

20 Multiple choice questions

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How did the Klan's activities reflect the societal tensions of the Reconstruction era?

- ☐ The Supreme Court interpreted it as providing only limited federal protection to freed people from groups like the Klan.
- ☐ The Klan's activities reflected the tensions between newly freed Black individuals seeking rights and the White population's desire to maintain control and order.
- ☐ The Klan was often seen as aligned with the Democratic Party, which represented the interests of White southerners seeking to restore pre-war social order.
- ☐ The Klan viewed freed people as a threat to their societal order and sought to suppress their rights.

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What was the impact of the scandals during Grant's administration on the Republican Party?

- ☐ The scandals tarnished the Republicans and gave Democrats the upper hand.
- ☐ The scandals led to bipartisan support.
- ☐ The scandals strengthened the Republican Party.
- ☐ The scandals had no impact on the Republicans.

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When was the Ku Klux Klan founded and where?

- ☐ Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, and Samuel Tilden, the Democratic candidate.
- ☐ He was a formerly enslaved individual elected to the Georgia State legislature in 1868 and testified about Klan violence.
- ☐ Founded in 1866 in Tennessee.
- ☐ The act allowed President Grant to impose martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus for individuals suspected of engaging in Klan activity.

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What efforts did freed Black people make to establish their communities after emancipation?

- ☐ They relocated to southern towns and cities to join larger Black communities that offered support through churches and mutual aid societies.
- ☐ They migrated to northern cities seeking industrial jobs.
- ☐ They established independent colonies in western territories.
- ☐ They remained in rural areas focusing on agricultural labor.

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What was the public perception of the Klan among many southern White people?

- ☐ Many southern White people viewed the Klan as an instrument of order in a chaotic post-Civil War society, feeling humiliated by Radical Reconstruction.
- ☐ The Klan was often seen as aligned with the Democratic Party, which represented the interests of White southerners seeking to restore pre-war social order.
- ☐ The Klan's activities contributed to the eventual disillusionment with Reconstruction efforts and the rollback of rights for Black individuals in the South.
- ☐ Abram Colby's testimony highlighted the personal impact of Klan violence and intimidation on individuals, illustrating the broader societal issues during Reconstruction.

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Who were the main candidates in the 1876 presidential election?

- ☐ William McKinley, the Republican candidate, and Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate.
- ☐ Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, and Samuel Tilden, the Democratic candidate.
- ☐ Ulysses S. Grant, the Republican candidate, and James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate.
- ☐ James Garfield, The Republican Candidate, and Winfield Scott Hancock, the Democratic candidate.

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What were the Enforcement Acts, and when were they passed?

- ☐ Martial law allowed the federal government to take direct control over areas affected by Klan violence, highlighting the severity of the situation.
- ☐ An agreement where Republican leaders worked with Democrats to support Hayes, involving appointments and federal troop withdrawal from the South.
- ☐ The third Enforcement Act aimed to ensure that trials for Klan-related crimes would not be decided by White juries in southern states and allowed the president to impose martial law in areas controlled by the Klan.
- ☐ The Enforcement Acts, also known as the Force Acts, were a series of three laws passed in 1870 and 1871 designed to outlaw intimidation at the polls and empower the federal government to prosecute crimes against freed people in federal courts.

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What was the significance of the 1876 election in American history?

- ☐ It marked the beginning of a unified national identity.
- ☐ It highlighted the deep divisions in the country post-Civil War and set the stage for the end of Reconstruction.
- ☐ It established a clear victory for one party, ending political conflict.
- ☐ It ushered in an era of economic prosperity and growth.

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What historical context contributed to the Klan's rise in the South?

- ☐ The Klan viewed freed people as a threat to their societal order and sought to suppress their rights.
- ☐ The passage of the 1875 Civil Rights Act, which required equality in public places and on juries.
- ☐ The Klan was often seen as aligned with the Democratic Party, which represented the interests of White southerners seeking to restore pre-war social order.
- ☐ The Klan rose during a time of loss and economic decline for White southerners post-Civil War.

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How did sharecropping work in the South?

