**All Possible Questions You Will Find in History Changes Quiz - Check Your Knowledge Plus What You See Next**

These questions are used as quizzes, but they are also ways to teach yourself what you need to know to read for and to write any of the possible essays for Question 1 for Unit 1 Essay Exam. Make sure you notice the ones you miss—they may indicate an assumption that you need to remove from your mind.

Knowing what happened **first** tells us reality. It is not memorizing some dates, but noticing how things happen and what human action does in changing events.

There are **many** examples, but this one is the easiest to understand. The world works differently if at the time when African American slaves became *freedmen:*

* Little changed from what had occurred during slavery.
* Some African Americans did such things as vote in elections to determine delegates to write new constitution for states:

After you take the History Changes Quiz, you will see:

1. A quiz so you can check your knowledge
2. A link with a table to help you compare the time periods side-by-side and with the specific pages you must read for each of the periods you will write about
3. A file of definitions (such as accommodations, caste, civil rights, discrimination, lynch, segregation) that may help you

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| HC |  | FOUR QUICK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAST - When the English colonists in Virginia bought the first Africans about 1619, the status of these Africans was:  a. Status as servants with “shorter than lifetime bondage”  b. Status as slaves with “lifetime bondage”  \*c. Some of both |
| HC |  | FOUR QUICK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAST - By 1660, the number of Africans (whether African servants or slaves) working in the tobacco fields amount to what percentage of the European (the white) population?  \*a. 4%  b. 20%.  c. 40%  d. 80% |
| HC |  | FOUR QUICK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAST – About **forty** years later, the colonial legislatures in Virginia and Maryland wrote laws determining the “normal status of blacks but never whites” was:  a. free  \*b. slave |
| HC |  | FOUR QUICK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PAST – Those new laws in the 1660s also determined the status of a child born of a woman who was a slave. If the father was free, the child was:  a. free  \*b. slave |
| HC |  | Select the word below that best fits this definition: “prejudiced or prejudicial outlook, action, or treatment”:  a. caste  b. civil rights  \*c. discrimination  d. lynch  e. segregation |
| HC |  | Select the word below that best fits this definition to one aspect of civil rights. It is the right—as long as you can pay the fee— to use “something supplied for convenience or to satisfy a need: as lodging, food, and services or traveling space and related services”?  \*a. accommodation  b. civil rights  c. discrimination  d. lynch  e. segregation |
| HC |  | Select the word below that best fits this definition: “the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social intercourse, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means”  a. caste  b. civil rights  c. discrimination  d. lynch  \*e. segregation |
| HC |  | Select the word below that is referred by these “related words”: “[confinement](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/confinement), [incarceration](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/incarceration), [internment](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/internment), [quarantine](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/quarantine); [retirement](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/retirement), [withdrawal](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/withdrawal); [ghettoization](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ghettoization)”  a. accommodation  b. civil rights  c. discrimination  d. lynch  \*e. segregation |
| HC |  | Select the item below that can be viewed as a cause of the Reconstruction Act which placed 10 states in the South under military control (Military Reconstruction)  a. *Civil Rights Cases -* a Supreme Court decision  b. Compromise in which the Democratic Party accepted the Republican Party’s questionable victory in the electoral college and the Republican Party agreed that Union troops would no longer act to defend blacks or the law  c. Lynching in the South--a “constant possibility of violence”  \*d. Northern public’s “fury” over the actions of the South at the end of the Civil War and the North’s subsequent election of more Radical Republicans to Congress  e. Northern states having their own anti-black laws, such as limitations on voting by blacks, and the Northern public’s eventual “tacit approval” of the South’s actions  f. *Plessy v. Ferguson -* a Supreme Court decision |
| HC |  | Select the item below that can be viewed as the reason that blacks in the South had no practical way to sue if they were denied access to public accommodations in a Southern state unless a governmental organization denied the access.  \*a. *Civil Rights Cases -* a Supreme Court decision  b. Compromise in which the Democratic Party accepted the Republican Party’s questionable victory in the electoral college and the Republican Party agreed that Union troops would no longer act to defend blacks or the law  c. Lynching in the South--a “constant possibility of violence”  d. Northern public’s “fury” over the actions of the South at the end of the Civil War and the North’s subsequent election of more Radical Republicans to Congress  e. Northern states having their own anti-black laws, such as limitations on voting by blacks, and the Northern public’s eventual “tacit approval” of the South’s actions  f. *Plessy v. Ferguson -* a Supreme Court decision |
| HC |  | Select the item below that can be viewed as a cause of the Union troops no longer being in the South (Military Reconstruction)  a. *Civil Rights Cases -* a Supreme Court decision  \*b. Compromise in which the Democratic Party accepted the Republican Party’s questionable victory in the electoral college and the Republican Party agreed that Union troops would no longer act to defend blacks or the law  c. Lynching in the South--a “constant possibility of violence”  d. Northern public’s “fury” over the actions of the South at the end of the Civil War and the North’s subsequent election of more Radical Republicans to Congress  e. Northern states having their own anti-black laws, such as limitations on voting by blacks, and the Northern public’s eventual “tacit approval” of the South’s actions  f. *Plessy v. Ferguson -* a Supreme Court decision |
