

Name: _____ Date: _____

Your Mission: Fix a Fractured Nation Reconstruction Quiz for 8th Grade

Step into the boots of a radical policymaker to analyze the constitutional shifts and social hurdles of the post-war South.

1. Which specific provision of the Reconstruction Act of 1867 most altered the political landscape of the South to ensure federal oversight?

- A. The immediate seizure of all private plantations for redistribution.
- B. The division of the South into five military districts governed by Union generals.
- C. The requirement that all former Confederate soldiers leave the country.
- D. The establishment of a permanent tax on Southern cotton exports.

2. The system of _____ replaced slavery as the primary labor model in the South, often trapping formerly enslaved people in a cycle of permanent debt to white landowners.

- A. Collective farming
- B. Sharecropping
- C. Industrial manufacturing
- D. Indentured servitude

3. True or False: The 'Redeemers' were a group of Northern abolitionists who moved South to protect the voting rights of African Americans during the late 1870s.

- A. True
- B. False

4. What was the fundamental constitutional reason behind the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives?

- A. His refusal to sign the Emancipation Proclamation.
- B. His decision to rejoin the Confederacy after the war ended.
- C. A power struggle over the Tenure of Office Act following his firing of Edwin Stanton.
- D. His attempt to appoint himself as a permanent military dictator.

5. Hiram Revels gained historical significance during Reconstruction by becoming the first African American to serve in the _____.

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Presidential Cabinet
- C. U.S. Senate
- D. Continental Congress

6. How did the 15th Amendment's language leave an opening for Southern states to disenfranchise (take away voting rights) Black men despite its ratification?

- A. It specifically stated only landowners could vote.

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- B. It did not prohibit 'neutral' barriers like literacy tests and poll taxes.
- C. It only applied to Northern states, not the South.
- D. It required a federal fee of \$500 for every new voter registered.

7. True or False: The 'Civil Rights Act of 1866' was the first federal law to define citizenship and affirm that all citizens are equally protected by the law.

- A. True
- B. False

8. The term _____ was used pejoratively by Southerners to describe white Northern migrants who moved South to seek economic or political opportunities during Reconstruction.

- A. Copperheads
- B. Scalawags
- C. Carpetbaggers
- D. Muckrakers

9. In the context of 19th-century political philosophy, 'Radical Republicans' were defined by their belief that:

- A. The South should be welcomed back with no conditions.
- B. Enslaved people should be sent back to Africa immediately.
- C. The federal government should secure equal rights and voting for freedmen.
- D. The United States should remain two separate countries forever.

10. True or False: The Election of 1876 resulted in a clear, undisputed victory for Rutherford B. Hayes, leading to the immediate expansion of Reconstruction policies.

- A. True
- B. False