Name: Score:

26 Multiple choice questions

Term 1 of 26

What was sharecropping?

- A system where laborers worked independently without any landowner involvement.
- A system where landowners provided land, seed, and tools to laborers in exchange for a share of the crops.
- A method of farming where workers were paid a fixed wage regardless of output.
- A practice where landowners sold their land to laborers.

Term 2 of 26

What was the significance of the Radical Republicans during Reconstruction?

- They aimed to limit the rights of African Americans.
- They focused on promoting agricultural interests in the South.
- They sought to reinstate former Confederate leaders in power.
- They aimed to destroy the power of former slaveholders and secure full citizenship and suffrage for African Americans.

Term 3 of 26

What was the primary cause of the Panic of 1873?

- A major government securities dealer went bankrupt, leading to bank and business closures and a stock market collapse.
- A foreign invasion disrupted trade and economic stability.
- A technological revolution led to mass unemployment.
- A sudden increase in agricultural production caused prices to plummet.

Term 4 of 26

How did the Reconstruction era end?

- It ended with the establishment of a new Southern government that rejected federal authority.
- It ended with the Compromise of 1877, which resulted in the withdrawal of federal troops from the South.
- It ended with a military victory by Southern forces over the North.
- It ended when Congress passed a law granting independence to Southern states.

Term 5 of 26

What was the role of African American churches during Reconstruction?

- They became centers for community leadership and education.
- They focused solely on religious services without community involvement.
- They were centers for economic transactions and trade.
- They were primarily used as meeting places for political discussions.

Term 6 of 26

What was the Reconstruction Act of 1867?

- It established new Southern state governments under federal supervision.
- It was a law that promoted economic recovery in the South.
- It did not recognize most new Southern state governments and was passed over Johnson's veto.
- It granted amnesty to former Confederate leaders.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 7 of 26

What was the status of African Americans in politics during Reconstruction?

- They were completely excluded from any political participation.
- They held local, state, and federal offices, although they were often a minority.
- They only participated in local elections without any representation elsewhere.
- They dominated all levels of government and enacted numerous laws.

Term 8 of 26

Who was Hiram Revels?

- A Confederate general during the Civil War.
- A prominent abolitionist leader in The North.
- The first black senator in U.S. history.
- A famous Southern plantation owner.

Term 9 of 26

What was the outcome of the Election of 1876?

- A third party emerged and won a majority of the votes.
- The election was canceled due to widespread violence.
- Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, while Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden, leading to a disputed election.
- The election resulted in a clear victory for the incumbent president.

Term 10 of 26

What was the Wade-Davis Bill?

- A law that granted immediate statehood to Southern states.
- A proposal that made Congress responsible for Reconstruction, which Lincoln pocket-vetoed.
- A proposal that aimed to expand the Union's territory.
- A treaty that ended the Civil War.

Term 11 of 26

What was the purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau?

- To ensure full civil rights and suffrage for African Americans.
- It granted citizenship to African Americans and forbade black codes or discriminatory laws.
- To provide social services, medical care, and education to former slaves and poor whites.
- Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, while Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden, leading to a disputed election.

Term 12 of 26

What was the significance of the term 'Redemption' in the context of the post-Civil War South?

- It refers to the return of Democrats to power in the South between 1869 and 1875.
- It indicated the establishment of new agricultural practices.
- It ended with the Compromise of 1877, which resulted in the withdrawal of federal troops from the South.
- It was a term used to describe the economic recovery of the South.

Term 13 of 26

What was the significance of the Fifteenth Amendment?

- It granted voting rights to all men, regardless of color.
- It limited voting rights to landowners only.
- It allowed states to determine their own voting regulations.
- It established a literacy test for all voters.

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Term 14 of 26

What major economic crisis occurred in 1873 that triggered a five-year depression?

- The Oil Crisis of the 1970s.
- The Wall Street Crash of 1987.
- The Great Depression of 1929.
- The Panic of 1873.

Term 15 of 26

What was the impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1866?

- It allowed states to create their own laws regarding citizenship.
- It established separate but equal facilities for different races.
- It granted citizenship to African Americans and forbade black codes or discriminatory laws.
- It restricted citizenship to white males only.

Term 16 of 26

What compromise ended Reconstruction and allowed Hayes to become president?

- The Emancipation Proclamation.
- The Missouri Compromise.
- The Compromise of 1877.
- The Treaty of Paris.

Term 17 of 26

What did the Fourteenth Amendment accomplish?

- It established a national language for the United States.
- It abolished the Electoral College.
- It made African Americans full citizens.
- It granted women the right to vote.

Term 18 of 26

What was the '40 Acres and a Mule' policy?

- It granted citizenship to African Americans and forbade black codes or discriminatory laws.
- Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, while Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden, leading to a disputed election.
- To provide social services, medical care, and education to former slaves and poor whites.
- It was a promise made by General Sherman to give freed slaves land and mules, which was later revoked.

Term 19 of 26

How did President Johnson's policies affect the Reconstruction process?

- His administration was marked by widespread support from Southern Democrats.
- His lenient policies alienated moderate Republicans and angered Radical Republicans, leading to a standstill in Reconstruction.
- His policies resulted in a rapid recovery of the Southern economy.
- His strict policies unified all factions of the Republican Party.

Term 20 of 26

What did the term 'Home Rule' signify in the post-Reconstruction South?

- It referred to the establishment of military rule in the South.
- It was a policy that enforced strict federal regulations on Southern economies.
- It meant that Southern states were able to govern themselves without federal intervention.
- It indicated a federal takeover of Southern state governments.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Term 21 of 26

What was tenant farming?

- A system where farmers were required to share their profits with landowners.
- A method of farming where farmers were paid based on the amount of land they cultivated.
- A system where farmers rented land from owners and bought their own tools.
- A practice where farmers worked land without any formal agreement.

Term 22 of 26

What was the primary goal of the Radical Republicans?

- To ensure full civil rights and suffrage for African Americans.
- To limit the voting rights of all citizens in the South.
- To establish a military dictatorship in the South.
- To promote the interests of Southern plantation owners.

Term 23 of 26

What challenges did former slaves face in the postwar South?

- It granted citizenship to African Americans and forbade black codes or discriminatory laws.
- They aimed to destroy the power of former slaveholders and secure full citizenship and suffrage for African Americans.
- They faced economic hardship, lack of land, and violence aimed at preventing them from voting.
- Moderates and Radicals won a two-thirds majority in Congress, allowing them to override Johnson's vetoes.

Term 24 of 26

How did the Southern economy change after the Civil War?

- The South successfully industrialized and became a major manufacturing hub.
- The South attempted to diversify its economy beyond cotton but faced challenges such as oversupply and lower wages.
- The South became entirely dependent on cotton production.
- The Southern economy thrived without any significant changes after the Civil War.

Term 25 of 26

What was the impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 on Johnson's presidency?

- Johnson vetoed it, which alienated moderate Republicans and angered Radical Republicans.
- Johnson supported it, leading to bipartisan agreement.
- Johnson ignored it, resulting in no political consequences.
- Johnson praised it for its progressive measures.

Term 26 of 26

What was the outcome of the 1866 Congressional elections?

- Moderates and Radicals won a two-thirds majority in Congress, allowing them to override Johnson's vetoes.
- The elections were marked by significant voter suppression tactics.
- The elections resulted in a split Congress with no clear majority.
- Democrats gained control of both houses of Congress.

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