

Ch 15

Reconstruction, 1863-1877

The purpose of Lincoln's and Johnson's plan for Reconstruction was to

- A) punish the South for causing the Civil War
- B) give Congress the final authority in the process of Reconstruction
- C) give equal voting rights for both white and black males in the South
- D) provide financial aid to rebuild the South
- E) encourage rapid readmission of ex-Confederate states into the Union

In 1865, a number of southern states passed Black Codes in order to

- A) control movement and provide a stable workforce for the plantations**
- B) keep the two races segregated in public places**
- C) limit the educational opportunities of recently freed slaves**
- D) embarrass President Johnson's administration**
- E) convince the North that the South could handle its own problems**

The Freedmen's Bureau provided all of the following EXCEPT

- A) food, shelter, and medical aid for the victims of the war
- B) resettlement of some freed slaves on confiscated lands
- C) protection from sharecropping agreements
- D) schools to promote literacy among blacks
- E) colleges for blacks

Which of the following was NOT provided for African Americans by congressional Reconstruction

- A) guarantee of U.S. citizenship
- B) equal protection of the laws
- C) distribution of confiscated Confederate farmlands
- D) protection for voting rights
- E) equal access to public accommodations

President Andrew Johnson was impeached for

- A) vetoing the Civil Rights Acts of 1866
- B) refusing to support the 13th Amendment
- C) taking a controversial position on states' rights
- D) removing a Radical Republican from his cabinet
- E) attempting to break up the Republican party

**An analysis of the election of 1868 best supports
the conclusion that**

- A) the Republicans had given up on gaining the black vote
- B) the weakened Democratic party had little chance to elect a president
- C) northerners overwhelmingly approved the policies of the Radical Republicans
- D) voters approved the impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- E) Republican victory depended on the voters of African Americans

The Republican Reconstruction governments in the South accomplished all of the following EXCEPT

- A) developing state-supported public school systems for whites and blacks
- B) reducing waste and corruption in local and state governments
- C) founding state institution to handicapped
- D) building of roads, bridges, harbors, and railroads
- E) adopting liberalized state constitutions

By the end of Reconstruction, most blacks in the South

- A) had migrated to lands in the West
- B) owned small family farms
- C) earned wages as factory workers in the new industries
- D) worked on farms as renters and sharecroppers
- E) operated independent businesses in the black community

The "redeemers" in the South supported

- A) integrated schools and public places
- B) states' rights and white supremacy
- C) increased state spending for internal improvements
- D) continued cooperation with the military to protect the freedman
- E) redemption of Greenback dollars with gold

Congressional Reconstruction ended in 1877 because

- A) it was part of a compromise to resolve the disputed election of 1876
- B) African Americans in the South no longer needed federal protection of their civil rights
- C) the Supreme Court ignored the requirements of the 14th amendment
- D) the newly elected president was a moderate Republican
- E) The Union army had succeeded in suppressing the Ku Klux Klan