| HC |  | Select the item below that can be viewed as a cause of blacks accepting the treatment in this era”?  a. *Civil Rights Cases -* a Supreme Court decision  b. Compromise in which the Democratic Party accepted the Republican Party’s questionable victory in the electoral college and the Republican Party agreed that Union troops would no longer act to defend blacks or the law  \*c. Lynching in the South--a “constant possibility of violence”  d. Northern public’s “fury” over the actions of the South at the end of the Civil War and the North’s subsequent election of more Radical Republicans to Congress  e. Northern states having their own anti-black laws, such as limitations on voting by blacks, and the Northern public’s eventual “tacit approval” of the South’s actions  f. *Plessy v. Ferguson -* a Supreme Court decision |
| HC |  | Select the item below that can be viewed as a reason that the South’s strategies after 1877 succeeded when its strategies failed from 1867 to 1877  a. *Civil Rights Cases -* a Supreme Court decision  b. Compromise in which the Democratic Party accepted the Republican Party’s questionable victory in the electoral college and the Republican Party agreed that Union troops would no longer act to defend blacks or the law  c. Lynching in the South--a “constant possibility of violence”  d. Northern public’s “fury” over the actions of the South at the end of the Civil War and the North’s subsequent election of more Radical Republicans to Congress  \*e. Northern states having their own anti-black laws, such as limitations on voting by blacks, and the Northern public’s eventual “tacit approval” of the South’s actions  f. *Plessy v. Ferguson -* a Supreme Court decision |
| HC |  | In what time period can best be described as segregation as an “ever-tightening grip”? The Supreme Court upheld that segregation was constitutional. United States, but black soldiers were attacked in the South. Lynching continued.  a. In the first two years after the Civil War (1865-1867)  b. In the first five years after Military Reconstruction started (1867-1872)  c. In the second five years of Military Reconstruction(1872-1877)  d. In the ten years after the agreement to remove Union troops from the South (1877-1887)  e. In the six years of a shift in the South to such things as new state laws (1887-1893)  \*f. In the eight years of acceptance of the South’s actions by an “unreceptive” court system and the North itself (1893-1901) |
| HC |  | In what time period can best be described as segregation “evolved slowly”? Blacks’ access to public facilities like railroad cars was “roughly equal to whites.” In some areas of the South, blacks continued to vote, serve on juries, and hold office. On the other hand there were “new laws” passed by the states to limit access to public facilities.  a. In the first two years after the Civil War (1865-1867)  b. In the first five years after Military Reconstruction started (1867-1872)  c. In the second five years of Military Reconstruction(1872-1877)  \*d. In the ten years after the agreement to remove Union troops from the South (1877-1887)  e. In the six years of a shift in the South to such things as new state laws (1887-1893)  f. In the eight years of acceptance of the South’s actions by an “unreceptive” court system and the North itself (1893-1901) |
| HC |  | In what time period can best be described as segregation “spread”? Southern states had passed laws to segregate railroad cars and the state judiciary upheld that law when challenged by a black man, Homer Plessy, and he appealed the case to the national Supreme Court. Southern states passed new laws to stop black voters (literacy tests and poll taxes). Lynching, or murder by a mob, becomes a way to intimidate blacks.  a. In the first two years after the Civil War (1865-1867)  b. In the first five years after Military Reconstruction started (1867-1872)  c. In the second five years of Military Reconstruction(1872-1877)  d. In the ten years after the agreement to remove Union troops from the South (1877-1887)  \*e. In the six years of a shift in the South to such things as new state laws (1887-1893)  f. In the eight years of acceptance of the South’s actions by an “unreceptive” court system and by the North itself (1893-1901) |
| HC |  | In what time period can best be described as a time when blacks did such things in the South as organize voters, vote to elect delegates to state conventions, held office, and legally worshipped in their own churches? They faced race riots as well as one of the periods when the Ku Klux Klan was active.  \*a. In the first two years after the Civil War (1865-1867)  b. In the first five years after Military Reconstruction started (1867-1872)  c. In the second five years of Military Reconstruction(1872-1877)  d. In the ten years after the agreement to remove Union troops from the South (1877-1887)  e. In the six years of a shift in the South to such things as new state laws (1887-1893)  f. In the eight years of acceptance of the South’s actions by an “unreceptive” court system and the North itself (1893-1901) |
| HC |  | In what time period can best be described as a time when blacks voted but faced increasing attempts of Southerners to stop them from voting by attacking voters and office holder?. One of the elections in this period is referred to as “one of the last honest elections the region [the South] would see for many years.” They faced the Ku Klux Klan again as it attacked voters and office holders, but the Republican Congress passed the KKK Act and used federal marshals to stop the KKK.  a. In the first two years after the Civil War (1865-1867)  \*b. In the first five years after Military Reconstruction started (1867-1872)  c. In the second five years of Military Reconstruction(1872-1877)  d. In the ten years after the agreement to remove Union troops from the South (1877-1887)  e. In the six years of a shift in the South to such things as new state laws (1887-1893)  f. In the eight years of acceptance of the South’s actions by an “unreceptive” court system and the North itself (1893-1901) |
| HC |  | In what time period can best be described as a time when blacks faced repeated mob violence and Union troops had to defend them? More Democrats were being elected and Republicans were watching their power base decline. Republicans in Congress did however pass the Civil Rights Acts to allow blacks to sue in federal courts if they were not allowed to use public accommodations.  a. In the first two years after the Civil War (1865-1867)  b. In the first five years after Military Reconstruction started (1867-1872)  \*c. In the second five years of Military Reconstruction(1872-1877)  d. In the ten years after the agreement to remove Union troops from the South (1877-1887)  e. In the six years of a shift in the South to such things as new state laws (1887-1893)  f. In the eight years of acceptance of the South’s actions by an “unreceptive” court system and the North itself (1893-1901) |

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

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