

# #15: Reconstruction

1. When Lincoln spoke of a "pernicious abstraction" he was referring to
  - A) how former Confederate soldiers should be treated after the war.
  - B) what percent of the southern voters should be required to take a loyalty oath.
  - C) Copperhead activities in the Ohio River Valley.
  - D) whether the South had indeed left the Union.
2. President Lincoln's proposed plan for reconstructing the Union
  - A) permitted states to apply for readmission after 10 percent of the qualified voters took an oath of allegiance.
  - B) divided the South into zones of military occupation.
  - C) confiscated land from wealthy white Southerners to provide forty acres and a mule for each former slave.
  - D) permitted states to apply for readmission after a majority of the qualified voters took an oath of allegiance.
3. President Lincoln believed that Reconstruction should
  - A) be controlled exclusively by Congress.
  - B) harshly punish the white South for its treason.
  - C) abolish slavery and divide the plantation lands among the former slaves.
  - D) avoid vindictiveness toward the South.
4. In 1864, Congress rejected Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction when lawmakers passed the
  - A) Emancipation Proclamation.
  - B) Wade-Davis Bill.
  - C) Tallmadge Amendment.
  - D) First Reconstruction Act.
5. The Unionist Democrat placed on the Lincoln ticket to assure victory in 1864 was
  - A) Ulysses S. Grant.
  - B) George McClellan.
  - C) Horatio Seymour.
  - D) Andrew Johnson.
6. Andrew Johnson's fundamental goal was to
  - A) guarantee black political rights.
  - B) preserve the economic power of the southern planters.
  - C) fund public education for blacks.
  - D) assist poor whites with free homesteads and public education.
7. Andrew Johnson has been described as
  - A) extremely friendly toward black rights.
  - B) an eager defender of traditional southern aristocrats.
  - C) hating all things southern.
  - D) specializing in opposition and alienating members of his own party.

8. The Thirteenth Amendment

- A) authorized presidential reconstruction.
- B) gave blacks the right vote.
- C) abolished slavery.
- D) authorized the income tax.

9. The "ultra" Radical Republicans

- A) wanted to protect freedmen from exploitation, but not give them the vote.
- B) ignored black rights.
- C) demanded immediate civil and political equality for blacks.
- D) accepted the southern states restored under the Johnson Reconstruction plan.

10. Under Johnson's Reconstruction plan, southern voters

- A) calmed the North by accepting the obvious results of the war.
- B) pacified the North by their devotion to the Union.
- C) provoked the North by electing former Confederate leaders to serve in Congress.
- D) appeased the North by offering to provide former slaves with land.

11. The measures that, among other things, restricted former slaves to working in farming and domestic service were the

- A) Reconstruction Acts.
- B) so-called "Reconstruction Amendments."
- C) Black Codes.
- D) Jim Crow laws.

12. President Johnson alienated moderate Republicans when he

- A) vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills.
- B) refused to support the Fourteenth Amendment.
- C) agreed to compromise with Charles Sumner.
- D) pardoned Jefferson Davis.

13. In April of 1866, for the first time in American history, a major piece of legislation became law over a presidential veto. It was the

- A) Civil Rights Act.
- B) Wade-Davis Act.
- C) Thirteenth Amendment.
- D) Freedman's Bureau Act.

14. In President Johnson's clash with Congress over Reconstruction policy, Johnson's worst enemy was

- A) Thaddeus Stevens.
- B) Charles Sumner.
- C) Benjamin Wade.
- D) Andrew Johnson.

15. During the bitter days of Reconstruction, most Northerners

- A) believed in giving black men the vote.
- B) opposed true equality for blacks.
- C) completely supported the Radicals.
- D) supported black political equality, but not social equality.

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the Constitution broadly defined American citizenship and "reduced the power of all the states."

- A) Thirteenth
- B) Fourteenth
- C) Fifteenth
- D) Sixteenth

17. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution became embroiled in a debate between black rights and the rights of

- A) Native Americans.
- B) non-English speaking immigrants.
- C) white northern women.
- D) Irish immigrants.

