

# All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz I

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends the Unit, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapters 15 and 16 with additional material in the Quick Reference to the Civil War and Reconstruction, a resource in your course.

- 
- I 1 Following the Union victories in 1863 and 1864 and the vote in 1864, Lincoln in his *second* inaugural address:
- a. Stated that it was his duty as president to “hold, occupy, and possess” federal property in the South
  - b. Stated that the nation must act “[w]ith malice toward none; with charity for all”
  - c. Stated that the citizens needed to “bind up the nation’s wounds” and “cherish a just and lasting peace”
  - d. both a and b
  - e. both b and c
- 
- I 2 In his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, Lincoln did all of the following **except**:
- a. exclude Confederate government leaders from his amnesty offer
  - b. promise a full pardon and return of all property other than slaves to all southerners who took the oath of allegiance
  - c. provide for African American participation in the new governments
  - d. exclude Confederate military officers from his offer of amnesty
- 
- I 3 In 1863 two battles occurred that moved the Union forward to complete victory over the Confederacy. One of the two occurred in the east. This battle, led by General Robert E. Lee, included a deadly and disastrous charge in which the Confederates were mowed down and few survived to engage the Union force, with total losses at 23,000 men (about one third of their force). The South had hoped to have a major victory in the North so that it could gain British and French support and would have a victory to balance a probable defeat in the West.
- a. Appomattox, Virginia (Appomattox Court House)
  - b. Carolinas (Sherman’s March through the Carolinas)
  - c. Georgia (Sherman’s March to the Sea)
  - d. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
  - e. Vicksburg, Mississippi
- 
- I 4 In 1863 two battles occurred that moved the Union forward to complete victory over the Confederacy. One of the two occurred in the west. Following six weeks of siege and near starvation the city fell, completing the Union control of the Mississippi River. With this victory by U.S. Grant, the Mississippi River now divided the Confederacy and united the North with the Gulf of Mexico.
- a. Appomattox, Virginia (Appomattox Court House)
  - b. Carolinas (Sherman’s March through the Carolinas)
  - c. Georgia (Sherman’s March to the Sea)
  - d. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
  - e. Vicksburg, Mississippi
- 
- I 5 This engagement brought the war to the civilian population in the South and divided the South into small portions, with the victory also uniting the Republican Party behind Lincoln in 1864:
- a. Appomattox, Virginia (Appomattox Court House)
  - b. Carolinas (Sherman’s March through the Carolinas)
  - c. Georgia (Sherman’s March to the Sea)
  - d. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
  - e. Vicksburg, Mississippi
-

- 
- I 6 The surrender of Robert E. Lee's worn-down forces occurred here. The surrender took place before Lincoln was assassinated:
- Appomattox, Virginia (Appomattox Court House)
  - Carolinas (Sherman's March through the Carolinas)
  - Georgia (Sherman's March to the Sea)
  - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
  - Vicksburg, Mississippi

- 
- I 7 All of the following are amendments to the Constitution that occur in the post-Civil War era **except**:
- 13<sup>th</sup> amendment freeing slaves in the rebellious territories
  - 13<sup>th</sup> amendment ending slavery
  - 14<sup>th</sup> amendment forbidding the states from denying "due process" to citizens and declaring citizenship to be anyone born in the United States or naturalized
  - 15<sup>th</sup> amendment granting the right to vote to former slaves (who were male)
  - both a and c

- 
- I 8 The reconstruction plans of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson were committed to
- punishment of the South for provoking the Civil War
  - racial equality for the freedmen
  - sharing with Congress the decisions in establishing Reconstruction policies
  - readmission of the southern states to the Union as quickly as possible
  - making sure that southerners who had fought in the war would have no political power

- 
- I 9 Which of the following is **not** descriptive of Reconstruction period in the South?
- The Freedman's Bureau and black northerners came South to help educate former slaves, and ambitious southern blacks presented themselves as natural leaders of the race.
  - White southerners sneered at white northern "carpetbaggers" who supported the Republican cause.
  - White southern Republicans were called "scalawags" and were ostracized by other white southerners.
  - African Americans were the clear majority in most southern legislatures elected under Reconstruction.
  - Black southerners formed their own churches instead of continuing to worship with whites.

**Tip about History:** Why did the black southerners form their own churches? Before the defeat of the South, black southerners had been forced to worship in white churches. The whites feared another Nat Turner so the whites forced the blacks to worship where the whites could observe them.. If you need help on Nat Turner, try your textbook. If you need additional help, just ask.

- 
- I 10 This measure, ratified in 1865, meant that slavery was no longer legal in the US:
- Emancipation Proclamation
  - 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- 
- I 11 Among the South's actions after its defeat in the Civil War was the passage of laws to control blacks. The laws, under the guise of vagrancy and apprenticeship control, forced blacks to work for private individuals to pay off fines for public offenses such as vagrancy and forbade blacks owning land or working other than as field or domestic labor. The action was:
- Black codes
  - Slave codes
  - Ku Klux Klan
  - Race riots in cities such as New Orleans

**Tip about History:** Be careful. Do not remember this as permanent. This action will be stopped by the North in future events.

