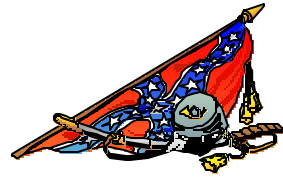




**CIVIL WAR AND
RECONSTRUCTION TEST**
U.S. History
Instructor: Robert Alley

Name: _____

Score: _____



INSTRUCTIONS: Identify 5 of the following.

1. Fugitive Slave Law

2. Uncle Tom's Cabin

3. Kansas/Nebraska Act

4. Know Nothing Party

5. Stephen Douglas

6. Dred Scott Case

7. John Brown

4. Explain the three part Union strategy.

5. What was the Emancipation
Lincoln's reasons for



Proclamation and what were
issuing it?

6. What led to the Battle of Gettysburg? Describe what happened in the three days of fighting. What was the significance of this battle?

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best answer for each of the following from the word bank and write it in the blank. Every answer in the word bank will not be used and some may be used more than once. Five will count as Extra Credit.(2 points each)

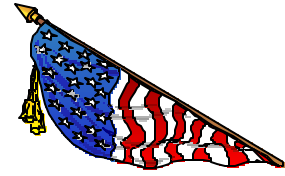


8. The mild form of Reconstruction was favored by Lincoln and his successor_____.
9. The_____Amendment abolished slavery.
10. All of the southern states except_____accepted the terms of mild Reconstruction.
11. Two bills vetoed by Johnson in 1866 were the Civil Rights Bill and an effort to enlarge the_____.
12. After the Civil Rights Bill was vetoed the southern states began to pass laws aimed at regulating the economic and social lives of the newly freed slaves that were known as the_____.
13. The_____wanted a Reconstruction plan that would punish the South.
14. Angered by Johnson's vetoes, Congress refused to recognize southern state governments and passed the_____Amendment.
15. _____urged the southern states not to ratify the newly proposed Amendment mentioned in number 7.
16. As a result of the 1866 elections, the Radical Republicans gained a_____majority in Congress, allowing them to override presidential vetoes.
17. The leader of the Radical Republicans was_____.
18. The Radical Reconstruction plan put the_____in charge of the South.
19. All of the southern states except_____refused to ratify the 14th Amendment in 1866.

20. The Radical Reconstruction plan forced each of the southern states to ratify the _____ Amendment.
21. The _____ Amendment defined citizenship.
22. Johnson was impeached for violating the _____.
23. Johnson survived the vote in the _____ to remove him from office by one vote.
24. _____ won the election of 1868.
25. The newly freed slaves were strong supporters of the _____ Party.
26. The _____ Amendment prohibited discrimination by race in voting.
27. Many of the newly freed slaves continued to work for the plantation owners as _____.
28. The first black senator was _____ of Mississippi.
29. The _____ was formed as a reaction to the recently acquired rights of the freed slaves.
30. White southerners who became Republicans were known as _____.
31. The election of 1876 was decided by a deal that made _____ president and withdrew the federal troops from the South.
32. _____ lost the election of 1876.
33. After Reconstruction, poll taxes and _____ were used to keep blacks from voting.

34. Poor illiterate whites were allowed to vote in the South
rough_____.

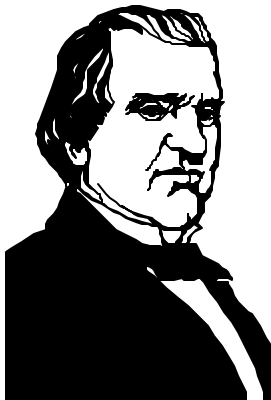
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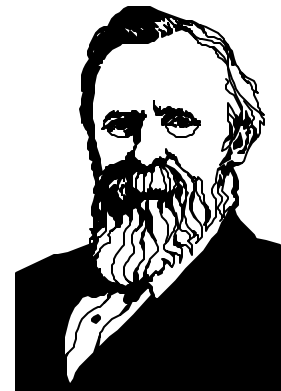
35. _____ segregated the races in the South.

36. In _____, the Supreme Court upheld laws that segregated the races.

37. _____ overturned the ruling in the above mentioned court case.



Word Bank



Abraham Lincoln
Andrew Johnson
Black Codes
Brown v. Board of Education
Carpetbaggers
Democratic
Fifteenth
Fourteenth
Freedmen's Bureau
Georgia
Grandfather clauses
Hiram Revels
Horace Greely
Horatio Seymour
House of Representatives
Jefferson Davis
Jim Crow Laws
Ku Klux Klan
Literacy tests
Military
Plessy v. Ferguson
Radical Republicans
Radical Democrats
Republican
Rutherford B. Hayes
Samuel Tilden
Scalawags
Senate
Seventeenth
Sharecroppers
Sixteenth
Tennessee
Tenure of Office Act
Texas
Thaddeus Stevens
Thirteenth
Three fourths
Twelfth
Two thirds
Ulysses S. Grant
Virginia