

1) What were the terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty?

- A. Land would be reserved for Native Americans forever, and they would receive tools, domestic animals, and money.
- B. Native Americans would share the gold and silver found on their nations' lands,
- C. Native American villages would not be attacked if they agreed to fly the American flag,
- D. The government would ban buffalo hunting on Native American lands, if the Native Americans allowed mining.

2) Which of the following required freedmen to know certain sections of the Constitution in order to vote?

- A. poll taxes
- B. Jim Crow laws
- C. literacy tests

3) Why did sharecroppers become trapped in a cycle of poverty?

- A. They did not understand farming,
- B. Prices for farm products fell during Reconstruction,
- C. They did not earn enough cash to pay their debts,
- D. State laws prevented sharecroppers from owning land.

4) Whose job was concerned primarily with tending and driving cattle herds to market?

- A. prospector
- B. cowhand
- C. sodbuster
- D. railroad worker

5) Radical Republicans gained power in Congress by

- A. joining forces with moderate Republicans to reduce the power of southern Democrats.
- B. promising to rebuild the South,
- C. promising to enforce the black codes,
- D. joining forces with moderate Republicans to pass the Thirteenth Amendment.

6) Which of the following was a result of southern Conservative resistance to Reconstruction?

- A. The number of African Americans who held public office increased.
- B. Violence toward African Americans increased.
- C. Carpetbaggers gained control of southern state governments.
- D. Northern Republicans were more willing to cooperate with southern states.

7) Why was the Dawes Act of 1887 unsuccessful?

- A. Native Americans wanted to resettle on reservations,
- B. White settlers were unwilling to sell land for the creation of reservations,
- C. The act ignored the traditional Native American views of land ownership,
- D. The act gave too much power to Native American leaders.

8) What role did the buffalo play in the lives of Plains Indians?

- A. They were captured and sold as livestock to farmers,
- B. They were a source of food, clothing, tools, and shelter,
- C. They were a source of income because Indians sold their meat to railroad workers.
- E. B

9) What was NOT a factor contributing to the near extinction of the buffalo?

- A. Large numbers of buffalo were killed as demand for buffalo hides increased in the East.
- B. Herding buffalo to eastern markets interrupted migration patterns,
- C. Settlements destroyed the open range on which the buffalo grazed,
- D. Disease and drought led to competition among animals for scarce resources.

10) Which government promise was NOT honored in the Fort Laramie Treaty?

- A. Plains Indians who took up farming would be given agricultural tools,
- B. Plains Indians would be given money that they could use to buy goods,
- C. Plains Indians who took up mining would be allowed to prospect for gold.
- D. Plains Indians who stayed in a limited area could keep those lands forever.

11) Which statement BEST summarizes early Reconstruction efforts?

- A. Congress agreed to support Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan,
- B. Lincoln signed the Wade-Davis Bill into law.
- C. Lincoln signed a bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau,
- D. Congress overrode Lincoln's veto of the black codes.

12) How did members of Congress react to the black codes?

- A. Most representatives believed that the black codes were fair and just.
- B. Outraged Republicans vowed to develop a stricter Reconstruction plan,
- C. Congress used the black codes as a model for a new Reconstruction plan,
- D. Northern representatives argued that the black codes were an issue for each state to decide.

13) Which group was NOT among the new forces in southern politics after the Civil War?

- A. white Republicans
- B. African Americans
- C. white Conservatives
- D. transplanted northerners

14) Why did conflict erupt shortly after the assassination of President Lincoln?

- A. Southern Congressmen pushed President Johnson's Radical Reconstruction plan.
- B. Republicans disapproved of President Johnson's Reconstruction plan.
- C. Republicans enacted the black codes against the wishes of southern Congressmen.
- D. Southern Congressmen set up a Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

15) Why did southern states agree to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment?

- A. Ratification of the amendment helped their states win presidential approval to rejoin the Union,
- B. The amendment called for a majority of white men in each state to swear loyalty to the United States.
- C. The amendment banned slavery throughout the United States.
- D. The amendment laid the foundation for the South's public school system.

16) Which of the following helped bring about the end of Reconstruction?

- A. the growing power of radical Republicans
- B. renewed southern threats to secede
- C. stories of corruption in Grant's administration
- D. reforms put in place by southern Conservatives

17) Which of the following early Reconstruction measures directly contributed to the education of former slaves?

- A. the Wade-Davis Bill
- B. the Freedman's Bureau
- C. the Ten Percent Plan
- D. the Thirteenth Amendment

18) Congress rebelled against President Johnson's Reconstruction plan because they thought

- A. it was too lenient.
- B. it did not allow former Confederate officials to vote,
- C. it would cost the government too much money,
- D. it would prolong the process of Reconstruction.

19) What did the Amnesty Act do?

- A. It restored the vote to most white southerners,
- B. It allowed southern African Americans to vote,
- C. It gave African Americans the right to a fair trial,
- D. It restored southern states to the Union.

20) How did southern Conservatives resist Reconstruction?

- A. They stopped producing agricultural goods for the North,
- B. They resorted to violence against African Americans and white Republicans,
- C. They tried to secede from the Union again,
- D. They closed the recently opened public schools.

Short Response

1. Explain the goals and activities of the Freedmen's Bureau.
2. If Abraham Lincoln had lived, do you think he would have supported Radical Reconstruction? Give reasons for your answers.
3. Relate the causes and effects of the passage of the 14th Amendment.
4. Describe the life of the Plains Indians. Include obtaining food and shelter, belief system, and roles of men and women.
5. What caused the cattle boom of the 1870s? Why did it end?
6. Describe two effects of mining in the west in the 1860s-1880s.