

UNIT 4 – THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

Name:

DUE: NOVEMBER 25th!

1. **Lincoln's Election / Southern Secession** – After Lincoln was elected in the divisive election of 1860, several Southern states seceded (broke away) from the Union to form the **Confederate States of America**.
2. **Lincoln's Main Goal** – Lincoln did not want slavery to expand into the West, but in his first inaugural address and at the start of the Civil War, Lincoln stated his main goal for the nation was to **preserve the Union** (keep the country together), **NOT to end slavery**.
3. **The Civil War** – The Civil War (1860-1865) was fought between the North (the Union) and the South (the Confederacy) over the issues of **states' rights and slavery** (but mostly slavery).
4. **Lincoln Suspends Habeas Corpus** – The right of habeas corpus declares that **no person should be held in custody unless charged with a crime**. Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus demonstrates that **the government often limits civil liberties during times of war**.
5. **Northern Advantages** – The North had more people, more resources, **more industrial power**, and **better transportation (railroads)** and communication (telegraph) networks. **The North's industrial power increased during the war due to demand for war materials**.
6. **Civil War Strengthens Federal Power** – A major result of the Civil War was that **the Federal Government's power over the states was strengthened**. Additionally, **presidential powers were expanded** (as indicated by Lincoln's suspension of Habeas Corpus).
7. **Emancipation Proclamation** – A major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, which stated that all slaves in the Confederate states (the South) were free, was to **give the North a moral cause to fight for to help them win the Civil War**.
8. **13th Amendment** – The 13th Amendment (1865) **abolished slavery**. The amendment states that “involuntary servitude” cannot be used, **except as a punishment for a crime**. During Reconstruction, former slaves were often charged with crimes and forced to work.
9. **Presidential Reconstruction** – **Lincoln wanted to restore the Union as quickly as possible, so he was lenient (not harsh)** with the Southern states and the Confederate leaders after the war. **President Johnson took the same approach after Lincoln's assassination**.
10. **Congressional Reconstruction** – The **Radical Republicans** in Congress thought Presidential Reconstruction was too lenient. Congress wanted to protect former slaves, so **they stationed troops in the South and required Southern states to ratify the 14th Amendment**.
11. **Black Codes** – After slaves were freed by the 13th Amendment, **Southern states passed harsh laws designed to keep former slaves from gaining equal rights**. These laws made it easy to put former slaves in prison where they could be forced to work under slave-like conditions.
12. **14th Amendment** – The 14th Amendment (1868) **granted former slaves citizenship** and declares that **states cannot deny any citizen equal protection of the law**. This amendment was created in an attempt to **keep Southern states from denying rights to former slaves**.
13. **15th Amendment** – The 15th Amendment (1870) states that **no one can be denied the right to vote due to their race**. This amendment was created to try to **protect former slaves' voting rights in the South**, but Southern states found creative ways to deny voting rights anyway.
14. **Impeachment of Johnson** – **Johnson and Congress disagreed over plans for Reconstruction**. Johnson wanted to be lenient, while the Radical Republicans in Congress wanted to be harsh. **Johnson was impeached by the House but not removed by the Senate**.
15. **Sharecropping** – With limited economic opportunities, **many former slaves became sharecroppers and rented farmland** from white landowners in exchange for a share of the crop they raised. **This system kept them in debt and dependent on white landowners**.
16. **End of Reconstruction** – In a deal after the disputed election of 1876, the **federal govt removed troops from the South**, marking the end of Reconstruction. With federal protection gone, **Southern states were able to deny rights promised in the 14th and 15th Amendments**.
17. **Solid South** – After Reconstruction, the **Southern states consistently (“solidly”) supported the Democratic Party** because the Republican Party had been the party enforcing Reconstruction. African Americans were systematically prevented from voting.
18. **Poll Taxes / Literacy Tests / Grandfather Clauses** – Southern states used these laws to **bypass the 15th Amendment and deny voting rights to African Americans** without specifically restricting voting due to race. Each restriction disproportionately affected former slaves.
19. **Jim Crow Laws** – During and after Reconstruction, **Southern states enacted Jim Crow laws to deny African Americans equal rights and to create a system of segregation to separate African Americans from whites in public places**.
20. **Plessy v. Ferguson** – After Homer Plessy, who was part black, sued for being removed from a “white only” train car, **the Supreme Court used the 14th Amendment to say that segregation was Constitutional**, as long as segregated facilities were “separate but equal.”
21. **New South** – After Reconstruction, **some Southerners called for economic changes and the development of a “New South”** that would have a stronger **economy based on industry and diversified agriculture**.
22. **Transcontinental Railroad** – Connected the Eastern US with the West Coast and **made trade and transportation much easier**. The railroad was **built on free land given by the federal government**. Many immigrants (especially Chinese) helped build the railroad.
23. **Homestead Act** – To encourage the **settlement of the Great Plains** and the western territories, **the govt gave free land to settlers** who moved west and developed the land. As more settlers came, **conflicts began with Native Americans** who were forced off their land.
24. **Decline of the Plains Indians** – The **Transcontinental RR and Homestead Act brought settlers** who occupied the land and killed the buffalo. Because they relied on the land and buffalo, **the Plains Indians fought back**, but they were continually defeated by the US Army.
25. **Reservations** – Although they won some battles, the defeated **Native Americans were forced onto smaller and smaller reservations**. The US government continually violated old treaties and forced the Native Americans onto smaller plots of land as settlers moved west.
26. **Dawes Act** – In an effort to **assimilate Native Americans into mainstream culture**, the Dawes Act **divided tribal lands into individual plots** to encourage private, “American style” farming. Native American children were sent to assimilation schools to be “Americanized.”

