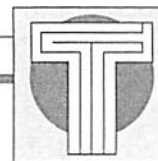


## TEST FORM A



## Reconstruction (1863–1877)

CHAPTER  
13**A. IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS, PEOPLE, AND PLACES**

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in each blank. You will not use all the terms. (20 points)

## Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ stated that everyone born or naturalized in the United States was a citizen and was entitled to equal protection of the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Congress established the \_\_\_\_\_ to provide aid to former slaves and to help them make the adjustment to freedom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. With the ratification of the \_\_\_\_\_, African Americans gained the right to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. As part of his Reconstruction policy, President Lincoln offered a \_\_\_\_\_ to any Confederate who would swear allegiance to the Union and accept the end of slavery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a farmer who grows a crop on land owned by someone else and gives the landowner a portion of the annual yield.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The \_\_\_\_\_ divided the South into five districts to be governed by northern generals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Under the system of \_\_\_\_\_, planters forced former slaves to sign labor contracts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After President Johnson tried to fire his Secretary of War, the House of Representatives voted to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The most notorious example of postwar political and economic corruption was the \_\_\_\_\_ scandal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Formed in 1861, the \_\_\_\_\_ helped local organizations provide medical aid and other assistance to soldiers.

## Column II

- a. pardon
- b. impeach
- c. Reconstruction
- d. Freedmen's Bureau
- e. debt peonage
- f. sharecropper
- g. Crédit Mobilier
- h. Ku Klux Klan
- i. Fourteenth Amendment
- j. Fifteenth Amendment
- k. Military Reconstruction Act of 1867
- l. United States Sanitary Commission

**B. IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS**

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided. (44 points)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The most important goal for freed African Americans was
  - a. owning land.
  - b. traveling away from the plantation.
  - c. participating in politics.
  - d. forming their own churches.

**TEST FORM A**

(continued)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The story of White Hall Plantation illustrated how
- a. the plantation system recovered its dominance in the southern economy.
  - b. southern whites felt insulted by new attitudes among former slaves.
  - c. most African Americans remained loyal to their former owners.
  - d. southern landowners were able to preserve the slave system in new forms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. President Lincoln's Reconstruction policy ensured
- a. continued military rule in the South.
  - b. the rights of African Americans in the South.
  - c. southern endorsement of the Thirteenth Amendment.
  - d. a fair redistribution of land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Southern state governments tried to weaken President Johnson's Reconstruction plan by
- a. passing black codes.
  - b. convening constitutional conventions.
  - c. refusing to pay their war debts.
  - d. refusing to hire African American workers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. All of the following were passed by Congress to weaken southern resistance to Reconstruction *except* the
- a. Fourteenth Amendment.
  - b. Military Reconstruction Act of 1867.
  - c. Tenure of Office Act.
  - d. Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Carpetbaggers were northern Republicans who
- a. moved to the South.
  - b. voted to impeach President Johnson.
  - c. became Democrats.
  - d. were poor tenant farmers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Southern Republicans tried to improve economic conditions by
- a. enforcing a radical policy of land redistribution.
  - b. compensating former slaveowners for loss of labor.
  - c. raising cotton prices.
  - d. increasing taxes for railroad and business development.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. After Rutherford B. Hayes became President in 1877, he
- a. ended corruption in government.
  - b. removed federal troops from the South.
  - c. promised to regulate the railroads.
  - d. pledged to promote women's rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. At the end of the Civil War, industry in the United States
- a. was booming as a result of war profits and business leadership.
  - b. was stifled by government regulation.
  - c. had trouble adjusting to the postwar economy.
  - d. was weakened by overproduction and lack of demand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. By the 1870s, African Americans in the North
- a. were close to achieving economic equality with white Americans.
  - b. still remained politically powerless.
  - c. made significant strides toward social equality.
  - d. were members of various state legislatures.

(continued)

**TEST FORM A**

21. During Reconstruction, the Supreme Court supported
- Lincoln's Reconstruction plan.
  - southerners' constitutional rights of private property.
  - laws restricting the rights of freed people.
  - congressional plans for Reconstruction.

**C. INTERPRETING A CARTOON**

Use the cartoon to answer questions 22–24. Write your answers on the lines provided. (9 points)

22. According to the cartoonist, what was the goal of the Ku Klux Klan?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

23. What kinds of weapons did Klan members intend to use against freed people?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

24. What actions did the KKK threaten to take to make the lives of freed people "worse than slavery"?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



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**D. CRITICAL THINKING**

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. (27 points)

25. **Drawing Conclusions** Which Reconstruction policy do you think President Lincoln would have supported—that of President Johnson, or that of the Congress? Explain.
26. **Demonstrating Reasoned Judgment** How did southern defiance to President Johnson's Reconstruction plan backfire and work against white southerners? Give examples to support your answer.
27. **Making Comparisons** Compare the steps taken by Republicans in the North to improve economic conditions with those taken by Republicans in the South.