

RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY

19

RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19: UNDERSTANDING AN ERA OF TRANSFORMATION

RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19 INVITES US TO EXPLORE ONE OF THE MOST PIVOTAL PERIODS IN AMERICAN HISTORY—THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR. THIS ERA DRAMATICALLY RESHAPED THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE OF THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY FOR BLACK AMERICANS WHO WERE TRANSITIONING FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM. TO TRULY APPRECIATE THE DEPTH OF THIS TRANSFORMATION, IT HELPS TO DIVE INTO THE COMPLEXITIES, STRUGGLES, AND TRIUMPHS THAT DEFINE RECONSTRUCTION AND ITS LASTING IMPACT ON BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE CONTEXT OF RECONSTRUCTION: SETTING THE STAGE

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD, ROUGHLY SPANNING FROM 1865 TO 1877, WAS A TIME OF REBUILDING THE NATION AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. THE WAR HAD ENDED SLAVERY, BUT IT DID NOT AUTOMATICALLY SECURE CIVIL RIGHTS OR EQUALITY FOR FORMERLY ENSLAVED PEOPLE. THIS ERA WAS CHARACTERIZED BY EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE MILLIONS OF FREED BLACK AMERICANS INTO SOCIETY AS FULL CITIZENS WITH VOTING RIGHTS, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.

WHY RECONSTRUCTION MATTERS IN BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY

RECONSTRUCTION WAS THE FIRST MAJOR ATTEMPT IN U.S. HISTORY TO ADDRESS THE CONSEQUENCES OF SLAVERY AND REDEFINE CITIZENSHIP. IT INCLUDED LANDMARK AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—THE 13TH ABOLISHED SLAVERY, THE 14TH GUARANTEED EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW, AND THE 15TH AIMED TO SECURE VOTING RIGHTS REGARDLESS OF RACE. THESE AMENDMENTS WERE REVOLUTIONARY, LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR FUTURE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS.

YET, RECONSTRUCTION WAS FRAUGHT WITH TENSION. WHITE SUPREMACIST GROUPS LIKE THE KU KLUX KLAN EMERGED, AND MANY SOUTHERN STATES ENACTED BLACK CODES TO RESTRICT THE FREEDOMS OF BLACK CITIZENS. UNDERSTANDING THIS PUSH-AND-PULL DYNAMIC IS CRUCIAL TO GRASPING THE COMPLEXITY OF BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY DURING THIS ERA.

KEY FIGURES AND THEIR ROLES IN RECONSTRUCTION

THE ERA'S HISTORY IS RICH WITH INFLUENTIAL BLACK LEADERS AND ALLIES WHO FOUGHT FOR EQUALITY AND JUSTICE. LEARNING ABOUT THESE INDIVIDUALS PROVIDES INSIGHT INTO THE RESILIENCE AND DETERMINATION THAT MARKED RECONSTRUCTION.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS: THE VOICE OF FREEDOM

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, A FORMER SLAVE TURNED ELOQUENT ORATOR AND WRITER, WAS A PROMINENT ADVOCATE FOR BLACK RIGHTS DURING RECONSTRUCTION. HE TIRELESSLY CAMPAIGNED FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL PROTECTIONS, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION FOR BLACK AMERICANS.

HIRAM REVELS AND BLANCHE K. BRUCE: PIONEERS IN GOVERNMENT

RECONSTRUCTION SAW THE FIRST BLACK AMERICANS ELECTED TO THE U.S. CONGRESS. HIRAM REVELS AND BLANCHE K. BRUCE, BOTH FROM MISSISSIPPI, BROKE BARRIERS BY SERVING IN THE SENATE. THEIR PRESENCE SYMBOLIZED THE POTENTIAL FOR BLACK POLITICAL POWER DURING THIS TRANSFORMATIVE PERIOD.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF RECONSTRUCTION

WHILE POLITICAL GAINS WERE SIGNIFICANT, RECONSTRUCTION ALSO LAID BARE THE ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS AND SOCIAL STRUGGLES BLACK AMERICANS FACED. TRANSITIONING FROM SLAVERY TO PAID LABOR WAS COMPLEX AND OFTEN EXPLOITATIVE.