Directions: After reviewing the key terms, use the spaces below to record a definition in your own words for each term.

1. Lincoln's Election / Southern Secession
2. Lincoln's Main Goal
3. The Civil War
4. Lincoln Suspends Habeas Corpus
5. Northern Advantages
6. Civil War Strengthens Federal Power
7. Emancipation Proclamation
8. 13 th Amendment
9. Presidential Reconstruction
10. Congressional Reconstruction
11. Black Codes
12. 14 th Amendment
13. 15 th Amendment
14. Impeachment of Johnson
15. Sharecropping
16. End of Reconstruction
17. Solid South
18. Poll Taxes / Literacy Tests / Grandfather Clauses
19. Jim Crow Laws
20. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>
21. New South
22. Transcontinental Railroad
23. Homestead Act
24. Decline of the Plains Indians
25. Reservations
26. Dawes Act

Unit 4 Take-Home Exam Answer Sheet

Directions: Use the key-term definitions to answer the questions on the following pages. Record your answers in the spaces below. The definitions and answers are **due on November 25th**, the day of the **Unit 4 Exam**.

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- 1) Which situation was the most immediate result of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency in 1860?
 1. Kansas and Nebraska joined the Union as free states.
 2. A constitutional amendment was adopted to end slavery.
 3. Missouri entered the Union as a slave state.
 4. Several Southern States seceded from the Union.
- 2) In his first inaugural address, President Abraham Lincoln stated his main goal for the nation was to
 1. use the vote to resolve the conflict over slavery
 2. free all slaves in the United States
 3. preserve the Union
 4. uphold the Dred Scott decision
- 3) The right of habeas corpus establishes the principle that
 1. people accused of a crime have a right to a lawyer
 2. all punishments for crimes should be reasonable
 3. a person should not be forced to be a witness against himself
 4. no person should be held in custody unless charged with a crime
- 4) President Abraham Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War demonstrates that
 1. Congress can pass laws limiting the power of a strong president
 2. constitutional rights can be limited during times of war
 3. presidential actions must be submitted to the Supreme Court for approval
 4. immigrants are protected by the same constitutional rights as United States citizens
- 5) What was the most important advantage the North had during the Civil War?
 1. unified popular support for the war effort
 2. superior military leadership
 3. economic aid from Great Britain and France
 4. more people and an industrial economy
- 6) Which statement best describes the economic differences between the North and South just prior to the Civil War?
 1. The Northern economy was primarily agricultural, while the Southern economy was based on manufacturing.
 2. Jobs on plantations attracted more European immigrants to the South than to the North.
 3. Transportation systems were more developed in the North than in the South.
 4. The Southern economy was more diversified than the Northern economy.
- 7) The Civil War affected the northern economy by
 1. stimulating industrialization
 2. causing a severe depression
 3. increasing unemployment rates
 4. decreasing demand for agricultural products
- 8) A major result of the Civil War was that the
 1. economic system of the South came to dominate the United States economy
 2. Federal Government's power over the States was strengthened
 3. members of Congress from Southern States gained control of the legislative branch
 4. nation's industrial development came to a standstill
- 9) A major purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to
 1. give land to freedmen
 2. end Jim Crow laws in the South
 3. help the North win the Civil War
 4. provide for new state governments
- 10) The institution of slavery was formally abolished in the United States by the
 1. Compromise of 1850
 2. Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
 3. creation of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865
 4. ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865
- 11) Which statement most accurately describes President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction after the Civil War?
 1. Southerners should be made to pay for their rebellion.
 2. The Union should be restored as quickly as possible.
 3. African Americans should be given free land.
 4. War damages should be collected through military occupation.
