Chapter 3 Quiz- Reconstruction

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

1. This was the first in a long line of compromises in regards to the “slavery question”.
   a. Three-Fifths Compromise  
   b. Compromise of 1850  
   c. Oregon Country Compromise  
   d. Kansas Nebraska Act

2. The _____ established a boundary line between slaves states and free states for the Western territories that would one day become states.
   a. Mexican American War  
   b. Missouri Compromise  
   c. Mason Dixon Line  
   d. Slave Exclusion Limit Line

3. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act affect slavery in the new territories?
   a. It established 36°30’ as the boundary line between free and slave territories.  
   b. It granted citizens of the territories the right to decide if slavery should be allowed.  
   c. It granted Congress the right to decide on the slavery question in the territories.  
   d. It banned slavery from all new territories after 1858.

4. Southern states began to secede following the election of 1860 because
   a. Lincoln vowed to outlaw slavery.  
   b. northern businesses threatened to boycott southern goods.  
   c. Lincoln turned against them after they helped elect him.  
   d. Lincoln won the presidency without any southern electoral votes.

5. The Civil War left the South
   a. competition from freedmen.  
   b. in full control of its government.  
   c. in ruins.  
   d. largely unchanged from before the war.

6. Many poor white southern laborers could no longer find work because of
   a. competition from freedmen.  
   b. the Captured and Abandoned Property Act.  
   c. new government work regulations.  
   d. their illiteracy.

7. In his proposal for postwar Reconstruction, Lincoln
   a. aimed to punish the South.  
   b. gave African Americans the vote.  
   c. set a tone of forgiveness.  
   d. tried to please Radical Republicans.

8. Johnson freely gave
   a. money to wealthy planters.  
   b. white-owned land to African Americans.  
   c. weapons to the Confederate army.  
   d. pardons to southern officials.

9. The goal of the Freedmen’s Bureau was to
   a. help former slaves adjust to freedom.  
   b. abolish slavery.  
   c. prevent African Americans from voting.  
   d. force African Americans to move north.

10. Newly freed African Americans urged the federal government to
a. redistribute southern land. 

b. give them jobs on the railroad.

c. open colleges in the South.

d. restrict travel throughout the South.

11. The Radical Republicans opposed President Lincoln’s Reconstruction plan, saying it was too
a. harsh on the South.

b. lenient on the South.

c. generous to the freed people.

d. difficult to carry out.

12. Southern state governments restricted the rights of former slaves by
a. passing black codes.

b. holding constitutional conventions.

c. refusing to pay war debts.

d. refusing to pass the Thirteenth Amendment.

13. Which of these was an important provision of the Radical Republicans’ Reconstruction Act of 1867?

a. It ended Reconstruction.

b. It legalized black codes.

c. It offered pardons to Confederate generals.

d. It put the South under military rule.

14. The Radical Republicans passed a series of laws designed to
a. reestablish slavery in a different form.

b. unfairly tax the South.

c. protect the civil rights of African Americans.

d. prohibit free speech in the South.

15. In 1870, thanks to the Fifteenth Amendment, southern black men
a. voted for the first time.

b. took charge of the Senate.

c. received free government land.

d. produced their own Reconstruction plan.

16. Carpetbaggers were northern Republicans who
a. voted with the Democrats.

b. had once supported secession.

c. moved to the postwar South.

d. hired freedmen to work on plantations.

17. Which of the following was not one of the ways the Southern economy adjusted to the end of slavery?

a. Sharecropping

b. Tenant farming

c. Creation of cooperatives

d. All of these are ways the South adjusted

18. “No man can work another man’s land [without getting] poorer and poorer every year.” This quote references what change in the Southern economic system?

a. The continued use of slave labor

b. The cycle of debt associated with sharecropping

c. The shift from an agricultural economy to an industrial one

d. The declining farm prices in the South following the Civil War

19. As white southerners regained control of state governments, they began to
a. reverse Reconstruction era reforms.

b. compensate former slaves.

c. join the Republican Party.

d. refuse to pay war debts.

20. The main goal of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction was to
a. prevent African Americans from exercising their rights.
b. gain control of state legislatures.
c. restore the Confederacy.
d. improve conditions for poor whites.

21. Congress reacted to Klan terror by passing
   a. Radical Reconstruction.
   b. the Enforcement Act of 1870.
   c. the Compromise of 1877.
   d. the Thirteenth Amendment.

22. By the mid-1870s, many Americans were tired of Reconstruction partly because
   a. no important legislation had been passed.
   b. Reconstruction legislatures taxed heavily.
   c. all Reconstruction goals had been achieved.
   d. the southern economy had fully recovered.

