

10 Multiple choice questions

Term

literacy test

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- 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

Vagrancy Laws allowed police to

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- 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

What did the Black Codes restrict?

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- 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

Who Created the Black Codes?

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- 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

White primary

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- 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

Term

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.
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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
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- 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

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- the practice of keeping blacks from voting in the southern states' primaries through arbitrary use of registration requirements and intimidation