African American Experience
STUDY GUIDE
Chapters 10 - 15

1. What was Lincoln's initial aim of the Civil War when it began in 1861?
   a. to free the slaves
   b. to preserve the Union, without regard to ending slavery
   c. to preserve the Union and to free the slaves
   d. Lincoln was completely surprised by the South's secession, and had no initial aims

2. How were black volunteers greeted by the United States government in 1861?
   a. The government, realizing it would need all available manpower, accepted them reluctantly.
   b. The government accepted the early volunteers, but only with great reluctance.
   c. The government immediately sent them into the South to serve as spies.
   d. The government refused to enlist them.

3. What did the First Confiscation Act of 1861 do?
   a. It allowed the North to seize only those slaves who were used to benefit the Confederacy.
   b. It allowed the South to confiscate blacks in service to the Union.
   c. It allowed the North to confiscate all slaves in all areas of the Confederacy.
   d. It allowed both sides to confiscate land of their enemies.

4. What did Abraham Lincoln initially think was the appropriate long-term solution to slavery?
   a. Lincoln thought that slaves should be freed immediately, without compensation.
   b. Lincoln thought no slaves should be freed, since that would damage property rights.
   c. Lincoln wanted to compensate masters for their slaves and then send the slaves out of the United States.
   d. Lincoln believed that slaves should be moved to the West, so that they could be used in building railroads.

5. How did antislavery advocates react to Lincoln's plan to abolish slavery by compensating owners?
   a. They would have preferred immediate abolition, but thought his idea was a good compromise, since it would free the slaves.
   b. They approved of this idea, as it was what they had forced on him.
   c. They were never informed of the idea, and therefore had little reaction.
   d. They were vehemently against the idea, as it seemed to recognize slaves as property, rather than as human beings.

6. Why did Lincoln decide to postpone his July 1862 decision to emancipate the slaves?
   a. He was considering changing his mind and allowing the South to keep their slaves.
   b. Members of his cabinet told him to wait for a Union victory, when the decision would not look desperate.
   c. His racist wife and cabinet were attempting to change his mind about emancipation.
   d. He wanted to wait until Great Britain entered the war on the side of the Union.

7. What is true about the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued on September 22, 1862?
   a. It freed all the slaves in the United States.
   b. It freed no one during that year at all.
   c. It caused terror and fear of rebellion among white southerners.
   d. It freed some slaves in 1862, right after it was issued, and the rest in 1863.

8. What did the men of the 54th Massachusetts do to protest race discrimination?
   a. They went on a hunger strike to protest unequal treatment.
   b. They had the first sit-in, at the White House, and were arrested and charged with treason.
   c. They said they would accept no pay unless it was equal to white men's pay.
   d. The 54th Massachusetts men made no protest against race discrimination, as they were an all white regiment.

9. How did southerners react to black troops fighting for the Union?
   a. They generally refused to recognize them as prisoners of war and instead attempted to treat them like escaped slaves.
   b. They treated them as they did the other white Union prisoners, infuriating Lincoln, who wanted the prisoners kept separate.
   c. They attempted to persuade them to become slaves and fight for freedom with the South.
d. They immediately hung every black soldier they caught.

10. What did Harriet Tubman and Mary Elizabeth Bowser have in common about their activities during the Civil War?
   a. Both black women led helpful spying efforts on the Confederacy for the Union.
   b. Both women were influential writers for the Union cause.
   c. Both black women actually supported the Confederacy, demonstrating that blacks held varying opinions during the Civil War.
   d. They were early women's rights activists.

11. What was the first concern of many African Americans once they achieved freedom?
   a. forming churches
   b. retaliating against former masters
   c. reuniting with lost family members
   d. moving to the northern cities

12. What was the main purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau?
   a. to free the slaves in the South
   b. to help blacks find jobs in the North
   c. to help assist the newly freed slaves in their transition to freedom
   d. to press for civil and political rights for blacks

13. What happened to Circular 13 and Special Field Order # 15?
   a. They were both revoked. Land that had been given to blacks was returned to white owners.
   b. They both served as models for black freedom for the rest of the country.
   c. They were generally ignored, as northern whites were just as racist as Southerners.
   d. They continued as they had during the war, but had little effect because they were of such small scale.

14. Why did the Freedmen's Bureau try to get blacks to sign labor contracts with white landowners?
   a. They thought that action was in the best interests of blacks.
   b. They were pressing for economic stability in the area that needed labor to produce crops.
   c. They hoped to break the spirit of the South by showing how blacks could become economically independent.
   d. The Freedmen's Bureau had absolutely no role in helping blacks with labor contracts.

15. Which denomination was especially fast growing in the South after Reconstruction?
   a. Catholic
   b. African Methodist Episcopal
   c. Episcopal
   d. Methodist

16. Which of the following statements is true about the importance of education to blacks after Reconstruction?
   a. They didn’t really consider it very important because many realized they would only be able to get work as field hands.
   b. They saw education and freedom as closely linked, and often went to great lengths to form schools and attend them.
   c. They thought it was important, but felt as though they had to accomplish other things before whites would allow them an education.
   d. Blacks already had access to an education in the United States. Their school attendance and attitudes did not change after Reconstruction.

17. Why was there so much violence in the South after Reconstruction?
   a. Blacks became increasingly frustrated with a lack of political rights, and frequently resorted to violence.
   b. Blacks were forced to retaliate against initial white violence.
   c. White southerners were frustrated by their loss during the Civil War, and resented blacks acquiring freedom and status.
   d. Confederates never officially disbanded their army, therefore southerners continued to fight against the North.

18. How was Lincoln changing his opinion of blacks shortly before he was assassinated?
   a. He suggested that perhaps some blacks who were educated or veterans should be able to vote.
   b. He thought that not only should all blacks be free, but also that they should enjoy the same
political and social rights as whites.
c. He thought that the federal government should give each freed black "forty acres and a mule."
d. He was really not changing his mind at all. He was always more concerned with the southern states than the black people in them.

19. How did Andrew Johnson's becoming president affect blacks?
   a. It didn't affect them. Johnson followed all of Lincoln's plans and initiated none of his own.
   b. Johnson felt that blacks should not vote or have a role in government and were vastly inferior to whites. He destroyed many of their hopes.
   c. Johnson felt that blacks were the social and political equals of whites and that they should be given the same rights as whites.
   d. Johnson was president only for a few months, and therefore had little effect.

20. What did the Fourteenth Amendment not do?
   a. It made all people born in the United States citizens.
   b. It unpardoned many of the people Johnson had pardoned.
   c. It made the black codes unconstitutional.
   d. It explicitly gave black men the right to vote.

21. Who were the carpetbaggers and the scalawags?
   a. Carpetbaggers were Republicans from the North; scalawags were white southerners who supported the Republicans.
   b. Scalawags were Republicans from the North; carpetbaggers were white southerners who supported the Republicans.
   c. Carpetbaggers were black Democrats from the South; scalawags were white northerners who supported the Republicans.
   d. Carpetbaggers were Democrats from the North; scalawags were black southerners who supported the Republicans.

22. How did class and social status divide blacks during Reconstruction?
   a. Leaders who had been slaves were often worried about land and labor issues.
   b. Leaders who had been free were often worried about civil rights issues.
   c. Leaders who had been slaves were often worried about land and labor issues, and leaders who had been free were often worried about civil rights issues.
   d. This is a myth. Leaders were completely united about how to deal with education during Reconstruction.

23. What did southerners mean when they said they wanted to "redeem" their states?
   a. They wanted to be in power and have the Republicans be a minority group.
   b. They wanted to remove all blacks to Africa.
   c. They wanted to restore religious feeling and true Christianity to their state.
   d. They wanted to not only remove blacks and Republicans from political office, but to prevent them from being able to wield any political power or hold any office.

24. What was often the problem with enforcement of laws against the actions of the Klan?
   a. Because no terrorist groups had existed before, there were no laws to deal with them.
   b. Many times, local law enforcement or white troops sided with the Klan against the blacks.
   c. There were only a very small number of men in the Klan, and they always remained secret and hidden from prosecution.
   d. The Klan's actions were almost invisible because no one reported news of the terrorism.

25. How did Congress react to repeated southern attempts to stop blacks from exercising political power?
   a. They passed the Sixteenth Amendment.
   b. They passed the Fifteenth Amendment.
   c. They did very little because Congress was tired of dealing with the South's misbehavior.
   d. Congress responded by expelling southern congressmen and senators.

26. What was the result of the Civil Rights Act of 1875?
   a. It eliminated all discrimination in public places on the basis of race.
   b. It was championed by both Republicans and Democrats.
   c. It was eventually overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court.
   d. It was never passed by either house of Congress.
27. What is true about the end of Reconstruction?
   a. Whites learned that intimidation and violence would not reduce the amount of black voting.
   b. Republicans regained control of southern legislatures.
   c. It left few lasting benefits for blacks.
   d. The high level of violence completely ended.

28. What was the "shotgun policy"?
   a. a policy adopted by African-American leaders in Louisiana to defend themselves against whites
   b. a massive campaign of violence against blacks in Mississippi to bring the state back under "civilized" white control
   c. a policy frequently adopted in the Reconstruction South, requiring marriage if a woman became pregnant
   d. a policy that required the quartering of federal troops in areas that were considered Klan strongholds

29. What provoked the Hamburg Massacre?
   a. an incident between two white men and the black militia of the town
   b. the rape of a white woman by a black man
   c. several African Americans attempting to vote
   d. the theft of a large number of cattle from a prominent white businessman's ranch

30. How did the outcome of Mississippi's "shotgun policy" differ from South Carolina's?
   a. They were basically the same law.
   b. President Grant sent federal troops to South Carolina, but not to Mississippi, to stop the violence.
   c. South Carolina's shotgun law was never enforced, and blacks were allowed to peacefully assemble and demonstrate against segregation.
   d. Mississippi never had a shotgun law.

31. How did Democrats limit black political power in the South, even if blacks were voting?
   a. They creatively drew congressional districts so that the fewest possible blacks could be elected.
   b. They refused to seat elected blacks in the House or Senate.
   c. They restricted black rights in various ways during their tenure in office.
   d. They generally wanted blacks to vote—the Republican Party was trying to limit black voting.

32. What was the result of the popularity of the Populist Party among blacks in the South?
   a. Blacks were able to gain substantial numbers of political offices and dominate politics in the South.
   b. Since blacks were completely excluded from formal participation in politics, they could not vote for Populists, even if they supported them.
   c. Southerners realized that blacks were a potent political force and that they would have to share power politically.
   d. It heightened fears of southerners that blacks might gain political power.

33. What is significant about the year 1892?
   a. The Populists failed to run a candidate for the presidency for the first time in 12 years.
   b. The Populists eliminated the black vote in that year.
   c. More people were lynched in that year than in any other in American history.
   d. Southerners embraced all of the Populists ideas.

34. What were "grandfather clauses"?
   a. voting restrictions—someone could only vote if his father or grandfather had been able to vote before a certain time (generally right at the end of slavery)
   b. limitations on voting to those people who were grandfathers
   c. limitations on voting to those who could prove that their grandfathers had been residents of the state as well, because blacks moved around so much after Reconstruction, they rarely qualified
   d. a clause requiring all grandfathers to vote before their sons

35. Where did the term "Jim Crow" originate?
   a. It was a derogatory term used to refer to a black agricultural worker.
   b. It was a stereotypical black musical show.
   c. A white minstrel show, popular at the time, that ridiculed black people.
   d. It was a reference to a hated type of bird that whites associated with black people.

36. How did blacks not react to segregation laws regarding streetcars?
37. If lynching victims were predominantly male, what type of violence was used against many black women?
   a. Many were subjected to rape by white men.
   b. Whites actually lynched black men and women in equal numbers.
   c. Black women were always cheated out of their earnings by whites.
   d. Black women had to endure threats of violence against their children.

