MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Why was a plan for Reconstruction of the South needed?
   A The Lincoln administration did not want to readmit the Confederate states to the Union.
   B Many new citizens had joined the nation during the war.
   C The Constitution provided no guidance on secession or readmission of states.
   D The Southern economy had grown, and Northern states wanted to share the prosperity.

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.403
   OBJ: S.12.1.1|O.5.1.1|N.8.1.1 NAT: S.12.1.1 TOP: history | Reconstruction

2. Which idea was a part of Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction?
   A The Southern states had never really left the Union.
   B African Americans should be guaranteed social equality.
   C Former Confederates should not be compensated for lost property.
   D State governments must grant African Americans the right to vote.

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.404
   OBJ: S.12.1.2|O.5.1.2|N.8.1.2 NAT: S.12.1.2 STA: 3.I.A.1|3.1.A.2
   TOP: impact of individual | Abraham Lincoln

3. The Ten Percent Plan required that
   A ten percent of a state’s voters take a loyalty oath to the Union.
   B state legislatures set aside ten percent of their seats for African Americans.
   C Southern landowners give ten percent of their land to freed men.
   D the South pay ten percent of the Union’s war costs.

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.403
   OBJ: S.12.1.2|O.5.1.2|N.8.1.2 NAT: S.12.1.2 STA: 3.I.A.1|3.1.A.2
   TOP: history | Ten Percent Plan

4. The Radical Republicans rejected the Ten Percent Plan because they believed that
   A the Confederate states had committed no crime by seceding.
   B the Constitution implied that the president should direct Reconstruction.
   C African Americans should be granted full citizenship.
   D Sherman’s plan to confiscate Confederates’ land was unfair.

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.404|N.272|O.148
   OBJ: S.12.1.2|O.5.1.2|N.8.1.2 NAT: S.12.1.2 STA: 3.I.A.1|3.1.A.2
   TOP: history | Radical Republicans
5. Which event led the House of Representatives to impeach President Johnson?
   A Johnson’s veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1866
   B the passage of the Tenure of Office Act
   C Johnson’s refusal to enforce the Reconstruction Acts
   D Johnson’s attempt to fire Secretary of War Edwin Stanton
   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.407
   OBJ: S.12.1.3|O.5.1.3|N.8.1.3 NAT: S.12.1.3 STA: 3.I.A.4
   TOP: impact of individual | Andrew Johnson

6. In the years immediately following the Civil War, the South
   A became a stronghold of the Republican Party.
   B had few African American elected officials.
   C refused to meet the requirements for rejoining the Union.
   D granted women the right to vote in state elections.
   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.410
   OBJ: S.12.2.1|O.5.2.1|N.8.2.1 NAT: S.12.2.1 STA: 3.I.C.3
   TOP: political systems | Republican Party

7. In the system of share-tenancy, farmworkers
   A did not choose the crops they planted.
   B had more control over their crops and supplies than was true in sharecropping.
   C planted seed and used supplies bought by the landowners.
   D paid cash rent to the landowners.
   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.416
   OBJ: S.12.2.2|O.5.2.2|N.8.2.2 NAT: S.12.2.2 STA: 3.I.C.2.a
   TOP: economics | share-tenancy

8. During Reconstruction, groups such as the Ku Klux Klan
   A tried to pass laws to limit the rights of freed people.
   B were disbanded by the Fifteenth Amendment.
   C used violence to prevent freed people from voting.
   D supported the passage of the Enforcement Acts.
   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: easy REF: S.417
   OBJ: S.12.2.3|O.5.2.3|N.8.2.3 NAT: S.12.2.3 STA: 3.I.C.2.bl3.1.D.3
   TOP: history | Ku Klux Klan

9. By the end of the Civil War,
   A many Confederate leaders had been tried for treason.
   B African Americans had gained full citizenship.
   C the South’s economy had been destroyed.
   D Congress had passed legislation to rebuild the nation.
   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.402|N.270|O.146
   OBJ: S.12.1.1|O.5.1.1|N.8.1.1 NAT: S.12.1.1 TOP: economy | Civil War
10. One of President Lincoln’s first major goals for Reconstruction was to
   A reunify the nation.        C grant African Americans full citizenship.
   B redistribute the South’s land. D punish Southern states for seceding.

   ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.403\|N.271\|O.147
   OBJ: S.12.1.2\|O.5.1.2\|N.8.1.2  NAT: S.12.1.2  STA: 3.I.A.1\|I.1.A.2
   TOP: political systems \| Lincoln

11. President Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction required
   A states to grant African Americans suffrage.
   B wealthy planters and Confederate leaders to apply for pardons.
   C Southern landholders to break up their plantations.
   D state legislatures to submit to federal regulations.

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.405\|N.273\|O.149
   OBJ: S.12.1.2\|O.5.1.2\|N.8.1.2  NAT: S.12.1.2  STA: 3.I.A.1\|I.1.A.2
   TOP: economics \| Reconstruction

12. What was the outcome of the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson?
   A Secretary of War Edwin Stanton was fired.
   B The House voted not to impeach the president.
   C The House impeached the president, but the Senate failed to remove him.
   D Johnson was removed from office, and Ulysses S. Grant became president.

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: average  REF: S.409\|N.277\|O.151
   OBJ: S.12.1.3\|O.5.1.3\|N.8.1.3  NAT: S.12.1.3  STA: 3.I.A.4
   TOP: political systems \| impeachment

13. What did the Enforcement Act of 1870 make illegal?
   A segregation of public schools
   B the sharecropping system
   C tax-supported public school systems
   D the use of force or coercion to prevent citizens from voting

   ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: easy
   REF: S.417-418\|N.285-286\|O.161-162  OBJ: S.12.2.3\|O.5.2.3\|N.8.2.3
   NAT: S.12.2.3  STA: 3.I.C.2\|I.3.D.3
   TOP: continuity and change \| Enforcement Act of 1870

14. How were violators of the Enforcement Act of 1870 punished?
   A They lost their right to vote.
   B Violators were forced to apologize to the affected parties.
   C They were fined at least $500 and imprisoned for a minimum of one month.
   D Violators were not punished, which limited the act’s effectiveness.

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate
   REF: S.417-418\|N.285-286  OBJ: S.12.2.3\|O.5.2.3\|N.8.2.3
   NAT: S.12.2.3  STA: 3.I.C.2\|I.3.D.3
   TOP: continuity and change \| Enforcement Act of 1870
Use the political cartoon and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

15. This cartoon shows that President Ulysses S. Grant
   A refused to work with Radical Republicans in Congress.
   B had his ability to lead marred by scandal.
   C took a strong stand against Southern resistance to Reconstruction.
   D oversaw a long period of economic growth and prosperity.

   ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.419
   OBJ: S.12.3.1|O.5.3.1|N.8.3.1  NAT: S.12.3.1  STA: 3.I.D.1|3.I.D.2
   TOP: impact of individual | Ulysses S. Grant

16. One success of Reconstruction was the
   A protection of full citizenship rights for African Americans.
   B extension of suffrage for women.
   C introduction of a tax-supported public school system in the South.
   D shift in the balance of power toward the federal government.

   ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.425
   OBJ: S.12.3.2|O.5.3.2|N.8.3.2  NAT: S.12.3.2  STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
   TOP: history | Reconstruction
17. What did Republicans gain from the Compromise of 1877?
A Radical Republicans retained control of Congress.
B Federal aid to the South was controlled by Republicans.
C Republicans received powerful cabinet positions.
D Rutherford B. Hayes became president.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.424
OBJ: S.12.3.1O.5.3.1N.8.3.1 NAT: S.12.3.1 STA: 3.I.D.1|3.I.D.2
TOP: history | Compromise of 1877

18. How did Hayes’s election effectively end Reconstruction?
A Hayes vetoed all Reconstruction legislation.
B Federal intervention ended in the South.
C The Freedmen’s Bureau took on a greater role in Southern states.
D African Americans secured full political and civil rights.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.424
OBJ: S.12.3.1O.5.3.1N.8.3.1 NAT: S.12.3.1 STA: 3.I.D.1|3.I.D.2
TOP: history | Reconstruction

19. The Republican party became strong in the South, in part because
A millions of Southern African American men became voters.
B the party did not require a loyalty oath in order to vote.
C many white Southerners attended the state constitutional conventions.
D all of the former Confederate states had met the requirements to rejoin the Union.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.410|N.278|O.154
OBJ: S.12.2.1O.5.2.1N.8.2.1 NAT: S.12.2.1 STA: 3.I.C.3
TOP: political systems | African Americans