- 12) During Reconstruction, President Andrew Johnson tried to incorporate most of President Abraham Lincoln's plan for
 1. resumption of full participation in Congress by Southern States
 2. long-term military occupation of the Confederacy
 3. payment of war reparations by Southern States
 4. harsh punishment of former Confederate officials
- 13) The Radical Republicans in Congress opposed President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction because Lincoln
 1. called for the imprisonment of most Confederate leaders
 2. rejected the idea of harsh punishments for the South
 3. planned to keep Northern troops in the South after the war
 4. demanded immediate civil and political rights for formerly enslaved persons

- 14) A major reason the Radical Republicans opposed President Abraham Lincoln's Reconstruction plan was that his plan
1. demanded payment from the South that would have damaged its economy
 2. postponed the readmission of southern states into the Union for many years
 3. granted too many rights to formerly enslaved persons
 4. did not do enough to protect formally enslaved persons in the South
- 15) Following the Civil War, many Southern states enacted Black Codes to
1. provide free farmland for African Americans
 2. guarantee equal civil rights for African Americans
 3. restrict the rights of formerly enslaved persons
 4. support the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
- 16) During Reconstruction, the Black Codes passed by Southern states were attempts to
1. deny equal rights to African Americans
 2. repeal the Jim Crow laws
 3. provide land to former slaves
 4. punish former Confederate leaders
- 17) Before the former Confederate states could be readmitted to the Union, the congressional plan for Reconstruction required them to
1. imprison all former Confederate soldiers
 2. ratify the 14th amendment
 3. provide 40 acres of land to all freedmen
 4. help rebuild Northern industries
- 18) A primary reason for the passage of the 14th amendment in 1868 was to
1. prohibit the secession of states
 2. uphold the legality of the Black Codes
 3. continue the presidential plan for Reconstruction
 4. guarantee citizenship rights to the newly freed slaves
- 19) What was the impact of the 14th amendment on the power of state governments?
1. It increased the power of state government over its citizens.
 2. It prevented congressional interference with the reserved powers of states.
 3. It allowed the National Government to place more restrictions on the actions of state governments.
 4. It reduced the power of the President over the states.
- 20) During the Reconstruction Era (1865–1877), the 15th amendment was adopted to grant African Americans
1. educational opportunities
 2. economic equality
 3. voting rights
 4. freedom of speech
- 21) After the Civil War, the purpose of adding the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution was to
1. grant civil and political rights to Native American Indians
 2. guarantee African Americans equal treatment under the law
 3. allow women to become full citizens
 4. extend constitutional rights to new territories
- 22) After the Civil War, serious differences between Congress and President Andrew Johnson about how to handle Reconstruction led to the
1. resignation of President Johnson
 2. impeachment of President Johnson
 3. election of a Democratic President
 4. end of the Ku Klux Klan
- 23) The underlying reason for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson was
1. a power struggle with Congress over Reconstruction
 2. his refusal to appoint new justices to the Supreme Court
 3. his policies toward Native American Indians
 4. the Credit Mobilier scandal
- 24) In the years following the Civil War, a large number of former slaves earned a living by becoming
1. conductors on the Underground Railroad
 2. workers in Northern factories
 3. sharecroppers on Southern farms
 4. gold miners in California
- 25) After the Civil War, the sharecropping system emerged in the South primarily as a way to
1. diversify agricultural production
 2. provide a labor supply to plantation owners
 3. give forty acres of land to freedmen
 4. guarantee economic equality for African Americans
- 26) After the Civil War, freedmen in the South had difficulty improving their economic condition because
1. literacy for formerly enslaved persons was prohibited
 2. migration of factory workers from Northern cities had created competition for jobs
 3. the federal government confiscated their 40- acre grants
 4. the system of sharecropping kept them in a cycle of poverty