23. After Rutherford B. Hayes became President in 1877, he
   a. ended corruption in government.
   b. removed federal troops from the South.
   c. promised to regulate the railroads.
   d. pledged to promote women’s rights.

24. Which was a major success of Reconstruction in the South?
   a. an end to racist government policies
   b. the transformation into an industrialized, urban region
   c. the creation of a public school system
   d. an end to tensions between the South and the North

25. A major failure of Reconstruction was that
   a. the South’s cotton production never recovered.
   b. war debts remained unpaid.
   c. racist attitudes continued in the North and South.
   d. no African Americans were voted into Congress.
Chapter 3 Quiz- Reconstruction
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A  PTS: 1
2. ANS: B  PTS: 1
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 360–361
   OBJ: 10.3.4  TOP: Kansas-Nebraska Act
   NOT: 10.3.4—Find out why Stephen Douglas proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
4. ANS: D  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 371
   OBJ: 10.5.2  TOP: Secession
   NOT: 10.5.2—See what concerns led the Lower South to secede from the Union.
5. ANS: C  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 201
   OBJ: 5.1.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Reconstruction effects
   NOT: 5.1.1—Learn about conditions in the South following the Civil War.
6. ANS: A  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 201
   OBJ: 5.1.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Reconstruction
   NOT: 5.1.1—Learn about conditions in the South following the Civil War.
7. ANS: C  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 202
   OBJ: 5.1.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Lincoln
   NOT: 5.1.2—Analyze Lincoln’s and Johnson’s Reconstruction plans for similarities.
8. ANS: D  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 203
   OBJ: 5.1.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Andrew Johnson
   NOT: 5.1.2—Analyze Lincoln’s and Johnson’s Reconstruction plans for similarities.
9. ANS: A  PTS: 1   DIF: Easy   REF: 205
   OBJ: 5.1.3  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Freedmen | African American freedoms
   NOT: 5.1.3—Find out how newly freed slaves began to rebuild their lives.
10. ANS: A  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 204
    OBJ: 5.1.3  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Reconstruction effects
    NOT: 5.1.3—Find out how newly freed slaves began to rebuild their lives.
11. ANS: B  PTS: 1   DIF: Easy   REF: 202
    OBJ: 5.1.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Reconstruction | Radical Republicans | Lincoln
    NOT: 5.1.2—Analyze Lincoln’s and Johnson’s Reconstruction plans for similarities.
12. ANS: A  PTS: 1   DIF: Easy   REF: 206
    OBJ: 5.2.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Black codes | African American freedoms
    NOT: 5.2.1—Discover how black codes and the Fourteenth Amendment were related.
13. ANS: D  PTS: 1   DIF: Challenging   REF: 208
    OBJ: 5.2.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Radical Reconstruction
    NOT: 5.2.2—Analyze the differences between Congress’s Reconstruction plan and Andrew Johnson’s.
14. ANS: C  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 206
    OBJ: 5.2.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3  TOP: Black codes | African American freedoms
    NOT: 5.2.1—Discover how black codes and the Fourteenth Amendment were related.
15. ANS: A  PTS: 1   DIF: Average   REF: 209–210
    OBJ: 5.2.3  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HL.3 | 11.1.3
TOP: African American freedoms | Fifteenth Amendment
NOT: 5.2.3—Learn the significance of the Fifteenth Amendment.

16. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Average  REF: 211
OBJ: 5.2.4  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Carpetbaggers | Reconstruction
NOT: 5.2.4—Find out who supported the Republican governments of the South.

17. ANS: C  PTS: 1
18. ANS: B  PTS: 1

OBJ: 5.4.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Solid South | Ku Klux Klan
NOT: 5.4.1—Learn about tactics used by the Ku Klux Klan to spread terror throughout the South.

20. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Average  REF: 218
OBJ: 5.4.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Ku Klux Klan
NOT: 5.4.1—Learn about tactics used by the Ku Klux Klan to spread terror throughout the South.

21. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Average  REF: 219
OBJ: 5.4.1  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Ku Klux Klan
NOT: 5.4.1—Learn about tactics used by the Ku Klux Klan to spread terror throughout the South.

22. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Average  REF: 219
OBJ: 5.4.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Reconstruction plans
NOT: 5.4.2—Find out why Reconstruction ended.

23. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 221
OBJ: 5.4.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Compromise of 1877 | Rutherford B. Hayes
NOT: 5.4.2—Find out why Reconstruction ended.

24. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Average  REF: 216
OBJ: 5.3.3  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Southern economy | Education
NOT: 5.3.3—Learn how money designated for Reconstruction projects was used.

25. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Average  REF: 219–220
OBJ: 5.4.2  STA: 11.1.4 | HSS.HI.3  TOP: Reconstruction effects
NOT: 5.4.2—Find out why Reconstruction ended.