20. During Reconstruction, most African American families in the South
A moved to Southern cities, where they worked as skilled laborers.
B benefited from Sherman’s plan to give or sell land to freed people.
C remained in rural areas, where they worked at jobs such as lumbering or farming.
D migrated to work on the construction of railroads across the nation.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.413|N.281|O.159
OBJ: S.12.2.2O.5.2.2N.8.2.2 NAT: S.12.2.2 STA: 3.I.C.2.a
TOP: geography | Reconstruction

21. Which of the following was a key problem with the sharecropping system?
A Cotton was no longer a profitable crop.
B Landowners could lie about expenses to keep sharecroppers in debt.
C Sharecroppers had to buy their own supplies.
D Farmers had to pay the landowners cash rent as well as shares of the crop.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.416
OBJ: S.12.2.2O.5.2.2N.8.2.2 NAT: S.12.2.2 STA: 3.I.C.2.a
TOP: power and conflict | sharecropping
22. During his presidency, Ulysses S. Grant
   A cracked down on corruption in government.
   B refused to take a strong lead against Southern resistance to Reconstruction.
   C took part in a plan to steal profits from the Union Pacific Railroad.
   D gave high-level advisory posts to untrustworthy friends and acquaintances.
   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.419-420
   OBJ: S.12.3.1O.5.3.1N.8.3.1 NAT: S.12.3.1 STA: 3.I.D.1|3.I.D.2
   TOP: impact of individual | Grant

23. Who ran against Grant in 1872 as the Liberal Republican Party candidate?
   A Jay Gould
   B Horace Greeley
   C Charles Sumner
   D William Tweed
   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.420
   OBJ: S.12.3.1O.5.3.1N.8.3.1 NAT: S.12.3.1 STA: 3.I.D.1|3.I.D.2
   TOP: impact of individual | Grant

24. By the end of the 1860s, Northern support for Reconstruction had faded because
   A Lincoln had been assassinated.
   B Northerners believed that the goals of Reconstruction had been met.
   C the Freedmen’s Bureau had failed to accomplish its objectives.
   D the cost of military operations in the South worried many people.
   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.421
   OBJ: S.12.3.2O.5.3.2N.8.3.2 NAT: S.12.3.2 STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
   TOP: economics | Reconstruction

25. During the 1870s, Supreme Court decisions
   A restricted the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment.
   B granted African Americans new freedoms at the state level.
   C guaranteed African Americans protection from actions by other citizens.
   D ruled that states had no power to define rights for their citizens.
   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.422
   OBJ: S.12.3.2O.5.3.2N.8.3.2 NAT: S.12.3.2 STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
   TOP: political systems | Supreme Court

26. Southern Democrats appealed to small farmers by
   A agreeing to support African American suffrage.
   B pointing out that building roads and schools resulted in higher taxes.
   C opposing racial segregation.
   D combating the violent tactics of the Ku Klux Klan.
   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.422
   OBJ: S.12.3.2O.5.3.2N.8.3.2 NAT: S.12.3.2 STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
   TOP: economics | taxes
27. Reconstruction was successful in
   A healing the bitterness between the North and the South.
   B providing lasting protection for all freed people.
   C raising African Americans’ expectations of their right to citizenship.
   D reestablishing cotton as the single most important part of the Southern economy.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.425
OBJ: S.12.3.2|O.5.3.2|N.8.3.2 NAT: S.12.3.2 STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
TOP: continuity and change | Reconstruction

28. The Fifteenth Amendment affected the women’s suffrage movement by
   A uniting the movement.
   B splitting the movement.
   C securing suffrage for white women.
   D securing suffrage for all women.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: average REF: S.425
OBJ: S.12.3.2|O.5.3.2|N.8.3.2 NAT: S.12.3.2 STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
TOP: continuity and change | women’s movement

29. What action did Congress take to support Southern African Americans?
   A Congress refused to pass the Ten Percent Plan.
   B Radical Republicans promoted the black codes.
   C The Senate failed to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
   D Congress overturned Johnson’s vetoes on major Reconstruction legislation.

