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| 1. _____ After the Civil War, Virginia's economy was in ruins. What is one example of how the economy was in ruins? | A. Coal and coal deposits |
| 2. _____ What is the name of the agency that provided services such as food, schools, and medical care for freed slaves and others? | B. Sharecropping |
| 3. _____ What is the name of the laws that reinforced segregation? | C. Millions of freed slaves |
| 4. _____ When did African Americans begin to have power in Virginia's government, and men of all races could vote? | D. The railroads helped them grow |
| 5. _____ When did African Americans lose gains, such as voting privileges and Jim Crow Laws established? | E. Tobacco and tobacco farming |
| 6. _____ After the Civil War and Reconstruction, many of Virginia's cities grew. What does Roanoke, Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Alexandria, and Lynchburg all have in common? | F. Jim Crow Laws |
| 7. _____ What was found in Tazewell County after the Civil War that became a source of livelihood for southwest Virginia? | G. Railroads, bridges, plantations, and Crops were destroyed |
| 8. _____ After Reconstruction, what agricultural product became an important part of Virginia's economy? | H. During Reconstruction |
| 9. _____ What is it called when freedmen and poor white farmers rent land from a landowner and pay with a share of the crop? | I. After Reconstruction |
| 10. _____ Housing, clothing, food, and jobs were all needed by whom after the Civil War? | J. The Freedman's Bureau |