

Name: _____ Date: _____

Broken Promises and Radical Visions: A 9th Grade Civil War Synthesis

Students achieve deep historical synthesis by evaluating the ideological friction between presidential policy and grassroots resistance during the Reconstruction era.

1. Which specific provision of the Wade-Davis Bill (1864) demonstrated the Radical Republicans' desire for a more stringent 'Ironclad Oath' compared to Lincoln's 10 Percent Plan?

- A. A requirement that 50% of 1860 voters swear they never supported the Confederacy
- B. The immediate redistribution of all plantation lands to formerly enslaved people
- C. A mandate for the South to pay 100% of the Union's war debt before reentry
- D. The requirement that only African Americans be allowed to vote in state conventions

2. The decision in the 1873 Slaughterhouse Cases is often cited as a turning point in Reconstruction because it:

- A. Ended the military occupation of the remaining Southern districts
- B. Established the 'separate but equal' doctrine officially
- C. Limited the protection of the 14th Amendment to 'national' rather than 'state' citizenship
- D. Declared the Civil Rights Act of 1866 unconstitutional

3. General William T. Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 15, which promised '40 acres and a mule,' focused primarily on land located in which specific geographic region?

- A. The Shenandoah Valley
- B. The Sea Islands and coastal rice fields
- C. The Trans-Mississippi West
- D. The Appalachian Highlands

4. True or False: The 'Redeemers' were a political coalition in the South that fought to protect the gains of Radical Reconstruction and expand the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

- A. True
- B. False

5. Which of the following best describes the 'Convict Leasing System' that emerged in the post-war South?

- A. A program to retrain former soldiers for industrial work
- B. A method of utilizing the 13th Amendment's loophole to provide cheap labor to private industries
- C. A federal initiative to house Northern prisoners in Southern facilities
- D. A system of mandatory military service for those who broke the Black Codes

6. The _____ of 1866 was the first United States federal law to define citizenship and affirm that all citizens are equally protected by the law, passed despite a presidential veto.

- A. Tenure of Office Act

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- B. Enforcement Act
- C. Civil Rights Act
- D. Reconstruction Act

7. True or False: Hiram Revels, the first African American to serve in the U.S. Senate, was elected to fill the seat previously held by Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

- A. True
- B. False

8. How did the Panic of 1873 impact the trajectory of Reconstruction in the North?

- A. It increased federal funding for the Freedmen's Bureau to alleviate poverty
- B. It shifted public attention toward economic issues and away from Southern civil rights
- C. It led to the immediate passage of the 15th Amendment
- D. It caused the North to demand higher reparations from Southern plantation owners

9. The primary intent of the _____ of 1867 was to prevent President Andrew Johnson from firing Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, an ally of the Radical Republicans.

- A. Command of the Army Act
- B. Tenure of Office Act
- C. Habeas Corpus Act
- D. Standards of Conduct Act

10. Which radical labor system replaced the plantation model, creating a cycle of debt that bound many freedmen and poor whites to the land without ownership?

- A. The Guild System
- B. Collective Farming
- C. Sharecropping
- D. The Headright System