OBJ: S.12.1.2|O.5.1.2|N.8.1.2 NAT: S.12.1.2 STA: 3.I.A.1|3.1.A.2   TOP: history | Reconstruction

30. What did Johnson require states to do to regain membership in the Union?
   A States had to guarantee social and political rights to African Americans.
   B Prominent Confederate leaders needed to write to Johnson on behalf of their states.
   C Voters had to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, and state constitutions had to ban slavery.
   D Ten percent of a state’s voters needed to swear loyalty to the Union.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: moderate REF: S.405|N.273|O.149
OBJ: S.12.1.2|O.5.1.2|N.8.1.2 NAT: S.12.1.2 STA: 3.I.A.1|3.1.A.2   TOP: history | Reconstruction

MATCHING

Match the correct term or person with its definition. You will not use all of the terms and people.
   A Wade-Davis Bill  H scalawags
   B Radical Republicans  I carpetbaggers
   C Freedmen’s Bureau  J sharecropping
   D black codes  K Ku Klux Klan
   E Civil Rights Act of 1866  L Enforcement Acts
   F Fourteenth Amendment  M Redeemers
   G Fifteenth Amendment  N Compromise of 1877

1. laws that sought to limit the rights of African Americans
2. organization that used violence to intimidate people
3. legislation requiring a majority of a state’s prewar voters to swear loyalty to the Union before restoration could begin
4. Southern politicians who worked to unite white Southerners to regain power in Congress
5. system in which landowners provided farmers with housing and supplies in exchange for a share of the crop raised
6. legislation making it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen’s right to vote
7. organization that provided food, clothing, healthcare, and education for Southern refugees
8. Northerners who moved South to improve their economic or political situation
9. constitutional provision forbidding any state to deny suffrage on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
10. agreement that led to the withdrawal of federal troops from the South
When Andrew Johnson took upon himself the duties of his high office he swore to obey the Constitution and take care that the laws be faithfully executed. That, indeed, is and has always been the chief duty of the President of the United States. The duties of legislation and adjudicating the laws of his country fall in no way to his lot. To obey the commands of sovereign power of the nation, and to see that others should obey them, was his whole duty—a duty which he could not escape, and any attempt to do so would be in direct violation of his official oath. . . .

—Thaddeus Stevens Closing Remarks in the Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson, 1868

1. **Evaluate Information** According to this quotation, why does Stevens believe that Johnson should be removed from office?

ANS:
Stevens argues that Johnson has violated his oath of office by assuming the duties of the legislative and judicial branches of government and by failing to enforce the laws of the nation as he was sworn to do as president.

PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.411|N.279|O.151
OBJ: S.12.1.3|O.5.1.3|N.8.1.3  NAT: S.12.1.3  STA: 3.I.A.4
TOP: history | Andrew Johnson’s impeachment

2. **Explain Problems** How did other concerns in the nation contribute to the end of Reconstruction?

ANS:
Possible response: As the 1870s began, the nation faced widespread government corruption, economic instability, and the rapid growth of industry—all of which caused people to lose interest in Reconstruction. Bank failures, job losses, and other economic concerns led people to question the cost of continuing military operations in the South. Many citizens and politicians were more interested in working toward economic expansion and reforming government than in trying to enforce Reconstruction programs in the South.

PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.421|N.289|O.165
OBJ: S.12.3.1|O.5.3.1|N.8.3.1  NAT: S.12.3.1  STA: 3.I.D.1|3.I.D.2
TOP: history | Reconstruction
3. **Link Past and Present** Reconstruction raised questions about the balance of power between federal and state governments. In what ways did federal and state governments conflict over power during Reconstruction, and how does this conflict relate to government today? Explain which level of government you think should decide that situation.

ANS:
Possible response: During Reconstruction, the federal government wanted to assert its authority over Southern states, but many states and citizens resisted this federal power. The states went around federal laws, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, to restrict the civil rights of African Americans. In the 1870s, the federal government lacked the power and motivation to enforce Reconstruction programs. The Supreme Court upheld states’ rights in a number of decisions. Today, just as was true in the 1860s, political leaders at the federal and state levels continue to interpret differently the powers granted by the Constitution. Many politicians and citizens want strong state governments and limited federal government, and many others want a strong central government. Students should cite a modern issue, such as authority over immigration law, abortion, stem cell research, drug laws, monitoring of elections, taxes, and health care, as a situation in which state and federal governments might compete for authority. Students should specify which level of government should have jurisdiction over a situation and explain their reasoning.

PTS: 1  DIF: moderate  REF: S.427|N.295|O.149
OBJ: S.12.3.2|O.5.3.2|N.8.3.2  NAT: S.12.3.2  STA: 7.12.1 | 3.I.E | 3.I.E
TOP: political systems | separation of powers