- 27) What was a result of the disputed presidential election of 1876?
1. Reconstruction ended as federal troops were removed from the South.
 2. Slavery was reestablished in the South by state legislatures.
 3. New state laws were passed in the South to guarantee equal rights for African Americans.
 4. A constitutional amendment was adopted to correct problems with the electoral college system.
- 28) During the late 1800s, Southern voters solidly supported the Democratic Party primarily because Democrats
1. favored a stronger national government
 2. led efforts to advance civil rights
 3. opposed the Jim Crow legal system
 4. disliked the Reconstruction programs of the Republicans
- 29) The label "Solid South" was applied to the former Confederation states after Reconstruction because they
1. could not participate in national politics
 2. consistently supported the Democratic Party
 3. rejected efforts to pass Jim Crow laws
 4. continued to support abolitionist causes
- 30) Which statement is accurate about state legislatures in the South following the period of Reconstruction?
1. They established bureaus to assist the freedmen.
 2. They provided 40 acres of land and a mule to all former slaves.
 3. They tried to deprive the freedmen of their legal rights.
 4. They were generally dominated by former slaves.
- 31) Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses were adopted in southern states primarily to
1. enforce the terms of the 15th amendment
 2. keep African Americans from exercising their right to vote
 3. stop criminals and immigrants from voting
 4. eliminate bribery and corruption at polling places
- 32) The poll tax, the literacy test, and the actions of the Ku Klux Klan were all attempts to limit the effectiveness of
1. the 14th and 15th amendments
 2. the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
 3. civil rights legislation passed in all states after the Civil War
 4. immigration laws such as the Gentleman's Agreement and the Chinese Exclusion Act
- 33) After 1877, which economic changes were encouraged in the "New South"?
1. free land and public education for the freedmen
 2. return to small family-owned farms and introduction of cottage industries
 3. industrial development and agricultural diversification
 4. elimination of sharecropping and increased subsistence farming
- 34) The Jim Crow laws of the post-Civil War Era were attempts by
1. the Federal Government to improve the status of African Americans and Native American Indians
 2. state and local governments to restrict the freedoms of African Americans
 3. states to ban organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan
 4. the Radical Republicans in Congress to carry out Reconstruction plans
- 35) Starting in the 1870s, Jim Crow laws were enacted in Southern states as a means to
1. enforce racial segregation
 2. provide an education for formerly enslaved persons
 3. protect the voting rights of formerly enslaved persons
 4. ensure equal protection under the law
- 36) The Supreme Court decision in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) affected civil rights in the United States by
1. ruling that segregated public schools were unconstitutional
 2. rejecting the legal basis of Jim Crow laws
 3. approving racial segregation in public facilities
 4. strengthening the protections of the 14th amendment
- 37) The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) had a major impact on the lives of African Americans because it ruled that
1. segregation was illegal in educational institutions
 2. voting was a right guaranteed by the Constitution
 3. "separate but equal" public facilities were legal
 4. military occupation of the South was unconstitutional
- 38) What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)?
1. Black Codes were unconstitutional.
 2. The citizenship principle established in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* was repealed.
 3. The 15th amendment failed to guarantee the right to vote to all males.
 4. Racial segregation did not violate the equal protection provision of the 14th amendment.