18. Under the First Reconstruction Act of March 1867, the former states of the Confederacy (excluding Tennessee) were

- A) allowed to elect members to the Senate, but not to the House.
- B) required to confiscate large plantations in the former Confederacy and divide the land among the former slaves.
- C) readmitted to the Union after each ratified the Thirteenth Amendment.
- D) divided into five military districts.

19. Following the passage of the Second Reconstruction Act, white Southerners

- A) quickly cooperated with the Radical Republicans.
- B) continued to resist federal policy.
- C) were able to overturn most black governments.
- D) threatened to form secessionist governments in exile.

20. Reconstruction was a period of

- A) judicial supremacy.
- B) political inaction and indifference.
- C) congressional supremacy.
- D) executive expansion.

21. The conflict between the president and Congress came to a head when Johnson

- A) removed General Ulysses S. Grant from his command.
- B) dismissed Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.
- C) appointed Salmon P. Chase as secretary of state.
- D) vetoed the Civil Rights bill.

22. President Andrew Johnson was

- A) impeached by the House and convicted by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.
- B) neither impeached by the House nor convicted by the Senate.
- C) impeached by the Senate, but not convicted by a two-thirds majority of the House.
- D) impeached by the House, but not convicted by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ was at issue in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
- A) Civil Rights Act
  - B) Fourteenth Amendment
  - C) Reconstruction Acts
  - D) Tenure of Office Act
24. The election of 1868 seemed to indicate that
- A) the white electorate was wholeheartedly behind Ulysses S. Grant.
  - B) Horatio Seymour was a very weak candidate.
  - C) most white Americans opposed Radical Reconstruction.
  - D) most white Americans supported Radical Reconstruction.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment prohibited states from denying black men the right to vote.
- A) Twelfth
  - B) Thirteenth
  - C) Fourteenth
  - D) Fifteenth
26. Studies of "black Republican" governments during Radical Reconstruction reveal that
- A) white scalawags and carpetbaggers were really in charge.
  - B) former slaves dominated southern state governments.
  - C) free blacks from the North dominated southern state governments.
  - D) white scalawags and carpetbaggers were merely window dressing for the black politicians who controlled southern governments.
- 27) During Reconstruction, southern white Republicans were sometimes called
- A) scalawags.
  - B) redeemers.
  - C) Uncle Toms.
  - D) carpetbaggers.
28. The Freedmen's Bureau and the "black Republican" governments both
- A) devoted much energy and money to public education for former slaves.
  - B) found Andrew Johnson to be among their strongest supporters.
  - C) overlooked the importance of political rights and power for former slaves.
  - D) focused only on projects that aided former slaves.
29. According to "Mapping the Past: The Politics of Reconstruction," the
- A) Compromise of 1877 allowed white Democrats to oust black Republicans from the House.
  - B) election of 1876 signaled the collapse of black power in the South and the transformation of the South into a Republican bastion.
  - C) black vote had little impact on the presidential election of 1876 in the South.
  - D) Compromise of 1877 allowed black Republicans to oust white Democrats from the House.
30. Thaddeus Stevens advocated a plan to give every adult male ex-slave
- A) free dance lessons.
  - B) 100 dollars.
  - C) 40 acres and a mule.
  - D) free transportation to the West.

