

TRUE OR FALSE

While watching the film, determine if the statement is “True” or “False” and write the word in the column to the left.

	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 14 th 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 14 th 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 15 th 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)