

What Do You Know?

SS.912.A.2.3

How should former Confederate leaders be punished?

How should Southern states be re-admitted to the Union?

How should four million freedmen enter into public life and the free market economy?

How should the economy of the South be rebuilt?

1. What was one impact of these issues on Republicans following the Civil War?
 - A. They rejected the idea of creating a group of new African-American voters sympathetic to their party.
 - B. They disagreed over whether the President or Congress should set conditions for Reconstruction.
 - C. They agreed to let Southerners govern their own affairs without federal interference.
 - D. They refused to treat the Southern states as conquered areas.

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Congressional Reconstruction

- ▶ Created five districts and imposed martial law on the South.
- ▶ States had to ratify the 14th Amendment before readmission into the Union.
- ▶ Confederate leaders could not hold elected office.

2. What was an immediate effect of the changes described above, which were implemented by Congressional Reconstruction?
 - A. The citizenship rights of African Americans were withheld.
 - B. The balance of power in Southern state governments shifted.
 - C. Northern and Southern whites were reconciled more quickly.
 - D. Confederate leaders automatically regained their confiscated properties.

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3. Which amendment guaranteed the “equal protection” of the laws to all American citizens?
 - A. 1st Amendment
 - B. 13th Amendment
 - C. 14th Amendment
 - D. 15th Amendment

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4. The statement below was by Thaddeus Stevens, a Radical Republican leader.

If [African-American] suffrage is excluded in the rebel states, then every one of them is sure to send a [Democratic] representation to Congress and pass a solid [Democratic] electoral vote [for President].

What reason did Stevens give in this statement for granting voting rights to African Americans?

- A. African Americans deserved to vote after contributing their unpaid labor for centuries.
- B. Democrats and Republicans were in agreement on the fairness of letting all races vote.
- C. Republicans must offer voting rights to freedmen before Southern Democrats do.
- D. Black voters would help Republicans to maintain control of the Congress and Presidency.

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5. What impact did Radical Republicans in Congress have on Reconstruction?
- A. They opposed the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - B. They encouraged the freedmen to exercise their new political rights.
 - C. They persuaded President Johnson to pardon former Confederate leaders.
 - D. They prevented President Johnson from sending federal troops to the South.

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6. Which is the best contemporary definition of a “scalawag”?
- A. a Northern abolitionist who supported the Freedmen’s Bureau
 - B. a Northerner who came to the South after the Civil War
 - C. a white Southerner who supported Reconstruction
 - D. a freedman entitled to vote

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7. What was a positive long-term impact of Radical Reconstruction on the South?
- A. Women were given the right to vote.
 - B. Confederate leaders never again held elected office.
 - C. Public education systems were established for students of all races.
 - D. The South remained divided into five districts governed by martial law.

SS.912.A.2.6

8. What was an important effect of the sharecropping system and debt peonage?
- A. Freedmen achieved social and political equality in the South.
 - B. Freedmen played an important role in local and state government.
 - C. Freedmen achieved economic independence from their former masters.
 - D. Freedmen often remained in a state of economic dependence on their former masters.

SS.912.A.2.2

9. The cartoon on the left by Thomas Nast was published in 1874.

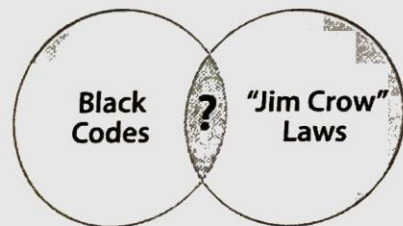
What was the main message of this cartoon?



- A. Opponents of Reconstruction were using violence to intimidate the freedmen.
- B. Different groups of Southerners were cooperating to rebuild the South after the war.
- C. The Ku Klux Klan and other private associations in the South were assisting the freedmen.
- D. The 14th Amendment protected the rights of freedmen despite the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

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10. Which phrase completes the diagram on the left?



- A. Discriminated against African Americans
- B. Required racial segregation in all public places
- C. Provided Americans of all races with equal rights under the law
- D. Denied African Americans freedom of movement and basic civil rights

SS.912.A.2.5

11. The excerpt below is from the Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).

Laws permitting, or even requiring, the separation of the races do not place a badge of inferiority upon one group over another. Thus it is not a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

What practice did this ruling uphold?

- A. job training for freedmen
- B. free public schooling for all races
- C. racial segregation in public places
- D. African-American participation in politics

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. It shall be a penal offense for any individual, body of individuals, corporation or association to conduct within this State any school of any grade, public, private or parochial wherein white persons and negroes shall be instructed or boarded within the same building, or taught in the same class, or at the same time by the same teachers.

—Florida State Legislature, 1895

12. How did this law influence conditions for African Americans in Florida?
- Schools for African-American children received fewer resources than schools for white children.
 - African-American adults were permitted to attend night school to improve their literacy skills.
 - African Americans were given the right to attend free public schools in Florida for the first time.
 - African-American parents who opposed racial segregation sent their children to private schools.

13. Which two groups most helped the freedmen during the Reconstruction Era?
- Radical Republicans and carpetbaggers
 - Northern Democrats and Ku Klux Klan members
 - Southern Democrats and supporters of the Black Codes
 - Confederate veterans and supporters of President Andrew Johnson

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

—The 15th Amendment

14. Which practices were introduced in Southern states after Reconstruction to circumvent this amendment?
- African-American freedmen increased their participation in government in the nation's first experiment in biracial democracy.
 - Poll taxes, literacy tests, and residency requirements were passed, which affected African Americans more than other citizens.
 - White and black children in Southern states were required to attend separate, racially segregated public schools, and to use separate playgrounds.
 - "Jim Crow" laws imposed racial segregation in public places, including trains, restaurants, and hotels.