- 
- I 12 Among the South's actions after its defeat in the Civil War was this organization whose intent was white supremacy and that used violence against freedmen:
- Black codes
  - Slave codes
  - Ku Klux Klan
  - Race riots in cities such as New Orleans
-

- 
- I 13 This method was the Radical Republicans' way to help the blacks and later was one of the methods to deal with the South's actions, such as passage of black codes. It provided food relief to poor blacks (and whites), established schools, provided legal help, and helped some blacks find work or land:
- Freedmen's Bureau
  - Impeachment
  - 13th Amendment
  - 14th Amendment
  - 15th Amendment
- 

- I 14 What former Democrat from Tennessee who remained loyal to the Union was put on the Republican Party ticket in 1864 as a token. He became President and the initial controller of Reconstruction (or Restoration as he called it) in the seven months following the assassination of the prior President and the next session of Congress.
- Jefferson Davis
  - U. S. Grant
  - Rutherford B. Hayes
  - Andrew Johnson
  - Abraham Lincoln
- 

- I 15 This method was the Radical Republicans' way to deal with a President they saw as an impediment to their reconstruction plans. The preliminary step was their passage of the Tenure of Office Act, which was designed to limit Presidential authority and which the President violated (making it possible to implement this method):
- Freedmen's Bureau
  - Impeachment
  - 13th Amendment
  - 14th Amendment
  - 15th Amendment
- 

- I 16 This measure, ratified in 1868, was a response to the new state legislatures in the South passing black codes. The measure defined citizenship as being born in the US or naturalized in it, and forbade states from denying "due process" to citizens. It also required Congressional approval for amnesty for those who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and then violated it. It further forbade payment of debts related to the rebellion:
- Emancipation Proclamation
  - 13th Amendment
  - 14th Amendment
  - 15th Amendment
- Tip on Taking Quizzes:** *In this and the next, notice the things that the North starts to do after the fall mid-term elections of 1866.*
- 

- I 17 Which of the following statements was/were true of the Fifteenth Amendment?
- It stated that federal and state governments could not abridge the right of a citizen to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (In other words, voting could not be denied to ex-slaves.)
  - It assured African Americans the right to hold office and ended voting restrictions.
  - Susan B. Anthony supported the amendment because it also provided for women's right to vote.
  - Abolitionists such as William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass condemned the amendment.
- 

- I 18 The result of President Andrew Johnson's impeachment was that
- he was convicted and removed from office.
  - he was acquitted (by one vote) by the Senate and so remained in office.
  - the Senate voted to remove Secretary Stanton and allow the president to remain.
  - none of the above
-

- 
- I 19 Among the South's actions after its defeat in the Civil War was the creation of this organization whose intent was white supremacy and that used violence against freedmen, with it becoming more secretive after the government crackdown in the early 1870s.
- Black codes
  - Slave codes
  - Ku Klux Klan
  - Race riots in cities such as New Orleans

**Tip:** This is when it was reborn. (It will come back again after 1900.)

- 
- I 20 After 1860, the two main parties were the Republicans and Democrats, but in 1872 a third party developed. The Liberal Republican Party:
- Could not tolerate the corruption in national government that was developing and advocated such changes as ending the protective tariff as a corrupt influence and beginning Civil Service reform to stop the giving away of government jobs to party supporters (but actual passage of Civil Service legislation to reform the "spoils system" will require the assassination of a President)
  - Included Republicans such as Schuyler Colfax, Grant's first vice president; Orville E. Babcock, Grant's private secretary; and William E. Belknap, Grant's secretary of war and the person in charge of sale of Indian trading posts
  - Was supported with contributions from the Credit Mobilier construction company

**Tip on Content:** Liberal at that time refers to two concepts:

- Reform (stopping corruption and its causes)
- Free trade (having no protective tariffs) – if you do understand tariffs (whether revenue or protective), then you need to ask me for help.

**Tip on Figuring Things Out: Using the index can help you prove what answers are possible and what are impossible.**

- If you look up Liberal Republican in the index, you will see three things:
  - What Liberal Republicans advocated
  - Who considered themselves Liberal Republicans
  - How traditional Republicans—such as Grant—were threatened by the Liberal Republicans
  - Compare those names to the ones listed in answer b.
- If you compare the names listed in answer b, you should be able to tell whether Grant and some of the other individuals listed would be members of the Liberal Republican Party.  
Some of the individuals are **not** in indexes for **some** of the versions of the textbook, but enough are to make the answer clear.
- If you look up Credit Mobilier in answer c in the index and you compare it to what the Liberal Republicans wanted, you should be able to tell whether that construction company would give money to the Liberal Republicans.

