

TEST NAME: **Reconstruction**
TEST ID: **26413**
GRADE: **07 - 08**
SUBJECT: **Social Sciences and History**
TEST CATEGORY: **Common Classroom**

04/14/15, Reconstruction

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. A primary reason for the passage of the 14th Amendment in 1868 was to
 - A. prohibit the secession of states
 - B. uphold the legality of the Black Codes.
 - C. continue the presidential plan for Reconstruction
 - D. guarantee citizenship rights to the newly freed slaves

2. Which statement best describes how the status of African Americans in the South changed soon after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?
 - A. The Supreme Court consistently supported civil rights for African Americans.
 - B. Poll taxes and literacy tests were eliminated for African Americans.
 - C. Increasing numbers of African Americans were elected to public office.
 - D. African Americans faced increasing discrimination and segregation.

3. The “Black Codes” passed in the South early in the Reconstruction era were designed to
 - A. guarantee a minimum wage for former slaves
 - B. offer financial assistance to African Americans who had fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War
 - C. force former slaves to move to cities and work in industry
 - D. restrict the rights of former slaves

4. Use the diagram and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

Reconstruction comes to an end in the South.



White government officials regain power in the South.



Southern states begin to implement poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses.

During the late 19th century, the above sequence of events resulted in the

- A. denial of most African Americans of the the right to vote.
 - B. movement to repeal the 14th amendment to the Constitution.
 - C. strengthening of the Republican Party in the South.
 - D. expansion of free public education to all children.
5. After the Civil War, Southern state legislatures attempted to restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons by
- A. passing Black Codes.
 - B. ratifying the 15th amendment.
 - C. supporting the goals of the Radical Republicans.
 - D. enacting legislation to strengthen the Freedmen's Bureau.
6. Which of the following was a serious constitutional question after the Civil War?
- A. The restoration of the power of the federal judiciary
 - B. The legality of the national banking system
 - C. The political and legal status of the former Confederate states
 - D. The relationship between the United States and Britain
 - E. The proposed annexation of Colombia

7. Slavery was legally abolished throughout the United States as a result of the
- A. ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.
 - B. surrender of Confederate forces.
 - C. passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1875.
 - D. end of Reconstruction.
8. One of the social effects of Reconstruction was laws were written that denied African Americans' civil rights, or the individual rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. These laws were called
- A. Black Codes
 - B. Right to Work Codes
 - C. Sunset Codes
 - D. Impeachment Codes
9. Immediately after the Civil War, Texas was
- A. ready to begin refining oil.
 - B. eager to forgive and forget quarrels with Northern states.
 - C. ready to resume large imports of cotton from England.
 - D. in a state of political and economic collapse.
10. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution
- A. created new congressional districts
 - B. brought immediate equality to Native Americans
 - C. established a process for the admission of western states into the Union.
 - D. granted civil rights primarily to African Americans
11. The Radical Republicans in Congress opposed President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction because Lincoln
- A. planned to keep Northern troops in the South after the war
 - B. demanded immediate civil and political rights for formerly enslaved persons
 - C. called for the imprisonment of most Confederate leaders
 - D. rejected the idea of harsh punishments for the South

12. Which argument was used by President Abraham Lincoln to explain his policy of leniency toward the South after the Civil War?
- A. Most Southerners have remained loyal to the Union during the war.
 - B. Most Southerners are willing to grant equality to formerly enslaved persons.
 - C. The federal government has no authority to punish states for secession.
 - D. Healing the nation's wounds quickly is essential.
13. Who killed Abraham Lincoln?
- A. Andrew Johnson
 - B. John Wilkes Booth
 - C. Lee Harvey Oswald
 - D. William Seward
14. What was a common purpose of the three amendments added to the United States Constitution between 1865 and 1870?
- A. protecting rights of Southerners accused of treason
 - B. granting rights to African Americans
 - C. reforming the sharecropping system
 - D. extending suffrage to Southern women
15. During the Reconstruction era, the 15th amendment was adopted to grant African Americans...
- A. educational opportunities
 - B. voting rights
 - C. freedom of speech
 - D. economic equality