- ☐ Freed people owned the land and paid taxes to the government.
- ☐ Freed people leased equipment and paid landlords in cash.
- ☐ Freed people rented land and paid landlords with a portion of their crops, often half their harvest.
- ☐ Freed people worked for wages on large plantations.

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What was the political climate in the U.S. leading up to the 1876 election?

- ☐ The country was united under a single political ideology.
- ☐ The country was bitterly divided, reflected in the contested election.
- ☐ The nation was focused on foreign policy and international relations.
- ☐ The economy was booming, leading to widespread prosperity.

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What was the popular vote total in the 1876 election?

- ☐ The total popular vote was 7,800,500.
- ☐ The total popular vote was 8,900,325.
- ☐ The total popular vote was 9,500,250.
- ☐ The total popular vote was 8,430,783.

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What does Abram Colby's testimony reveal about the Klan's influence?

- ☐ It shows the extreme violence and intimidation tactics used to suppress Black political power.
- ☐ It limited economic development and ensured the South remained an agricultural backwater.
- ☐ Scalawags were viewed as traitors to the South by southern Whites who supported Reconstruction.
- ☐ It favored landlords and kept freed people trapped in a cycle of debt.

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What role did the Klan play in relation to the Democratic Party during elections?

- ☐ To reinstate White supremacy and return the South to conditions resembling antebellum times.
- ☐ He believed they would obey and enforce the Reconstruction-era constitutional amendments protecting the rights of freed people.
- ☐ Redeemers were southern White individuals committed to rolling back Radical Reconstruction, seeking to restore the antebellum social order and redeem their states from northern control.
- ☐ The Klan worked as an extension of the Democratic Party to win elections.

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What was the significance of the electoral votes in the 1876 election map?

- ☐ It illustrated the bipartisan agreement on key issues across regions.
- ☐ It highlighted the economic divisions between urban and rural areas.
- ☐ It illustrated the regional support for each candidate, with Tilden sweeping the South except for contested states.
- ☐ It showed a unified national support for one candidate.

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What was the Klan's perception of White supporters of Reconstruction?

- ☐ The Ku Klux Klan.
- ☐ It was created to assist formerly enslaved people in transitioning to freedom and to help them secure land and rights.
- ☐ A thirteen-volume report on the Klan's tactics.
- ☐ White supporters of Reconstruction, known as scalawags, were also targeted by the Klan as traitors.

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What was the outcome of the Klan's actions on Black communities?

- ☐ They took over the remaining Southern states, leading to the creation of the 'Solid South' that consistently voted for the Democratic Party.
- ☐ They tore apart Black communities and returned Black people to patterns of economic and political subservience.
- ☐ They dressed up as ghosts of slain Confederate soldiers and staged stunts to convince victims of their supernatural abilities.
- ☐ The broadside outlined rules for controlling Black people and warned them and White sympathizers of the Klan's power.

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How did the Reconstruction era affect the family dynamics of formerly enslaved people?

- ☐ It limited the establishment of formal family structures.
- ☐ It maintained the separation of family members under legal constraints.
- ☐ It disrupted family ties due to migration and economic hardship.
- ☐ It allowed them to reconnect with family members and establish legal and social family structures.

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What was the Klan's stance on education for freed people?

- ☐ The Klan opposed education for freed people and actively worked to prevent them from obtaining it.
- ☐ The Klan rose during a time of loss and economic decline for White southerners post-Civil War.
- ☐ The Klan was often seen as aligned with the Democratic Party, which represented the interests of White southerners seeking to restore pre-war social order.
- ☐ In reality, they tended to be young, idealistic, often well-educated men responding to campaigns to modernize the South.

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What was the significance of the term 'martial law' in the context of the Klan?

- ☐ Democrats used it as evidence of corruption in the Republican government, advocating for smaller government.
- ☐ It illustrated the regional support for each candidate, with Tilden sweeping the South except for contested states.
- ☐ Martial law allowed the federal government to take direct control over areas affected by Klan violence, highlighting the severity of the situation.
- ☐ It depicted a hooded Klansman threatening a Black family, highlighting the Klan's intimidation tactics.