
 - b. freedmen.
 - c. Democrats.
 - d. conservative Republicans.
 - e. white supremacists

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The 1866 Elections

34. The new state constitutions adopted by southern states in 1867 and 1868
- a. were among the most progressive in the nation.
 - b. passed by delegates who were predominantly Republican.
 - c. included universal male suffrage.
 - d. required statewide public schools for both races.
 - e. all of these choices.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Completion of Formal Reconstruction

35. The main issue addressed by the 15th Amendment was
- a. housing.
 - b. lynching.
 - c. segregation.
 - d. civil rights.
 - e. voting.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The 15th Amendment

36. At the height of Reconstruction, blacks held ____ percent of public offices.
- a. 15-20
 - b. 25-30

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- c. 35-40
- d. 45-50
- e. 90-95

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

37. Newly enfranchised freedmen learned about their rights and responsibilities as voters
- a. from former masters.
 - b. black churches.
 - c. from black politicians.
 - d. by reading voting guides.
 - e. All of these choices.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

38. Congressional laws in 1870 and 1871 did all of the following except
- a. empower the president to send in federal troops to suppress armed resistance to federal law.
 - b. declare that any attempt to deprive another person of civil or political rights became a felony.
 - c. classify interference with voting rights a federal offense.
 - d. authorize martial law to guarantee racial harmony.
 - e. give the president the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

39. The majority of southern Republican voters were
- a. wealthy planters.
 - b. poor whites.
 - c. blacks.
 - d. women.
 - e. Native Americans

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

40. Almost all of the blacks elected to the United States House and Senate during Reconstruction
- a. were illiterate.
 - b. had attended secondary school.

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- c. were college graduates.
- d. were Democrats.
- e. had fought for the Confederacy.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

41. The Panic of 1873 was primarily caused by which industry?

- a. mining
- b. railroad
- c. steel
- d. textile
- e. cotton

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

42. The first state with a plan to eliminate black voting was which of the following?

- a. Mississippi
- b. Alabama
- c. Louisiana
- d. Arkansas
- e. Texas

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Mississippi Election of 1875

43. Which of the following is a true statement about the 1875 civil rights law that the Supreme Court struck down in its 1883 ruling in *Civil Rights cases*?

- a. It banned marriage between blacks and whites.
- b. It overly restricted voting rights.
- c. Its ban on discrimination on public transportation was overly broad.
- d. The congressmen who supported the law were confident it was constitutional and found the court's ruling surprising.
- e. The law was widely enforced when the ruling came down.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Supreme Court and Reconstruction

44. In response to the Hamburg Massacre, President Grant

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- a. sent in federal troops.
- b. withdrew troops from the South.
- c. decided not to run for a third term.
- d. encouraged the southern states to create their own militia units.
- e. organized black militia units.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1876

45. Samuel Tilden was probably the real victor in the disputed election of 1876.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Disputed Results

46. The Wade-Davis Bill granted the franchise to black Americans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Radical Republicans and Reconstruction

47. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave states the option of enfranchising black males or losing seats in Congress.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 14th Amendment

48. Andrew Johnson was openly critical of the southern planter class.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction

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49. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 divided the South into an occupied territory under military command.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867

50. Bulldozing in several parts of the South during the presidential election of 1876 hurt Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1876

51. Carpetbaggers were southerners who served Republican Reconstruction governments.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: “Carpetbaggers”

52. The Ku Klux Klan was created by former Confederate soldiers.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

53. Blacks held a majority of public political offices in several southern states during Reconstruction.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

54. Under the Johnson Reconstruction Plan, no ex-Confederate state gave blacks the right to vote.
- a. True
 - b. False

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ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Southern Defiance

55. White southerners' main complaint against the Freedmen's Bureau was that it was inefficient.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1868

56. The Fourteenth Amendment encouraged southern states to enfranchise blacks but did not force them to do so.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 14th Amendment

57. Tennessee was the first ex-Confederate state to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to be "readmitted" to the union.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The 1866 Elections

58. Under the U.S. Constitution, impeachment by the House removes an official from office.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

59. The chief target of civil service reform was the spoils system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

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DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Civil Service Reform

60. One of Grant's major problems as president was that he put too much trust in people under him.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

61. Abraham Lincoln never encouraged freed people to emigrate to all-black countries like Haiti.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Wartime Reconstruction

62. Moderate Republicans believed that black men should participate to some degree in the reconstruction process.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Johnson's Policy

63. The Wade-Davis bill proposed lenient loyalty requirements for Southern whites.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Radical Republicans and Reconstruction

64. Radical Republicans in Congress initially believed that Andrew Johnson would support their program.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction; Johnson's Policy

65. Abolitionist and missionary groups sent teachers into the Union-occupied South to educate freed slaves during the

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Civil War.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Education

66. People in the North regarded the Fifteenth Amendment as resolving the last of the great issues of the war.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Reconstruction in the South

67. Nearly all freed slaves continued to work for their former owners after the war.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Land and Labor in the Postwar South

68. Some black farmers were able to buy small plots of land.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Land for the Landless

69. Andrew Johnson privately characterized his meeting with Frederick Douglass in hateful and racist language.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Johnson's Policy

