

Matching (2 points each)

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a. | Radical Republicans | b. | Fifteenth Amendment |
| b. | <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | c. | Freedmen's Bureau |
| c. | George Washington Cable | d. | Thirteenth Amendment |
| d. | Thaddeus Stevens | e. | Reconstruction Acts |
| e. | Redeemers | a. | Civil Rights Act of 1875 |
| a. | sharecropping | c. | Tenure of Office Act |

1. gave African American men the right to vote everywhere in the United States
2. series of laws that militarily occupied the south, required southern states to support the Fourteenth Amendment, and give African American men the right to vote
3. had its greatest success in setting up schools to help educate the freedmen
4. congressional faction / group led by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner
5. violated by President Johnson, setting up the charges of impeachment.
6. officially abolished slavery in the United States

Multiple Choice (2 points each)

7. The main purpose of Reconstruction was to
 - a. divide southern plantations among freedpeople and to found the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. reunite the country and to build a southern society not based on slavery.
 - c. grant citizenship to freedmen and to establish Republican legislatures in the South.
 - d. offer amnesty to southerners and to abolish slavery in former Confederate states.
8. Congress in 1865 refused to allow the new southern representatives to take their seats in the House and the Senate because
 - a. the representatives refused to divide their plantations among former slaves.
 - b. the representatives supported the Ten Percent Plan, and the Republicans did not.
 - c. many of the representatives were former Confederate leaders.
 - d. many Republicans endorsed the Fifteenth Amendment, and the representatives did not.
9. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis proposed a Reconstruction plan that
 - a. Congress viewed as less strict than Lincoln's plan.
 - b. allowed only ten percent of southerners who had supported the Confederacy to vote.
 - c. President Johnson and the Radical Republicans supported.
 - d. Lincoln refused to sign into law.

10. Whose plan would have treated most leniently those southerners who had supported the Confederacy?
 - a. Andrew Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
 - b. Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction
 - c. Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis's plan for Reconstruction
 - d. the Radical Republicans' plan for Reconstruction

11. Andrew Johnson assumed responsibility for Reconstruction after
 - a. Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - b. carpetbaggers and scalawags undermined the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - c. southern Democrats agreed to the Compromise of 1877.
 - d. John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

12. Republicans proposed the Fourteenth Amendment
 - a. after federal troops were removed from the South.
 - b. to guarantee citizenship to women and American Indians.
 - c. after the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was declared unconstitutional.
 - d. to protect new laws regarding equality and citizenship enacted by the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

13. At the beginning of Reconstruction, most moderates in Congress
 - a. did not believe African Americans should have rights as citizens.
 - b. did not want the federal government to have to force the South to follow the Reconstruction laws.
 - c. wanted the federal government to require southern states to enact Black Codes.
 - d. were indifferent to whether the South had loyal state governments.

14. Howard and Fisk
 - a. were African American colleges founded by the Freedmen's Bureau.
 - b. wrote stories about plantation life featuring a character named Uncle Remus.
 - c. were the two principal parties in the Supreme Court decision that ruled that "separate-but-equal" was constitutional.
 - d. were the leaders of the Radical Republicans in 1865.

15. Under President Johnson's Reconstruction plan, wealthy southerners and former Confederate officials could not receive amnesty unless
 - a. their Republican state legislatures agreed to pardon them for all war crimes.
 - b. 10 percent of the voters in their state pledged an oath of loyalty to the United States.
 - c. Johnson gave them a special presidential pardon.
 - d. federal troops were withdrawn from the South.

16. During the presidential election of 1868, African American votes
 - a. contributed to a landslide victory for Andrew Johnson.
 - b. helped Ulysses S. Grant and the "party of Lincoln" win a narrow victory.
 - c. contributed to an overwhelming defeat for Horatio Seymour.
 - d. were not counted in northern states under threats of violence from the Ku Klux Klan.

17. On January 31, 1865, at Lincoln's urging, Congress proposed the Thirteenth Amendment, which
 - a. divided the South into five military districts.
 - b. gave African American men the right to vote.
 - c. banned many former Confederate officials from holding state or federal offices.
 - d. made slavery illegal throughout the United States.

18. The impeachment proceedings against President Johnson
 - a. resulted in a failure to convict him, further increasing his power as president.
 - b. began with a vote in the Senate, followed by a trial in the House of Representatives.
 - c. were carried out under the rules of the Constitution.
 - d. gained national attention because of Johnson's popularity with Republicans.

19. Under Johnson's plan for Reconstruction,
 - a. the president's cabinet appointed the governor, state officials, and members of Congress for each southern state.
 - b. states that had set up their governments under Lincoln's plan were allowed to keep their governments in place.
 - c. state governments set up under Lincoln's plan were declared unconstitutional under the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - d. federal troops were removed from Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia.

20. The Fourteenth Amendment was opposed by
 - a. most Republicans.
 - b. President Johnson and most Democrats.
 - c. most of Congress.
 - d. Thaddeus Stevens and most Radical Republicans.

21. The Freedmen's Bureau was established by
 - a. the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - b. poor white southerners.
 - c. former Confederate soldiers.
 - d. Congress in 1865.

22. In 1868 Republicans chose Ulysses S. Grant as their presidential candidate because he was
 - a. a moderate with vast political experience.
 - b. a political outsider whose Reconstruction plan appealed to southern voters.
 - c. a war hero who supported the congressional plan for Reconstruction.
 - d. an experienced politician who favored Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan.

23. Why did many women's rights activists object to the wording of the Fifteenth Amendment?
 - a. The amendment applied only to the southern states.
 - b. The amendment did not extend the right to vote to all Americans.
 - c. The amendment guaranteed African American men the right to hold public office.
 - d. The amendment was denounced by William Lloyd Garrison.

24. How did President Andrew Johnson react to the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
 - a. He used his veto power to attempt to strike it down.
 - b. He fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.
 - c. He argued that it did not do enough to guarantee equal rights for African Americans.
 - d. He opposed it because he believed it weakened the federal government.

25. Which of the following is FALSE in relation to the 14th Amendment
 - a. it outlawed the Black Codes.
 - b. it defined citizenship
 - c. it allowed for the 3/5 compromise to remain in effect

Bonus: (up to +2)

1. Thaddeus Stevens was famous for his plan of “ _____ acres and a _____.”
2. The vote to convict Andrew Johnson of “high crimes and misdemeanors” failed by one vote as a result of the vote of Senator _____
3. What did JW Booth yell as he jumped to the stage and broke his leg?
4. Fictional character Virgil Caine was from the State of _____.