Unit- Civil War and Reconstruction: Mini Assessment

1. What was a common goal of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution?
	1. Punishing the South for seceding from the Union
	2. Granting basic rights to formerly enslaved persons
	3. Allowing the states to veto federal laws
	4. Creating a “separate but equal” society

Base your answer to question 2 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.



1. Which actions did Southern States take to keep African Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed in this amendment?
	1. Suspending habeas corpus and denying women the right to vote
	2. Collecting poll taxes and requiring literacy tests
	3. Establishing religious and property-holding requirements for voting
	4. Passing Black Codes and establishing segregated schools
2. Why did the Radical Republicans in Congress oppose President Abraham Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction?
	1. Because it called for the imprisonment of most Confederate leaders
	2. Because it planned to keep Northern troops in the South after the war
	3. Because it rejected the idea of harsh punishments for the South
	4. Because it demanded immediate civil and political rights for formerly enslaved persons
3. After the Civil War, why did freedmen in the South have difficulty improving their economic conditions?
	1. Literacy for former 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
4. Why were Black Codes established in the South immediately after the Civil War?
	1. Integrate freedmen into American society
	2. Enforce the Emancipation Proclamation
	3. Expand educational opportunities
	4. Limit the rights of newly freed African Americans
5. After the Civil War, which of the following was a significant cause of conflict between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans in Congress?
	1. The plans for restoring Southern states to the Union
	2. A proposal to repeal the Emancipation Proclamation
	3. Reduction of the army and the navy to prewar levels
	4. Congressional efforts to pay the Confederate war debt
6. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?



* 1. Rise of Sectionalism
	2. Impact of Industrialization
	3. Examples of Religious Revivalism
	4. Events Leading to the Mexican War
1. Which term refers to the idea that settlers had the right to decide whether slavery would be legal in their territory?
	1. Nullification
	2. Sectionalism
	3. Popular sovereignty
	4. Southern secession

Base your answer to question 9 on the passage below and your knowledge of social studies.



1. What was the primary reason for the adoption of this amendment in 1868?
	1. Protect the rights of formerly enslaved persons
	2. Make it easier for immigrants to become citizens
	3. Extend suffrage to settlers on the Great Plains
	4. Require the federal government to pay the costs of Reconstruction
2. As the Civil War ended, which action was supported by President Abraham Lincoln and the Radical Republicans?
	1. Abolishing the institution of slavery by a constitutional amendment
	2. Passing Black Codes to guarantee equality for formerly enslaved persons
	3. Putting confederate leaders on trial for war crimes
	4. Ending the military occupation of the South immediately