SHARECROPPING AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS WAS SHARECROPPING, WHERE BLACK FARMERS WORKED LAND OWNED BY WHITE LANDLORDS IN EXCHANGE FOR A SHARE OF THE CROPS. ALTHOUGH IT PROVIDED A FORM OF INDEPENDENCE, SHARECROPPING OFTEN TRAPPED FAMILIES IN CYCLES OF DEBT AND POVERTY, LIMITING TRUE ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

EDUCATION AS A PATHWAY TO EMPOWERMENT

DESPITE CHALLENGES, RECONSTRUCTION WAS ALSO A TIME OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS. FREEDMEN'S BUREAU SCHOOLS AND OTHER INITIATIVES SOUGHT TO PROVIDE LITERACY AND SCHOOLING TO FORMERLY ENSLAVED PEOPLE. EDUCATION WAS RECOGNIZED AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO UPLIFT THE BLACK COMMUNITY AND ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS.

LEGAL BATTLES AND THE FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA WITNESSED SIGNIFICANT LEGAL EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF BLACK AMERICANS, BUT THESE WERE OFTEN UNDERMINED BY SYSTEMIC RACISM AND POLITICAL OPPOSITION.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS AND PROTECTING BLACK VOTERS

CONGRESS PASSED THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS TO COMBAT VOTER INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE BY GROUPS LIKE THE KU KLUX KLAN. THESE LAWS ALLOWED FEDERAL INTERVENTION TO PROTECT BLACK VOTERS, ALTHOUGH ENFORCEMENT WAS INCONSISTENT AND OFTEN INEFFECTIVE IN THE LONG TERM.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE LIMITS OF RECONSTRUCTION

SEVERAL SUPREME COURT DECISIONS DURING AND AFTER RECONSTRUCTION WEAKENED PROTECTIONS FOR BLACK AMERICANS. CASES SUCH AS THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASES AND UNITED STATES V. CRUIKSHANK NARROWED THE SCOPE OF THE 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS, MAKING IT EASIER FOR STATES TO CIRCUMVENT FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS PROTECTIONS.

THE END OF RECONSTRUCTION AND ITS AFTERMATH

BY 1877, RECONSTRUCTION OFFICIALLY ENDED WITH THE COMPROMISE OF 1877, WHICH RESULTED IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH. THIS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE JIM CROW ERA, REVERSING MANY OF THE GAINS BLACK AMERICANS HAD FOUGHT FOR.

How the Reconstruction Crash Course Black American History 19 Sheds Light on These Transitions

Engaging with a Reconstruction Crash Course Black American History 19 provides a concise yet comprehensive understanding of these complex shifts. It highlights not only the legislative milestones but also the everyday realities Black Americans faced in asserting their freedom and rights. This knowledge is essential for anyone seeking to understand the roots of racial inequality and the ongoing fight for justice in America.

Lessons from Reconstruction in Today's Context

Studying Reconstruction reminds us that progress is neither linear nor guaranteed. It underscores the importance of vigilance, activism, and education in safeguarding civil rights. For educators, students, and history enthusiasts, exploring this era through detailed crash courses can deepen appreciation for the struggles and resilience of Black Americans and inform current discussions about race and equity.

The Reconstruction period remains a powerful chapter in Black American history, full of lessons about hope, resistance, and the ongoing quest for equality. Through focused study and reflection, we honor the legacy of those who paved the way for future generations.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of the 'Reconstruction' episode in Crash Course Black American History 19?

The episode focuses on the Reconstruction era following the Civil War, highlighting the challenges and progress of newly freed African Americans in the South.

How does Crash Course Black American History describe the impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments during Reconstruction?

The episode explains that these amendments abolished slavery, granted citizenship, and protected voting rights for African Americans, which were crucial legal foundations for Black freedom and civil rights.

What were some of the major obstacles faced by African Americans during Reconstruction as discussed in Crash Course Black American History 19?

Major obstacles included violent white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan, discriminatory Black Codes, and political opposition aimed at undermining Black political participation and civil rights.

How did Reconstruction governments attempt to improve the lives of African Americans according to Crash Course Black American History?

Reconstruction governments worked to establish public schools, provide legal protections, and promote political representation for African Americans despite fierce resistance.

What reasons does Crash Course Black American History 19 give for the

EVENTUAL END OF RECONSTRUCTION?

