

CHAPTER 16 KAHOOT SESSION

1. *What was one reason Lincoln did NOT sign the Wade-Davis Bill?

Voters shouldn't have to sign a loyalty of oath. Fighters for the South shouldn't have the right to vote. **He favored a more lenient plan for Reconstruction.** He disagreed with providing education for freedmen.

2. Which of the following was part of Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan?

New state governments had to declare an end to slavery. Southern voters had to swear an oath of loyalty to the U.S. All Confederates received amnesty. Enslaved African Americans who were freed received land.

3. What was the first duty of the Freedmen's Bureau?

To help southern states form new governments To return former slaves to their masters **To provide emergency relief to people displaced by the war** Write the oath of loyalty to the U.S. and the Constitution

4. Many of the teachers in schools set up by the Freedmen's Bureau

Were men who had fought for the Union during the war. Refused to teach black & white children in the same school. **Were women who had been educated in the North.** Did not want to work in the South.

5. Due to the civil war, which statement about public schools in the South is true?

Before, southern states had public schools. **After, Freedmen's Bureau set up schools for African Am's.** During, The south built public schools for soldiers kids. Lincoln's 10 % Plan built schools throughout the South.

6. A major reason why Lincoln's plans for Reconstruction were NOT put into practice was

Lee surrendered. Andrew Johnson became president. John Wilkes Booth was captured. **Lincoln was assassinated.**

7. The person who assassinated Abraham Lincoln

Lee Harvey Oswald Jack Ruby **John Wilkes Booth** Felix Yusupov

8. Andrew Johnson was from where

Kentucky North Carolina Virginia **Tennessee**

9. *When Reconstruction began, Lincoln's main goal was to

Punish the South for seceding. Deny African Americans the right to vote. **Quickly restore the Union.** Station federal troops throughout the South.

10. A major criticism of black codes was that

They applied only to African Americans. **They replaced slavery with a similar system.** Northern states did not have them. Congress had not approved them.

11. A sign of conflict between President Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction?

Johnson vetoed every bill sent to him by Congress. Congress wouldn't let Johnson succeed Lincoln as President. Johnson said that he could not work with Congress. **Congress's refusal of new elected southern representatives.**

12. Which amendment guaranteed equal protection of the laws?

The First Amendment The Thirteenth Amendment **The Fourteenth Amendment** The Fifteenth Amendment

13. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866

African Americans were being unfairly treated in the South. To grant Native Americans the right to vote. To show support for President Johnson. Because Lincoln had been in favor of it.

14. Republicans who wanted "hard" Reconstruction were called

Freedmen. Copperheads. **Radical Republicans.** Carpetbaggers.

15. The tone of Radical Reconstruction was set by the

Emancipation Proclamation. Thirteenth Amendment. Ten Percent Plan. **Reconstruction Act of 1867.**

16. The Radicals began to lose power

With Johnson's impeachment. With the assassination of Lincoln. After Reconstruction ended. **When Grant was elected President.**

17. The Fifteenth Amendment says that states

Cannot deny women the right to vote. Must treat all people equally. Must end the practice of slavery. **Cannot deny people the right to vote because of race.**

18. Which is an example to limit the freedoms of African Americans during Reconstruction?

Fifteenth Amendment Radical Reconstruction **Ku Klux Klan** Ten Percent Plan

19. The Ku Klux Klan was created because

Some whites wanted to make sure everyone had equal rights The number of black voters was declining Not enough separate but equal facilities for blacks & whites **Whites angry about losing power resorted to violence.**

20. *How did Reconstruction finally come to an end?

Rutherford B. Hayes promised to end Reconstruction. The Democrats ended Reconstruction. President Grant ended Reconstruction before leaving office. Congress voted to end Reconstruction.

21. As opponents of the Republicans began to take back the South,

African Americans slowly gained more rights. **African Americans lost more rights.** Campaigns of terror against African Americans ended. Democrats lost power in the South.

22. When a voter doesn't take a literacy test if his father had previously voted is an example of Sharecropping. A poll tax. **A Grandfather clause.** Home rule.

23. Jim Crow laws

Rights expanded to African Americans during Reconstruction. Were constantly struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court. **Led to segregation of the races.** Were part of the Fourteenth Amendment.

24. What was the Supreme Court's position in Plessy v. Ferguson?

"Separate but equal" was unconstitutional. Only states that seceded could require separate facilities. "Separate but equal" applied only to trains and buses. **To allow separate facilities, if all facilities were equal.**

25. How did sharecropping affect freedmen after the Civil War?

Most were able to save money and buy land of their own. **Many became locked into a cycle of debt & fell into poverty.** They raised enough money to fund schools for their children. Good harvests made the freedmen very wealthy.

26. In the years following Reconstruction,

Southern states saw a sharp fall in industrial growth. **New industries began to develop in the southern economy.** The South's economy went into a permanent decline. The South's dependence on cotton grew.

27. The first African American senator.

Blanche Bruce Roland Burris **Hiram Revels** Mo Cowan

28. The name of the man who had been arrested for sitting in a coach marked "for whites only."

Bob Moses **Homer Plessy** Malcolm X James Meredith

29. The man who won the presidential election for the Republicans in 1868.

Andrew Johnson **Ulysses S. Grant** James Buchanan Franklin Pierce

30. The man who lost in the presidential election in 1876.

Ulysses S. Grant Andrew Johnson **Samuel J. Tilden** James A. Garfield

31. The year Lincoln is assassinated.

1862 1863 **1865** 1864

32. The year the Civil Rights Act is vetoed.

1869 **1866** 1867 1868

33. The year Radical Reconstruction begins in the south.

1867 1869 1870 1868

34. The year that the 15th Amendment is ratified by the states.

1868 1869 **1870** 1867

35. The year that Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President after disputed election.

1880 **1877** 1879 1878