

Name: _____

Score: _____

10 Multiple choice questions

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literacy test

- ☐ the practice of keeping blacks from voting in the southern states' primaries through arbitrary use of registration requirements and intimidation
- ☐ -fee that people had to pay in order to vote
- ☐ -a way that the Southerners got around the 15th amendment
- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote
- ☐ arrest people merely on the suspicion they were about to do something illegal

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Vagrancy Laws allowed police to

- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote
- ☐ -fee that people had to pay in order to vote
- ☐ -a way that the Southerners got around the 15th amendment
- ☐ poll taxes, property qualifications, and literacy tests to vote
- ☐ arrest people merely on the suspicion they were about to do something illegal

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What did the Black Codes restrict?

- ☐ the freedom of black people (freedmen) and the right to own property, conduct business, buy and lease land, and move freely through public spaces such as Southern towns.
- ☐ Regain control over the freed slaves
- ☐ Inhibit the freedom of freed slaves
- ☐ Prevent black uprisings
- ☐ Ensure the continued supply of cheap labor
- ☐ Maintain segregation
- ☐ Maintain white supremacy
- ☐ A clause in registration laws allowing people who do not meet registration requirements to vote if they or their ancestors had voted before 1867.
- ☐ the practice of keeping blacks from voting in the southern states' primaries through arbitrary use of registration requirements and intimidation

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Who Created the Black Codes?

- ☐ A clause in registration laws allowing people who do not meet registration requirements to vote if they or their ancestors had voted before 1867.
- ☐ Regain control over the freed slaves
- ☐ Inhibit the freedom of freed slaves
- ☐ Prevent black uprisings
- ☐ Ensure the continued supply of cheap labor
- ☐ Maintain segregation
- ☐ Maintain white supremacy
- ☐ white law makers in the South in the legislatures of the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and North Carolina.
- ☐ the freedom of black people (freedmen) and the right to own property, conduct business, buy and lease land, and move freely through public spaces such as Southern towns.

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White primary

- ☐ A clause in registration laws allowing people who do not meet registration requirements to vote if they or their ancestors had voted before 1867.
- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote
- ☐ the freedom of black people (freedmen) and the right to own property, conduct business, buy and lease land, and move freely through public spaces such as Southern towns.
- ☐ the practice of keeping blacks from voting in the southern states' primaries through arbitrary use of registration requirements and intimidation

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Grandfather clause

- ☐ the practice of keeping blacks from voting in the southern states' primaries through arbitrary use of registration requirements and intimidation
- ☐ the freedom of black people (freedmen) and the right to own property, conduct business, buy and lease land, and move freely through public spaces such as Southern towns.
- ☐ A clause in registration laws allowing people who do not meet registration requirements to vote if they or their ancestors had voted before 1867.
- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote

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What was the Purpose of the Black Codes?

- ☐ penalties and punishments including Convict Leasing that put freed slaves back into forced labor on the plantations.
- ☐ A clause in registration laws allowing people who do not meet registration requirements to vote if they or their ancestors had voted before 1867.
- ☐ the freedom of black people (freedmen) and the right to own property, conduct business, buy and lease land, and move freely through public spaces such as Southern towns.
- ☐ Regain control over the freed slaves
- ☐ Inhibit the freedom of freed slaves
- ☐ Prevent black uprisings
- ☐ Ensure the continued supply of cheap labor
- ☐ Maintain segregation
- ☐ Maintain white supremacy

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Black codes enforced a series of requirements that included

- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote
- ☐ poll taxes, property qualifications, and literacy tests to vote
- ☐ penalties and punishments including Convict Leasing that put freed slaves back into forced labor on the plantations.
- ☐ arrest people merely on the suspicion they were about to do something illegal

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The Black Codes, that included Vagrancy Laws, led to a system of

- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote
- ☐ -fee that people had to pay in order to vote
- ☐ -a way that the Southerners got around the 15th amendment
- ☐ penalties and punishments including Convict Leasing that put freed slaves back into forced labor on the plantations.
- ☐ poll taxes, property qualifications, and literacy tests to vote

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poll tax

- ☐ -fee that people had to pay in order to vote
- ☐ -a way that the Southerners got around the 15th amendment
- ☐ arrest people merely on the suspicion they were about to do something illegal
- ☐ A test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote
- ☐ the practice of keeping blacks from voting in the southern states' primaries through arbitrary use of registration requirements and intimidation