THE EPISODE NOTES THAT WANING NORTHERN INTEREST, POLITICAL COMPROMISES, AND VIOLENT BACKLASH IN THE SOUTH LED TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS AND THE COLLAPSE OF RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS, RESULTING IN THE RISE OF JIM CROW LAWS.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19: AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW

RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19 SERVES AS A VITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE THAT DELVES INTO ONE OF THE MOST TRANSFORMATIVE ERAS IN AMERICAN HISTORY—THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR. THIS SEGMENT OF BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY IS CRUCIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIO-POLITICAL DYNAMICS THAT SHAPED THE UNITED STATES IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY. BY CLOSELY EXAMINING THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA'S COMPLEXITIES, CHALLENGES, AND LEGACIES, THE CRASH COURSE SERIES OFFERS A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW THAT ENGAGES STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND HISTORY ENTHUSIASTS ALIKE.

UNDERSTANDING RECONSTRUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY

THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA, ROUGHLY SPANNING FROM 1865 TO 1877, MARKS THE ATTEMPT TO REBUILD THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES AFTER THE DEVASTATION OF THE CIVIL WAR. IT WAS A PERIOD CHARACTERIZED BY SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL UPHEAVAL, LEGISLATIVE REFORMS, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, ESPECIALLY FOR NEWLY EMANCIPATED BLACK AMERICANS. THE "RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19" EPISODE SHEDS LIGHT ON THESE PIVOTAL CHANGES, PROVIDING A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL VIEW OF THE PERIOD THAT IS OFTEN SIMPLIFIED IN MAINSTREAM NARRATIVES.

CENTRAL TO THIS HISTORICAL MOMENT WAS THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS. THE PASSAGE OF THE 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH AMENDMENTS LEGALLY ABOLISHED SLAVERY, GRANTED CITIZENSHIP, AND PROTECTED VOTING RIGHTS FOR BLACK MEN, RESPECTIVELY. HOWEVER, THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE AMENDMENTS WAS FRAUGHT WITH RESISTANCE AND LIMITATIONS, WHICH THE CRASH COURSE ILLUSTRATES WITH CLARITY AND NUANCE.

THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE DURING RECONSTRUCTION

POLITICALLY, RECONSTRUCTION WAS MARKED BY THE EFFORTS OF RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS TO ENFORCE CIVIL RIGHTS PROTECTIONS AND RESTRUCTURE SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS. THE "RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19" EPISODE EFFECTIVELY CAPTURES THE TENSION BETWEEN THESE FEDERAL INITIATIVES AND THE ENTRENCHED WHITE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

DURING THIS PERIOD, AFRICAN AMERICANS BEGAN PARTICIPATING ACTIVELY IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS. BLACK MEN WERE ELECTED TO LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL OFFICES, INCLUDING CONGRESS, A MONUMENTAL SHIFT FROM THEIR PREVIOUS STATUS AS ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS. THIS POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, HOWEVER, IGNITED FIERCE BACKLASH FROM GROUPS SUCH AS THE KU KLUX KLAN AND OTHER WHITE SUPREMACIST ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH EMPLOYED VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION TO SUPPRESS BLACK POLITICAL POWER.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES FACED BY AFRICAN AMERICANS

BEYOND POLITICS, RECONSTRUCTION ALSO INVOLVED SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES FOR BLACK AMERICANS. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY DID NOT EQUATE TO ECONOMIC FREEDOM. MANY FORMERLY ENSLAVED INDIVIDUALS FOUND THEMSELVES TRAPPED IN SHARECROPPING AND TENANT FARMING SYSTEMS THAT PERPETUATED POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY.

THE CRASH COURSE EPISODE ON RECONSTRUCTION HIGHLIGHTS THESE ECONOMIC REALITIES WITH AN INVESTIGATIVE LENS, EXAMINING HOW SYSTEMIC INEQUALITIES PERSISTED DESPITE LEGAL EMANCIPATION. THE STRUGGLE FOR LAND OWNERSHIP, FAIR WAGES, AND ACCESS TO EDUCATION REMAINED CENTRAL ISSUES THAT SHAPED BLACK LIFE DURING THIS ERA AND BEYOND.