31. A main weakness in the plan to confiscate land from large plantations to give to freedmen was that
- A) the large plantations were the main source of employment for freedmen.
  - B) freedmen did not want the land because they did not want to be tied down.
  - C) it was strongly opposed by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner.
  - D) it would only provide land but no tools, seeds, or other necessities.
32. Which of the following most accurately describes southern agriculture after the Civil War?
- A) Every adult male ex-slave was given forty acres and a mule.
  - B) Both output and productivity declined dramatically.
  - C) "Sharecropping" was outlawed.
  - D) Tobacco replaced cotton as the most valuable crop.
33. Freedmen responded to the abolition of slavery by
- A) more than doubling the cotton output because they worked for themselves.
  - B) homesteading on vast sections of land confiscated from Confederate leaders.
  - C) choosing not to work like slaves so as to have more leisure time.
  - D) forming large collective farms so they did not need to work for whites.
34. As a result of black demands for economic independence and the shortage of capital, the South developed the agricultural system known as
- A) sharecropping.
  - B) gang labor.
  - C) tenant farming.
  - D) wage-crop economics.
35. The main cause of southern rural poverty for both whites and blacks was the
- A) harsh treatment by Radical Republicans.
  - B) lack of enough capital to finance the sharecropping system.
  - C) failure of new varieties of cotton to thrive.
  - D) ill-advised attempt at rapid industrialization.
36. Under the crop-lien system, both the sharecroppers and the landowners
- A) profited from the South's rapid economic progress immediately after the Civil War.
  - B) depended on credit, often at high interest rates, from local merchants and bankers.
  - C) had strong incentives to diversify their crops.
  - D) suffered from shortages of labor and credit due to the South's rapid industrialization after the Civil War.
37. During Reconstruction, the South's share of the national output of manufactured goods
- A) increased dramatically.
  - B) declined sharply.
  - C) remained steady.
  - D) came to equal that of the North due to cotton and tobacco production.
38. Southern white Republicans often controlled the black vote by the influence of the
- A) Freedmen's Bureau.
  - B) Free Soil Party.
  - C) Ku Klux Klan.
  - D) Union League of America.

39. The waning support of northerners for Radical policy was due in part to
- A) the retirement of President Johnson.
  - B) the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.
  - C) the increasing fissure between northern and southern whites.
  - D) their loyalty to the Democratic Party.
40. The three Force Acts (1870-1871) were an attempt by Congress to control groups like the
- A) carpetbaggers.
  - B) Union League of America.
  - C) scalawags.
  - D) Ku Klux Klan.
41. The average northerner lost interest in Reconstruction once it became reasonably certain that the former slaves
- A) had economic security.
  - B) were guaranteed the vote.
  - C) would not be re-enslaved.
  - D) were guaranteed social equality.
42. Grant's most serious weakness as President was his failure to
- A) deal effectively with economic and social problems.
  - B) carry out the will of Congress in Reconstruction.
  - C) control government corruption.
  - D) recognize the importance of the black vote.
43. Among the worst scandals of Grant's administration was the
- A) Whiskey Ring.
  - B) Watergate Affair.
  - C) Teapot Dome Scandal.
  - D) Yazoo Land Fraud.
44. In 1872 Horace Greeley and the Liberal Republicans focused on the issue of
- A) guaranteeing civil rights and economic aid to former slaves.
  - B) defending laws to help unions and farm organizations.
  - C) granting women the vote.
  - D) supporting civil service reform and low tariffs.
45. The apparent winner of the election of 1876, with 203 electoral votes and a quarter of a million more popular votes than his opponent, was
- A) James Blaine.
  - B) Samuel Tilden.
  - C) Rutherford B. Hayes.
  - D) Horace Greeley.
46. In the final count, Tilden was denied electoral votes from all of the following states except
- A) Florida.
  - B) Alabama.
  - C) South Carolina.
  - D) Louisiana.

47. The disputed electoral votes in the election of 1876 were decided by
- A) the House of Representatives.
  - B) an electoral commission created by Congress.
  - C) the Senate.
  - D) the Supreme Court.
48. As a result of the Compromise of 1877,
- A) the principles of the Radical Republicans became part of the fabric of American politics.
  - B) the power of the President was permanently undermined.
  - C) the Supreme Court stepped in to protect blacks.
  - D) Reconstruction ended and a new political order took shape in the South.
49. After the Compromise of 1877, the former slaves
- A) gained economic and political power in the South.
  - B) were condemned to poverty and indignity in the interests of sectional harmony.
  - C) made no more dramatic political or economic gains until after World War II, but also suffered no economic or political losses.
  - D) continued to share in America's growing wealth and power.
50. All of the following components represent major objectives of Reconstruction except
- A) political.
  - B) social.
  - C) economic.
  - D) cultural.