- 39) Which statement best describes the status of African Americans immediately after the end of Reconstruction in 1877?
1. Most African Americans held factory jobs in urban areas.
 2. Most African Americans were able to take advantage of educational opportunities at colleges.
 3. Despite the passage of several constitutional amendments, African Americans found that gaining equal rights was very difficult.
 4. Political rights for African Americans were guaranteed in the South, but restrictions and discrimination increased in the North.
- 40) In the years immediately after the ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments, the experiences of African Americans in the South indicate that
1. Congress and the Federal Courts have historically had the same goals regarding civil rights
 2. constitutional changes have not always achieved their goals
 3. Reconstruction met all of the goals of the Radical Republicans
 4. legal equality leads to social equality
- 41) During the late 1800s, major improvements to a nationwide system of trade were made with the
1. completion of a transcontinental railroad
 2. construction of a network of canals
 3. use of steamboats on rivers
 4. construction of toll roads
- 42) Which factor was most critical to the building of the transcontinental railroads after the Civil War?
1. government ownership of the railroads
 2. capital investments by labor unions
 3. land and money provided by the federal government
 4. willingness of Native American Indians to leave tribal lands
- 43) The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to
1. set up reservations for Native American Indians
 2. establish land-grant agricultural colleges
 3. assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads
 4. encourage settlement of the West
- 44) Which region of the United States was most directly affected by the passage of the Homestead Act?
1. Atlantic Coast
 2. Rocky Mountains
 3. Appalachian Mountains
 4. Great Plains
- 45) The Indian Wars that occurred between 1860 and 1890 were mainly the result of
1. disputes over the spread of slavery
 2. the movement of settlers onto the Great Plains
 3. conflict with Mexico over Texas and California
 4. the search for gold in California
- 46) The completion of the transcontinental railroad, the mass killing of buffalo, and the Homestead Act are most closely associated with the
1. rise of organized labor
 2. building of the Erie Canal
 3. northern migration of African Americans
 4. decline of the Plains Indians
- 47) In an effort to resolve conflicts with the frontier settlers in the 1870s, the federal government forced Native American Indians to
1. move west of the Mississippi River
 2. live on reservations with definite boundaries
 3. relocate to urban industrial centers
 4. help build the transcontinental railroad
- 48) The Dawes Act of 1887 granted individual plots of farmland to Native American Indians as part of a plan to
1. give them enough space to raise buffalo
 2. preserve tribal cultural traditions
 3. assimilate them into American society
 4. promote peace between warring tribes
- 49) The passage of the Dawes Act in 1887 was primarily an attempt by the United States government to
1. limit the power of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
 2. encourage Native American Indians to give up their traditional cultures
 3. return eastern land to Native American Indian tribes
 4. hire Native American Indians as military scouts
- 50) In the late 1800's, the goal of the Federal Government's policy toward Native American Indians was to
1. destroy tribal bonds and thus weaken their traditional cultural values
 2. grant them full citizenship and due process
 3. give their tribal groups authority over their own affairs
 4. increase the land holdings of western tribes