- 
- I 21 This Republican candidate in 1876 had fewer votes than the Democratic candidate, and there were disputes over electoral ballots in four states. In return for the Democrats accepting his victory in the Compromise of 1877, he and Republican Party ended Reconstruction:
- Jefferson Davis
  - U. S. Grant
  - Rutherford B. Hayes
  - Andrew Johnson
  - Abraham Lincoln

- 
- I 22 This event included charges of election fraud, the candidate with the most popular votes **not** getting elected, and the Republicans ending Reconstruction in the South in return for Democrat agreement to the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican Presidential candidate:
- Compromise of 1820
  - Compromise of 1850
  - Compromise of 1867
  - Compromise of 1877

- 
- I 23 The period following the Civil War until the Compromise of 1877 is called:
- Gilded Age
  - Populist Era
  - Progressive Era
  - Reconstruction
  - Restoration

**Tip:** This ends the questions specific to Reconstruction and begins general questions about the period.

- 
- I 24 The period following Reconstruction to about 1900 was called not a *golden* age (the highest period of a civilization), but a *gilded* (a thin overlay of gold over cheap material) age. The person who coined the term *the Gilded Age* was:
- Ulysses S. Grant
  - Horace Greeley
  - Thomas Nast
  - Mark Twain
  - "Boss" Tweed
-

- 
- I 25 In an age of immigrants, the ability to draw pictures to reveal complex issues was crucial to the free press serving its Constitutional role. The person associated with political cartoons, including those revealing corruption, was:
- Ulysses S. Grant
  - Horace Greeley
  - Thomas Nast
  - Mark Twain
  - “Boss” Tweed
- 

- I 26 Among the scandals in the 1870s was:
- Crédit Mobilier scandal
  - Tweed Ring
  - Salary grab
  - Attempted corner the gold market
  - all of the above
- Tip: If you do not know why the railroads would be involved in scandals, ask.*
- 

- I 27 This was among the Republican measures that set the direction for the party and for the post-Civil War era. It provided *public* land to subsidize *private* business in building a major internal improvement:
- Homestead Act
  - Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
  - Land grant program
  - Protective tariff
  - Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route

**Tip:** Notice this and three other questions. This repeating of a list of the same answers with different questions is the best I have yet seen to help students notice that there was a set of interconnected things (laws, events, and so on) that occurred.

**Tip about History:** You'll find these five, including the land grant program to establish A&M colleges, covered in your Quick Reference to the Civil War and Reconstruction—available in your course. Ask if you do not already know about protective and revenue tariffs and the basics of monetary policy, including what kinds of people these policies:

- Helped
  - Hurt
- 

- I 28 This was among the Republican measures that set the direction for the party and for the post-Civil War era. It provided 160 acres of public land in return for 5 years on the land:
- Homestead Act
  - Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
  - Land grant program
  - Protective tariff
  - Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route
- 

- I 29 In the increasingly difficult era facing farmers, farmers demanded the formation of state railroad commissions. The response was:
- the establishment of commissions in a few states
  - the establishment of commissions in all states containing railroads
  - the establishment of a federal commission by the United States Congress
  - passage of a currency bill that Congress hoped would pacify the farmers

**Tip about History:** Commissions are a new form of government at this time, but they become common after 1900. Notice what your textbook says. If you need help, ask.

---

- I 30 Among the consequences of the transcontinental railroad and the subsequent railroad expansion was:
- The nation had to face what to do with Native Americans in the once isolated West, with the solution being herding them on reservations.
  - The railroad made it easier to kill the buffalo and to ship hides east to meet the market caused by a fashion trend for buffalo robes—a trend that left the Indians without the source of their shelter, clothing, and food.
  - Excessive speculation in railroad building was the main cause of the Panic of 1873, a panic having consequences on workers as well as railroad builders.
  - Midwestern farmers were dependent on the railroad to get their crops to market and vulnerable to prices set by the railroad at a time when the railroads had overbuilt and were trying to create monopolies to maintain their prior profit level.
  - all of the above
-

- 
- I 31 Which of the following did *not* occur during the turbulent 1870s?
- a. Marchers picketed, demanding "Work or Bread."
  - b. Laborers went on strike in Pennsylvania coal mines.
  - c. Farmers destroyed their crops to protest the unbearably low prices.
  - d. Farmers flocked to the Grange to focus their protests.
- 
- I 32 This was among the Republican measures that set the direction for the party and for the post-Civil War era. The Republicans set up a national system (as the nation had had two times previously) to control currency and eventually, by taxing them out of existence, to end the state bank notes. They also created a national currency, initially backed only by the Union battle record but later by specie:
- a. Homestead Act
  - b. Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
  - c. Land grant program
  - d. Protective tariff
  - e. Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route
- 
- I 33 This was among the Republican measures that set the direction for the party and for the post-Civil War era. Its intent was to protect manufacturing interests from foreign competition:
- a. Homestead Act
  - b. Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
  - c. Land grant program
  - d. Protective tariff
  - e. Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route
- 

*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

**WCJC Department:** History – Dr. Bibus  
**Contact Information:** 281.239.1577 or bibusc@wcjc.edu  
**Last Updated:** 2012  
**WCJC Home:** <http://www.wcjc.edu/>