38. What was an "Exoduster"?
   a. A black person who moved to the western United States in search of a better life than in the South
   b. A white person who advocated destroying the black race
   c. A black person who wanted to migrate to Africa
   d. An African person who came to America shortly before the Civil War

39. What was a typical characteristic of sharecropping for blacks?
   a. Blacks generally could dispute the landowner's valuation of crops or goods.
   b. Courts and whites in general refused to accept the word of a black person over a white person.
   c. Merchants paid equal prices to blacks than to whites.
   d. Contracts had to be written, and had to filed in court.

40. What is true about black land ownership between 1870 and 1900?
   a. It fell from Reconstruction times, as the government took land away from blacks.
   b. It fell as many blacks left the area or were forced to give up land because of debts.
   c. It remained stagnant over the time period.
   d. It increased at enormous rates.

41. What was social Darwinism?
   a. The idea that man evolved from monkeys
   b. A theory that applied Darwin's theory of "survival of the fittest" to human society; theorizing that white English and Germans were biologically superior to blacks
   c. The idea that blacks, not whites, evolved from monkeys
   d. The theory that all human males were less social animals than human females, and were therefore superior

42. What black college did Booker T. Washington found in 1872?
   a. Hampton Institute
   b. Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
   c. University of Alabama
   d. Washington State University

43. What was the "talented tenth"?
   a. They were the most wealthy and influential group of whites; Washington felt all blacks should try to aspire to be like them.
   b. They were the top ten percent of black society; leaders like Du Bois felt that this group should lead blacks to greater social and political equality.
   c. They were the best group of students each year from Tuskegee; Washington generally rewarded them with land of their own to begin their futures.
   d. They were the top ten percent of young black students, who were rewarded by Du Bois with jobs in the North.

44. Where did the term "buffalo soldiers" come from?
   a. Blacks would use their free time to herd buffalo.
   b. Native Americans admired blacks' fighting abilities and thought their hair similar to the buffalo.
   c. Blacks would frequently desert and run away during combat, a trait the Indians thought was like the buffalo.
   d. Whites thought that blacks were so lazy and cowardly that they were going to be slaughtered like the buffalo.

45. What was the result of the Brownsville Affair?
   a. Without a trial or hearing, and with scant evidence, President Teddy Roosevelt quickly dismissed
three companies of black men, blaming them for the violence.
b. Black troops were given medals for their valor and heroism.
c. The black man responsible for the rape was quickly lynched.
d. The entire town of Brownsville was burned to the ground by angry blacks.

46. Why is Madam C. J. Walker significant?
   a. She was a wealthy aristocrat from France, who financially supported black protest against segregation.
   b. She was an influential author and poet.
   c. She became a very wealthy businesswoman, selling a hair-care product to black women.
   d. She was the first African-American woman to vote.

47. Why did many black lawyers have a hard time making a living?
   a. Blacks often preferred to hire white lawyers, whom they believed could improve their chances of winning their cases.
   b. Judges refused to allow blacks to practice in white courts.
   c. Black lawyers were not allowed to work for money because they could not be licensed.
   d. Occupational taxes for black lawyers were higher than for whites.

48. Who was the first prominent jazz musician?
   a. Jelly Roll Morton
   b. Louis Armstrong
   c. Miles Davis
   d. Scott Joplin

49. How did white authorities harass heavyweight champion Jack Johnson?
   a. They had him arrested for violating the Mann Act when he married a white woman.
   b. White police in New York shot at him frequently when he was out in public.
   c. Johnson had to pay much higher entry fees than other white boxers.
   d. They took away his title when he knocked out a white man.

50. Which of the following is true about college athletics?
   a. Blacks were generally allowed to play sports at northern schools.
   b. Black institutions occasionally played white institutions in athletic events.
   c. Black teams never encountered abuse from white opposing teams and fans.
   d. Black colleges did not have the funding to play sports.