

**U.S. HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT  
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS  
DUE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2009**

**I. U.S. History and Government Reading**

You are responsible for Chapter 7 in *U.S. History and Government* (pages 174-197). Make sure you have read. If you do not have a book, let me know at your earliest convenience.

**II. Your U.S. History and Government II Contract**

Make sure that you and your parent/guardian has signed the contract for this new term. It was due on Friday, February 6<sup>th</sup>.

**III. Regent's Review Questions**

Answer these questions on a separate sheet of paper, using your reading, your class notes, and the Internet as resources. Make sure you get the answers correct, because you will not get credit for incorrect answers. DON'T GUESS!

1. Which statement is accurate about state legislatures in the South following the period of Reconstruction?

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| 1. They established bureaus to assist the freedmen.                | 3. They tried to deprive the freedmen of their legal rights. |
| 2. They provided 40 acres of land and a mule to all former slaves. | 4. They were generally dominated by former slaves.           |

2. Southern states attempted to limit the impact of constitutional amendments passed during the Reconstruction Era by

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. passing Jim Crow laws        | 3. seceding from the Union |
| 2. ending racial discrimination | 4. fighting the Civil War  |

3. Which statement most accurately describes President Abraham Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction after the Civil War?

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|---|---|
| 1. Southerners should be made to pay for their rebellion. | 3. African Americans should be given free land.                 |
| 2. The Union should be restored as quickly as possible.   | 4. War damages should be collected through military occupation. |

- 4.** During Reconstruction, the Black Codes passed by Southern states were attempts to
- 1.** provide land to former slaves
  - 2.** punish former Confederate leaders
  - 3.** repeal the Jim Crow laws
  - 4.** deny equal rights to African Americans

- 5.** The 14th and 15th Amendments, passed during Reconstruction, resulted in
- 1.** equal rights for women in the United States
  - 2.** expanded rights for Native American Indians on reservations
  - 3.** increased individual rights for African Americans
  - 4.** additional rights for Southern segregationists

- 6.** Which action marked the end of Reconstruction in the United States?
- 1.** ratification of the 14th amendment
  - 2.** withdrawal of federal troops from the South
  - 3.** creation of the Freedmen's Bureau
  - 4.** impeachment of President Andrew Johnson

- 7.** In their plans for Reconstruction, both President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson sought to
- 1.** punish the South for starting the Civil War
  - 2.** force the Southern States to pay reparations to the Federal Government
  - 3.** allow the Southern States to reenter the nation as quickly as possible
  - 4.** establish the Republican Party as the only political party in the south

- 8.** A major reason the Radical Republicans opposed President Abraham Lincoln's Reconstruction plan was that his plan
- 1.** demanded payment from the South that would have damaged its economy
  - 2.** postponed the readmission of southern states into the Union for many years
  - 3.** granted too many rights to formerly enslaved persons
  - 4.** offered amnesty to nearly all Confederates who would swear allegiance to the United States

9. Base your answer on the accompanying cartoon and on your knowledge of social studies.

What is the main idea of this cartoon from the Reconstruction Era?

**The "Strong" Government, 1869–1877**



Source: J. A. Wales, *Puck*, May 12, 1880 (adapted)

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|---|---|
| 1. Southern society was oppressed by Radical Republican policies. | 3. United States soldiers forced women in the South to work in factories. |
| 2. Military force was necessary to stop Southern secession.       | 4. Sharecropping was an economic burden for women after the Civil War.    |

10. After the Civil War, serious differences between Congress and President Andrew Johnson about how to handle Reconstruction led to the

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. resignation of President Johnson | 3. election of a Democratic President |
| 2. impeachment of President Johnson | 4. end of the Ku Klux Klan            |