**Chapter 8: From Reconstruction to Jim Crow**

**Test Bank**

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 1

**1)** At \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1864, Confederate forces massacred hundreds of captured US troops, about half of whom were African Americans.

**Section reference:** Page 200

**a.** Shiloh

\***b.** Fort Pillow

**c.** Vicksburg

**d.** Fort Donelson

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 2

**2)** This image of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington shows that both men

[HTML]<img src="https://learninglink.oup.com/static/61277cf35422c70018bcfbc8/Horton \_Image/Horton\_Photo 8.2\_Champions of liberty.jpg" alt="A painting shows George Washington on the left and Abraham Lincoln on the right. In between, there` is a figure of an eagle. At the bottom is the text, Champions of Liberty." style="max-width:100%" />[/HTML]

**Section reference:** Image 8.2, Page 204

**a.** Were assassinated

**b.** Were the first presidents from their respective political parties

\***c.** Had similar status as important presidents

**d.** Died in office

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 3

**3)** As part of the Port Royal Experiment, formerly enslaved people were given land and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stepped in to provide education and medical care to help them become self-sufficient.

**Section reference:** Page 205

\***a.** Private, charitable organizations

**b.** The federal government

**c.** The US Army

**d.** Their former masters

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 4

**4)** This image promotes the idea that the Freedmen’s Bureau existed to

[HTML]<img src="https://learninglink.oup.com/static/61277cf35422c70018bcfbc8/Horton \_Image/Horton\_Photo 8.3\_Freedmans Bureau.jpg" alt="A Freedman's Bureau agent stands in the center and raises his right hand. On his left are white men with swords and guns. On his right are armed black men." style="max-width:100%" />[/HTML]

**Section reference:** Image 8.3, Page 206

**a.** Protect white farmers from Black farmers in need of land

**b.** Help planters get back on their feet after the war

**c.** Attempt to end racial tension between white farmers and freedmen

\***d.** Protect freedmen from angry white men

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 5

**5)** Radical Reconstruction

**Section reference:** Page 209

**a.** Created educational opportunities for African Americans

**b.** Protected African American voting rights

**c.** Encouraged African Americans to hold political office

\***d.** All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 6

**6)** Which of the following is a historically Black school?

**Section reference:** Page 209

**a.** Howard University

**b.** Fisk University

**c.** Morehouse College

\***d.** All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 7

**7)** Based on this map, which state reverted to Democratic Party control of its state government the soonest?

[HTML]<img src="https://learninglink.oup.com/static/6127b8ebed368e001872334b/Horton \_Image/Horton\_Map\_8.1.jpeg" alt="Map\_0801 Reconstruction

The states, Date of readmission to the Union, Date of the reestablishment of Democratic Party control are as follows. Texas, 1870, 1873. Arkansas, 1868, 1874. Louisiana, 1868, 1877. Mississippi, 1870, 1876. Tennessee, 1866, 1869. Alabama, 1868, 1874. Georgia, 1870, 1871. Florida, 1868, 1877. Virginia, 1870, 1869. North Carolina, 1868, 1870. South Carolina, 1868, 1876." style="max-width:100%" />[/HTML]

**Section reference:** Map 8.1, Page 210

\***a.** Virginia

**b.** Georgia

**c.** Louisiana

**d.** North Carolina

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 8

**8)** Which constitutional amendment banned the use of race as a bar to citizenship?

**Section reference:** Page 210

**a.** Thirteenth Amendment

**b.** Fourteenth Amendment

**c.** Fifteenth Amendment

**d.** Nineteenth Amendment

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 9

**9)** Which constitutional amendment prohibited using race as a reason to deny the right to vote?

**Section reference:** Page 210

**a.** Thirteenth Amendment

**b.** Fourteenth Amendment

\***c.** Fifteenth Amendment

**d.** Nineteenth Amendment

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 10

**10)** Hiram Revels was the first African American

**Section reference:** Page 214

\***a.** To serve in the US Senate

**b.** Elected to a state legislature

**c.** Governor

**d.** US Representative

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 11

**11)** Sharecropping frequently led Black farmers into debt peonage, meaning

**Section reference:** Page 216

**a.** They lost the land they had been given after the Civil War

\***b.** White landowners contrived to tie them to their land through debt

**c.** They were underwater on mortgages on their farms

**d.** They were forced back into slavery

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 12

**12)** The Ku Klux Klan was formed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1865.

**Section reference:** Page 217

**a.** South Carolina

**b.** Mississippi

**c.** Virginia

\***d.** Tennessee

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 13

**13)** The southern planter aristocracy

**Section reference:** Page 218

**a.** Almost all joined the KKK

\***b.** Avoided joining the KKK but encouraged and condoned their actions

**c.** Weren’t concerned with racial segregation

**d.** Promoted integration as long as their economic interests were safe

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 14

**14)** The Exodusters were African Americans who moved to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the end of Reconstruction.

**Section reference:** Page 221

**a.** California

\***b.** Kansas

**c.** Canada

**d.** Liberia

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 15

**15)** Locals and former abolitionists formed the Freedmen’s Relief Association to provide aid to freedmen

**Section reference:** Page 221

\***a.** Who joined the Exodusters in Kansas

**b.** Who remained on their farms in the South

**c.** Who moved to take jobs in northern industries

**d.** Who emigrated to Canada

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 16

**16)** The Buffalo Soldiers is the nickname for the

**Section reference:** Page 222

**a.** All‑white cavalry units who fought Native Americans in the West

**b.** Native American cavalry units of the US Army

\***c.** All‑Black cavalry units of the US Army

**d.** Fish & Wildlife officers who hunted and corralled buffalo in the late 19th century

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 17

**17)** The Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson*

**Section reference:** Page 223

**a.** Ended Reconstruction

\***b.** Approved separate but equal institutions

**c.** Declared that African Americans had the right to citizenship

**d.** Extended voting rights to African American men, but not women

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 18

**18)** Segregation in the South was accomplished by

**Section reference:** Page 223

**a.** People choosing to live near those of their own race

**b.** The majority of African Americans moving North during Reconstruction

\***c.** Laws that sustained separate institutions for different races

**d.** Allowing people to integrate naturally, over time

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 19

**19)** Jim Crow laws were named after

**Section reference:** Page 223

**a.** The southern Senator who developed them

**b.** A Native American man whose lawsuit resulted in their legalization

\***c.** A mid-19th century minstrel character

**d.** The Supreme Court justice who approved them

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 8 Question 20

**20)** Jim Crow laws demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section reference:** Page 223

\***a.** Greater racial separation than had existed during slavery

**b.** Equal racial separation as had existed during slavery

**c.** Segregation, but less separation than had existed during slavery

**d.** Complete integration