70. The Fourteenth Amendment dealt only with awarding the franchise to African Americans.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The 14th Amendment

71. Andrew Johnson got along well with Congress.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Schism between President and Congress; The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

72. Andrew Johnson advised Southern legislatures to accept the Fourteenth Amendment.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 1866 Elections

73. The Reconstruction Acts of 1867 embodied a true revolution.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867

74. By September 1867, blacks registered to vote outnumbered whites in the ten states covered by Reconstruction.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867

75. In 1883, the Supreme Court declared a civil rights law passed in 1875 as unconstitutional.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: The Supreme Court and Reconstruction

76. The new southern state constitutions written during the winter and spring of 1867-68 were among the most progressive in the nation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Completion of Formal Reconstruction

77. During the 1866 congressional election campaign, Republicans made clear that any ex-Confederate state that ratified the Fourteenth Amendment would be considered "reconstructed" and that its representatives and senators would be seated in Congress.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The 1866 Elections

78. Without black enfranchisement, Ulysses S. Grant would have had a minority of the popular vote in 1868.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1868

79. Politicians at all levels universally embraced civil service reform.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Civil Service Reform

80. The "Southern Question" was the most intractable issue during Grant's two administrations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

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REFERENCES: Reconstruction in the South

81. Most Southern Republicans were poor, illiterate, and property less; most Northern Republicans represented the most prosperous, educated, and influential elements of society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

82. Blacks held office in many states throughout the South in numbers far exceeding their proportion of the population.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

83. Carpetbaggers held a disproportionate number of high political offices in southern state governments during Reconstruction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: "Carpetbaggers"

84. Disputed election returns in the 1876 presidential election came from Louisiana, South Carolina, and _____.

ANSWER: Florida

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Disputed Results

85. The Democratic Party policy of intimidating black voters to keep them away from the polls was called _____.

ANSWER: bulldozing

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1876

86. Ulysses S. Grant's opponent in the election of 1868 was _____.

ANSWER: Horatio Seymour

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POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1868

87. White southerners who joined the Republican Party were called _____.

ANSWER: Scalawags

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867; "Scalawags"

88. The notorious massacre of black militiamen in Louisiana in 1873 was known as the _____.

ANSWER: Colfax Massacre

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

89. The agricultural system under which workers farmed land they did not own in return for part of the crop they produced was called _____.

ANSWER: sharecropping

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

90. The removal of _____ from the post of secretary of war triggered the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

ANSWER: Edwin M. Stanton

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

91. Freed slaves expected _____ acres of land.

ANSWER: 40

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Land for the Landless

92. Ulysses S. Grant suffered public criticism for its efforts to acquire _____.

ANSWER: Santo Domingo

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Foreign Policy Issues

93. The _____ Act established the modern structure of the civil service.

ANSWER: Pendleton

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POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Civil Service Reform

94. Roughly _____ percent of southern Republican voters were white.

ANSWER: 20

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Blacks in Office

95. _____ refers to paying workers with a share of the crop.

ANSWER: Share wages

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

96. The 1915 Film _____ depicted Reconstruction and African Americans in a very negative way.

ANSWER: Birth of a Nation

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: History Through Film: The Birth of a Nation

97. The linking of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad lines occurred in _____ Territory.

ANSWER: Utah

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1873

98. The _____ Amendment gave blacks the right to vote.

ANSWER: Fifteenth

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The 15th Amendment

99. Johnson restored political and property rights to most former Confederate leaders by granting them _____.

ANSWER: pardons

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Southern Defiance

100. The agency created to oversee relations between former slaves and their former masters during Reconstruction was the _____.

ANSWER: Freedman's Bureau

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POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

101. In 1866, black and white abolitionists formed the American Equal Rights Association to work for _____.

ANSWER: black and woman suffrage

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The 15th Amendment

102. The congressional acts that divided the former Confederate states (except Tennessee) into five military districts, enfranchised black men, disenfranchised some Confederates, and called for new constitutional conventions were the _____.

ANSWER: Reconstruction Acts of 1867

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867

103. In order for a Southern state to be declared reconstructed and its delegates seated in Congress, the state had to ratify the _____ Amendment.

ANSWER: Fourteenth

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Reconstruction Acts of 1867

104. Women suffrage leaders who opposed the Fifteenth Amendment were _____ and _____.

ANSWER: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony
Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The 15th Amendment

105. _____ was a construction company for the Union Pacific Railroad that gave congressmen stock in return for land grants and loans from the government.

ANSWER: Crédit Mobilier
Credit Mobilier

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

106. Johnson created the _____ Party.

ANSWER: National Union

POINTS: 1

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DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The 1866 Elections

107. The _____ was a terrorist organization that attacked blacks and set out to destroy the Republican Party in the South.

ANSWER: Ku Klux Klan

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Ku Klux Klan

108. Dissatisfied with Grant's administration, Liberal Republicans nominated _____ for President in 1872.

ANSWER: Horace Greeley

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Election of 1872

109. The financier whose pyramid schemes collapsed in 1873 and helped touch off an economic collapse was _____.

ANSWER: Jay Cooke

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1873

110. The Republican governor of Mississippi who asked Grant to send troops to control whites' violent intimidation of black voters in that state during the election of 1875 was _____.

