Name: Score:

10 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 10

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

Term 2 of 10

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

Term 3 of 10

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

Term 4 of 10

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.

Term 5 of 10

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 6 of 10

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

Term 7 of 10

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

Term 8 of 10

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

Term 9 of 10

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

Term 10 of 10

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS