

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Quiz A - Check Your Knowledge

The Check Your Knowledge quizzes are used as interactive study guides. You use them to determine what you know—and don't know—before you begin to read. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 1, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapters 16 and 17, with some background material from earlier chapters. We are not trying to cover all of the facts in these chapters, but to make sure that you all have a common background on key facts.

Favor: If you are not finding the information **easily**, please email me. Sometimes one of the editions has an omitted phrase or other problem that could make life unnecessarily harder for students.

Your asking for help is good sense on your part because it helps you succeed, but asking is also something that can help many people. If the answer to your question might help others, I will modify our information so **all** students can find it.

- A1 Greater population, industrial superiority, a superior railroad network, and greater access to natural resources were all advantages of this section:
- Northern states
 - Southern states
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
- A2 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

Tip on Taking Quizzes: Notice this and the next three 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 or hurt.

- A3 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
 - Land grant program
 - Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
 - Protective tariff
 - Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route
- A4 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 from foreign competition:
- Homestead Act
 - Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
 - Land grant program
 - Protective tariff
 - Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route
- A5 This was among the Republican measures that set the direction for the party and for the post-Civil War era. It created a national currency, initially backed only by the Union battle record but later by specie:
- Homestead Act
 - Financial centralization (National Bank and the Greenback)
 - Land grant program
 - Protective tariff
 - Transcontinental railroad on a Northern route
- A6 This measure was an executive order by Abraham Lincoln based on **his war powers**. It freed slaves in those states **in the Confederacy**. (It did not free slaves in the border states remaining in the Union.)
- Emancipation Proclamation
 - 13th Amendment
 - 14th Amendment

d. 15th Amendment

- A7 With the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln:
- Found a way to free some slaves without further upsetting the rebellious states
 - Was able to earn Congressional passage of his emancipation program
 - Simultaneously regained control of the political competition of abolitionists in Congress, in the military, and in the popular press while not giving the border slaveholding states a reason to leave the Union and further provided sympathy for the Union in France and England (with England's middle and lower classes increasingly opposed to slavery).

Tip about History: See the Quick Reference in your course for how this proclamation simultaneously:

- Did nothing to free slaves in the Northern Union (In four states in the North, slavery was still the law of the land.)
- Did nothing to free slaves in the South Confederacy—until Union troops defeated the Confederate troops there
- Did everything necessary to solve the problems Lincoln faced as the President responsible for foreign affairs, as commander in chief, as a politician, and as a leader

- A8 This engagement brought the war to the civilian population in the South, and its victories united the Republican Party behind Lincoln:
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
 - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
 - Georgia (Sherman's March to the Sea)
 - Appomattox, Virginia (Appomattox Court House)

Tip about History: The answers include both the Northern and Southern names for the battles.

- A9 The surrender of Robert E. Lee's worn-down forces occurred here. The surrender took place before Lincoln was assassinated:
- Charleston, South Carolina (Fort Sumter)
 - Sharpsburg, Maryland (Antietam Creek)
 - Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
 - Georgia (Sherman's March to the Sea)
 - Appomattox, Virginia (Appomattox Court House)

- A10 After the Civil War, black southerners
- formed their own churches.
 - formed their own schools.
 - founded numerous civic organizations.
 - both a and b
 - both b and c

Tip about History: Why did the black southerners form their own churches after the Civil War? 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.

- A11 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.

- A12 The term "Reconstruction" refers to the
- period immediately following the Civil War.
 - attempt to rebuild Atlanta.
 - Gettysburg struggle with wounded soldiers.
 - treatment of blacks after the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - return of federal forts to Union control.

- A13 Which of the following is **not** descriptive of Reconstruction in the South?
- 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.

- A14 Among the South's actions after its defeat in the Civil War was the passage of laws to separate the black and white races in public places. The laws, under the guise of vagrancy and apprenticeship control, did such things as 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.

- A15 "Black codes" showed that
- southerners were willing to allow African Americans legal equality.
 - southerners wanted African Americans to return to submissive positions in society.
 - southerners were interested in improving the education of the freedmen.

- d. the freedmen would be allowed to vote and participate in the political process in the South.
 - e. both a and c
- A16 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:
- a. Black codes
 - b. Slave codes
 - c. Ku Klux Klan
 - d. Race riots in cities such as New Orleans
- A17 This method was one of the ways to deal with the South's actions such as passage of the black codes. It provided, among other things, "due process" protection for citizens from the states and defined citizenship. It proportionally reduced the representation of any state that denied the right to vote to African Americans:
- a. Emancipation Proclamation
 - b. 13th Amendment
 - c. 14th Amendment
 - d. 15th Amendment
- A18 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:
- a. Emancipation Proclamation
 - b. 13th Amendment
 - c. 14th Amendment
 - d. 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.

- A19 This method was one of the ways to deal with the South's actions such as delays in passing black suffrage:
- a. Emancipation Proclamation
 - b. 13th Amendment
 - c. 14th Amendment
 - d. 15th Amendment
- A20 Which of the following statements was/were true of the Fifteenth Amendment?
- a. 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.
 - b. It assured African Americans the right to hold office and ended voting restrictions.
 - c. Susan B. Anthony supported the amendment even though it did not provide for women's right to vote.
 - d. Abolitionists such as William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass condemned the amendment.
 - e. both a and b
- A21 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):
- a. Freedmen's Bureau
 - b. Impeachment
 - c. 13th Amendment
 - d. 14th Amendment
 - e. 15th Amendment
- A22 The result of President Andrew Johnson's impeachment was that
- a. he was convicted and removed from office.
 - b. he was acquitted and so remained in office.
 - c. the Senate voted to remove Secretary Stanton and allow the president to remain.
 - d. none of the above
- A23 When white southerners spoke of "redeeming" their region, they were referring to their attempts to
- a. re-take control of governmental positions, such as the state legislature
 - b. prevent any further expansion of black rights.
 - c. bring a new sense of religious revival to a dispirited people.
 - d. both a and b
 - e. both a and c

Tip about Locating This Information in Your Textbook: Although the approved editions of this textbook have the same content (and the **same** chapter numbers, names, and headings), not all of them have the same index. If you do not see the redeemers in your textbook edition, you can find the redeemers in:

Chapter Number: 17

Heading: "The New South" at the beginning

- A24 Grant's presidency is associated with many scandals. This scandal included railroad building, manipulation of the stock market, and bribes of Congressmen:
- a. Cr dit Mobilier scandal
 - b. Tweed Ring

- c. Salary grab
 - d. Fisk and Gould's attempt to corner the gold market.
- A25 This President was associated with scandals at all levels of government and in private business. Scandals included prominent industries of the era (the railroads and stocks), Congress (bribes and the Salary Grab), and the executive branch (including the care of Indians). This President is:
- a. Ulysses S. Grant.
 - b. Rutherford B. Hayes
 - c. James A. Garfield.
 - d. Chester A. Arthur
- A26 Grant's "peace policy" toward Native Americans relied **most** heavily on
- a. introducing them to Christianity.
 - b. teaching them to be farmers.
 - c. herding them onto reservations.
 - d. providing government assistance for their living needs.
 - e. leaving them to their own devices.
- A27 In 1872, the third party group named the Liberal Republicans:
- a. Could not tolerate the corruption in national government that was developing and advocated such changes as 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)
 - b. Included Republicans such as US Grant; Schuyler Colfax, his 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
 - c. Was supported with contributions from the Crédit Mobilier construction company

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

- *Reform (stopping corruption, such as bribery of officials to get favorable protective tariffs or contracts, and ending things that led to corruption, such as the giving jobs to members of the Republican Party)*
- *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.

1. *If you look up Liberal Republican in the index, you will see three things:*
 - *What Liberal Republicans advocated and how what they advocate includes civil service reform*
 - *Who considered themselves Liberal Republicans*
 - *How traditional Republicans—such as Grant—were threatened by the Liberal Republicans*
2. *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.*
3. *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.*

- A28 When farmers demanded the formation of state railroad commissions, the response was
- a. the establishment of commissions in all states containing railroads.
 - b. the establishment of commissions in a few states.
 - c. the establishment of a federal commission by the United States Congress.
 - d. passage of a currency bill that Congress hoped would pacify the farmers.

Tip on Taking Quizzes: *Compare this question and the one below. Notice that the order of answers can change.*

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.*

- A29 When farmers demanded the formation of state railroad commissions, the response was
- a. the establishment of commissions in a few states.
 - b. the establishment of commissions in all states containing railroads.
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 - d. passage of a currency bill that Congress hoped would pacify the farmers.
- A30 The main cause of the Panic of 1873 was
- a. excessive speculation in railroad building.
 - b. the inability of American companies to compete with Britain's booming industries.
 - c. excessive printing of paper money, which led to inflation.
 - d. stock market manipulation that devastated the small investor.
 - e. none of these
- A31 The person associated with political cartoons, including those revealing corruption, was:
- a. Ulysses S. Grant.
 - b. Mark Twain.
 - c. Horace Greeley.
 - d. "Boss" Tweed.
 - e. Thomas Nast.

- A32 Which of the following did *not* occur during the turbulent 1870s?
- a. Marchers picketed, demanding "Work for 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.
- A33 The main result of the 1876 election was
- a. an end to Reconstruction in the South, including Military Reconstruction established during the Congressional stage of Reconstruction.
 - b. a period of scandal-free government.
 - c. the election of the first Democratic president since the 1850s.
 - d. an easing of racial tensions in the South.
- A34 This compromise saw the candidate with the most popular votes not get elected. It resulted from charges of election fraud. The Republicans ended Reconstruction in the South in return for Democrat agreement to the election of the Republican Presidential candidate:
- a. Compromise of 1820
 - b. Compromise of 1850
 - c. Compromise of 1867
 - d. Compromise of 1877

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

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