

15. Reconstruction, 1863–1877

- The purpose of Lincoln's and Johnson's plan for Reconstruction was to
 - punish the South for causing the Civil War
 - give Congress the final authority in the process of Reconstruction
 - give equal voting rights for both white and black males in the South
 - provide financial aid to rebuild the South
 - encourage rapid readmission of ex-Confederate states into the Union
- In 1865, a number of southern states passed Black Codes in order to
 - control movement and provide a stable workforce for the plantations
 - keep the two races segregated in public places
 - limit the educational opportunities of recently freed slaves
 - embarrass President Johnson's administration
 - convince the North that the South could handle its own problems
- The Freedmen's Bureau provided all of the following EXCEPT
 - food, shelter, and medical aid for the victims of the war
 - resettlement of some freed slaves on confiscated lands
 - protection from sharecropping agreements
 - schools to promote literacy among blacks
 - colleges for blacks
- Which of the following was NOT provided for African Americans by congressional Reconstruction?
 - guarantee of U.S. citizenship
 - equal protection of the laws
 - distribution of confiscated Confederate farmlands
 - protection for voting rights
 - equal access to public accommodations
- President Andrew Johnson was impeached for
 - vetoing the Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - refusing to support the Thirteenth Amendment
 - taking a controversial position on states' rights
 - removing a Radical Republican from his cabinet
 - attempting to break up the Republican party
- An analysis of the election of 1868 best supports the conclusion that
 - the Republicans had given up on gaining the black vote
 - the weakened Democratic party had little chance to elect a president
 - northerners overwhelmingly approved the policies of the Radical Republicans
 - voters approved the impeachment of Andrew Johnson
 - Republican victory depended on the votes of African Americans
- The Republican Reconstruction governments in the South accomplished all of the following EXCEPT
 - developing state-supported public school systems for whites and blacks
 - reducing waste and corruption in local and state governments
 - founding state institutions to care for the sick and handicapped
 - building of roads, bridges, harbors, and railroads
 - adopting liberalized state constitutions
- By the end of Reconstruction, most blacks in the South
 - had migrated to lands in the West
 - owned small family farms
 - earned wages as factory workers in the new industries
 - worked on farms as renters and sharecroppers
 - operated independent businesses in the black community

9. 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 freedmen
 - (E) redemption of Greenback dollars with gold
10. 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 Fourteenth Amendment
 - (D) the newly elected president was a moderate Republican
 - (E) the Union army had succeeded in suppressing the Ku Klux Klan