

CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

TIME-STAMPED EPISODE 22: RECONSTRUCTION AND 1876

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. After the Civil War, the U.S. faced the challenge of integrating back into the population a large number of former slaves as well as a large number of former rebels. (0:46)
2. Andrew Jackson, who became president when Lincoln was assassinated, was guided by the principle that the South had never had any right to secede. (1:02)
3. Andrew Johnson was a Southerner, but oddly enough he supported full civil rights for African Americans. (1:15)
4. The new state governments established during “Presidential Reconstruction,” which lasted from 1865 to 1867, were quite similar to the confederate state governments they had replaced. (1:31)
5. The Freedman’s Bureau established schools for freed slaves and also had the power to give them abandoned confederate land. (1:47)
6. Union army Field Order 15 had promised 40-acre plots of land to slaves, and during Reconstruction, almost half of the freed slaves received these allotments. (2:04)
7. Former slaves often became sharecroppers doing largely the same work, but by the Great Depression, most of the sharecroppers were poor whites. (2:57)
8. After 1867, the Democrats in Congress, frustrated by the fact that the South wasn’t changing much, took over Reconstruction policy. (3:19)
9. The Civil Rights Bill, which established legal equality for all races and defined citizenship to include the freed slaves, was vetoed by President Johnson, but his veto was overridden by a 2/3 vote in Congress. (3:55)
10. The 14th Amendment guarantees equal protection and defines American citizenship, much as the Civil Rights Bill also did. (4:03)
11. The Black Codes were new laws established for the South that would protect the rights of the newly freed slaves. (5:17)
12. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 split the South up into five military districts and required the states to create new governments that would include black men. (5:30)
13. Radical Reconstruction also included the requirement that Southern states would not be readmitted to the nation unless they ratified the 14th Amendment. (5:39)
14. Former Union general Ulysses S. Grant was elected president in 1868, replacing Andrew Johnson, who by that time was hugely unpopular. (5:48)
15. The 15th Amendment granted all African Americans the right to vote. (6:11)
16. As a result of the Civil War and Reconstruction, the federal government became more powerful so that it could protect the freed slaves’ new liberties. (6:35)
17. Just like today, most African Americans at this time were Democrats. (6:50)
18. More than a thousand African Americans held political office during Reconstruction. (7:22)
19. Louisiana’s first black governor served in 1873. It wasn’t until 1966 that the state elected another black governor. (7:41)
20. The two basic reasons why Reconstruction ended were because providing social services meant taxes went up, and white Southerners resented African American civil rights. (8:47)
21. The Ku Klux Klan only targeted African Americans. (9:08)
22. In 1876, Congress was put in charge of deciding the presidential election because there were several states where the official vote was in dispute. (10:41)
23. The Bargain of 1877 meant that Rutherford B. Hayes would become president and that federal troops would leave the South, marking an end to Reconstruction. (11:14)