

Name: _____ Date: _____

Shattered Union, Reconstructed Rights: 7th Grade History Quiz

Evaluate the legislative friction of the Wade-Davis Bill and the radical shift of the 15th Amendment during the nation's most fragile rebuilding phase.

1. The 'Ironclad Oath' was a key component of the Wade-Davis Bill. Why did this requirement make Reconstruction significantly harder for former Confederates to navigate?

- A. It required voters to swear they had never voluntarily supported the Confederacy.
- B. It forced all Southern plantation owners to pay a 50% land tax.
- C. It mandated that every citizen join the Union Army for two years.
- D. It abolished the state borders of the entire Southern region.

2. The _____ of 1867 divided the South into five military districts, each governed by a Union general to oversee the protection of civil rights.

- A. Tenure of Office Act
- B. Civil Rights Act of 1875
- C. Military Reconstruction Act
- D. Enforcement Act

3. The 15th Amendment specifically granted women the right to vote alongside formerly enslaved men during Reconstruction.

- A. True
- B. False

4. Which specific economic system replaced slavery in the South, often trapping freedmen in a cycle of debt that closely resembled the labor conditions of the past?

- A. Industrial Mercantilism
- B. The Homestead System
- C. Sharecropping
- D. Collectivized Farming

5. In 1870, _____ became the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate, representing the state of Mississippi.

- A. Robert Smalls
- B. Hiram Revels
- C. Frederick Douglass
- D. Joseph Rainey

6. The primary goal of the 'Redeemers' in the 1870s was to support the Radical Republican agenda and expand the power of the Freedmen's Bureau.

- A. True

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B. False

7. What was the strategic significance of the CSS Virginia and the USS Monitor during the Civil War?

- A. They were the first colonial ships to use steam power.
- B. Their battle marked the transition from wooden ships to ironclads.
- C. They successfully blockaded the entire Atlantic coastline for four years.
- D. They were used primarily for transporting gold to Europe.

8. The _____ was a political crisis resolved by an informal agreement that effectively traded the Presidency (to Rutherford B. Hayes) for the end of military occupation in the South.

- A. Missouri Compromise
- B. Compromise of 1850
- C. Great Compromise
- D. Compromise of 1877

9. President Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives primarily for his violation of the Tenure of Office Act.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Analyze the impact of the 'Exodusters' moving to Kansas in 1879. What was their primary motivation for leaving the South?

- A. To find gold discovered in the Kansas hills.
- B. To escape the rising violence and loss of rights after Reconstruction ended.
- C. To serve as soldiers in the Indian Wars.
- D. To work in the northern textile factories.