ANSWER: Adelbert Ames

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Mississippi Election of 1875

111. The disputed results of the 1876 presidential election so raised people's anger that many feared another _____.

ANSWER: civil war

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Disputed Results

112. In _____, South Carolina, a battle between a black militia and the white Red Shirts led to the murder of several militiamen.

ANSWER: Hamburg

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Election of 1876

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113. After the election of 1876 the Reconstruction Republican governments collapsed in the last two southern states, _____ and _____.

ANSWER: Louisiana, South Carolina
South Carolina, Louisiana

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The End of Reconstruction

114. **Crédit Mobilier**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Grant Administration

115. **Andrew Johnson**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction; Johnson's Policy; Schism between President and Congress; The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

116. **Jay Cooke**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Panic of 1873

117. **sharecropping**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Land and Labor in the Postwar South; The Freedmen's Bureau

118. **universal male suffrage**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Completion of Formal Reconstruction

119. **Carpetbaggers**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: "Carpetbaggers"

120. **Black Codes**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Black Codes

121. **Liberal Republicans**

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1872

122. Freedmen's Bureau

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau

123. Compromise of 1877

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Compromise of 1877

124. Compare and contrast the Lincoln Reconstruction plan with the Wade-Davis Bill.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Reconstruction; Radical Republicans and Reconstruction

125. Examine the attempt to impeach President Andrew Johnson. Explore the various reasons that Congress wanted to impeach him (both implied and expressed) and the reasons for their ultimate success or failure.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

126. What happened to former slaves at the end of the Civil War? What assistance was offered by the government? How successful was the government in achieving its objectives for freed men and women?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Freedmen's Bureau; Land for the Landless; Education; The 14th Amendment; The 15th Amendment; Blacks in Office; The Ku Klux Klan; The Supreme Court and Reconstruction

127. Examine both the achievements and failures of the Grant administration. Keeping his two terms in context with the larger political and social backdrop that was Reconstruction America, would you assert that his administration was a failure?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

128. What is the significance of the election of 1876 for the history and progress of Reconstruction?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1876; Disputed Results; The Compromise of 1877; The End of Reconstruction

129. Discuss efforts by southerners -- including the southern Democrats' -- to limit opportunities for and to control the activities of freedmen during the Reconstruction period.

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ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Black Codes; Land and Labor in the Postwar South; The Ku Klux Klan; The Mississippi Election of 1875

130. Why is the period from 1863 to 1877 called the "Reconstruction" era? Describe the conditions that existed in the post-Civil War South that necessitated a reconstruction process.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Reconstruction; Radical Republicans and Reconstruction; Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction; Johnson's Policy; The Advent of Congressional Reconstruction; Schism between President and Congress; The 14th Amendment; The Reconstruction Acts of 1867; The Completion of Formal Reconstruction; The 15th Amendment; Reconstruction in the South

131. One recent historian has called America's Reconstruction a "splendid failure." What do you think was meant by this statement? Evaluate the goals, successes, and failures of those who attempted to reconstruct southern society. Do you think that the historian's statement is an accurate assessment of the postwar years?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Reconstruction; Radical Republicans and Reconstruction; Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction; Johnson's Policy; Southern Defiance; The Black Codes; The Freedmen's Bureau; Land for the Landless; The 14th Amendment; The 15th Amendment; Reconstruction in the South; Blacks in Office; The Ku Klux Klan; The Retreat from Reconstruction; The Mississippi Election of 1875; The Supreme Court and Reconstruction; The Compromise of 1877; The End of Reconstruction

132. Explore the Compromise of 1877. Explain the participants in the agreement, the goals of each group, and the details of the final compromise.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Election of 1876; Disputed Results; The Compromise of 1877; The End of Reconstruction

133. Discuss the role of race and racism in the post Civil War South. What role did race play in southern resistance to Reconstruction? How did southern society attempt in the post-war era to retain the racial structure of the pre-war era?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Wartime Reconstruction; Johnson's Policy; Southern Defiance; The Black Codes; Land and Labor in the Postwar South; The Freedmen's Bureau; Land for the Landless; Education; The Advent of Congressional Reconstruction; The 14th Amendment; The Completion of Formal Reconstruction; The 15th Amendment; Reconstruction in the South; Blacks in Office; "Carpetbaggers"; "Scalawags"; The Ku Klux Klan; The Retreat from Reconstruction; The Mississippi Election of 1875; The Supreme Court and Reconstruction

134. Discuss the ways in which the contestation over Reconstruction played out in the political elections from 1864 to 1876, and the ways in which debates over Reconstruction affected the political arena and political parties.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

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REFERENCES: Wartime Reconstruction; Radical Republicans and Reconstruction; The 1866 Elections; The Election of 1868; Blacks in Office; The Ku Klux Klan; The Election of 1872; The Retreat from Reconstruction; The Mississippi Election of 1875; The Election of 1876; Disputed Results; The Compromise of 1877; The End of Reconstruction