KEY FEATURES OF RECONSTRUCTION EXPLORED IN THE CRASH COURSE

ONE OF THE STRENGTHS OF THE "RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19" IS ITS BALANCED EXAMINATION OF BOTH THE PROGRESS AND SETBACKS EXPERIENCED DURING THIS TIME. THE EPISODE DOES NOT SHY AWAY FROM DISCUSSING THE EVENTUAL ROLLBACK OF RECONSTRUCTION GAINS, OFTEN REFERRED TO AS THE "REDEMPTION" PERIOD, WHEN WHITE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS REGAINED CONTROL AND IMPLEMENTED JIM CROW LAWS.

- **LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES:** THE EPISODE COVERS CRITICAL LEGISLATION SUCH AS THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866 AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS AIMED AT COMBATING RACIAL VIOLENCE.
- **CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS:** DETAILED ANALYSIS IS PROVIDED ON HOW THE 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH AMENDMENTS RESHAPED AMERICAN LAW AND SOCIETY.
- **SOCIAL RESISTANCE:** THE RISE OF VIOLENT OPPOSITION GROUPS AND THE SUBSEQUENT IMPACT ON BLACK COMMUNITIES IS THOROUGHLY EXAMINED.
- **EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENTS:** RECONSTRUCTION SAW THE CREATION OF SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR BLACK AMERICANS, A TOPIC THE CRASH COURSE HIGHLIGHTS AS A FOUNDATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

COMPARING RECONSTRUCTION TO OTHER POST-CONFLICT PERIODS

WHEN COMPARING RECONSTRUCTION TO OTHER POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS GLOBALLY, SUCH AS POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA OR POST-WORLD WAR II EUROPE, THE "RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19" UNDERSCORES THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES POSED BY DEEPLY ENTRENCHED RACIAL HIERARCHIES AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. UNLIKE SOME OTHER CONTEXTS WHERE RECONCILIATION AND REBUILDING WERE RELATIVELY SWIFT, RECONSTRUCTION'S GAINS WERE FRAGILE AND MET WITH SUSTAINED RESISTANCE, ILLUSTRATING THE COMPLEXITY OF RACIAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA.

PROS AND CONS OF RECONSTRUCTION AS PRESENTED IN THE CRASH COURSE

ANALYZING THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA THROUGH THE LENS OF THE CRASH COURSE EPISODE REVEALS A NUANCED PICTURE:

1. PROS:

- LEGAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND EXPANSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.
- INCREASED POLITICAL PARTICIPATION BY BLACK AMERICANS.
- FOUNDATIONS LAID FOR FUTURE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS.
- CREATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND EFFORTS TOWARD SOCIAL UPLIFT.

2. CONS:

- PERSISTENT RACIAL VIOLENCE AND SYSTEMIC OPPRESSION.
- ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION THROUGH SHARECROPPING AND TENANT FARMING.
- EVENTUAL ROLLBACK OF RIGHTS DURING THE REDEMPTION ERA.
- LIMITED ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL PROTECTIONS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

THIS BALANCED PRESENTATION IS CRUCIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THAT RECONSTRUCTION WAS NEITHER A COMPLETE SUCCESS NOR AN OUTRIGHT FAILURE BUT A COMPLEX AND CONTESTED CHAPTER THAT SET THE STAGE FOR ONGOING STRUGGLES IN BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY.

IMPACT AND LEGACY OF RECONSTRUCTION IN MODERN CONTEXT

THE "RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19" EPISODE ALSO DISCUSSES HOW THE ERA'S UNRESOLVED ISSUES ECHO INTO CONTEMPORARY TIMES. THE SYSTEMIC RACISM, VOTER SUPPRESSION TACTICS, AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES THAT EMERGED OR WERE ENTRENCHED DURING AND AFTER RECONSTRUCTION HAVE HAD A LASTING IMPACT ON AMERICAN SOCIETY.

MODERN MOVEMENTS FOR RACIAL JUSTICE OFTEN TRACE THEIR ROOTS TO THE FAILURES AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF RECONSTRUCTION, MAKING THIS HISTORICAL PERIOD CRITICAL FOR UNDERSTANDING ONGOING DEBATES ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS, EQUITY, AND REPARATIONS.

IN EDUCATIONAL TERMS, THE CRASH COURSE SERIES HAS SUCCEEDED IN MAKING THIS COMPLEX PERIOD ACCESSIBLE AND ENGAGING. BY COMBINING NARRATIVE STORYTELLING WITH HISTORICAL DATA AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS, IT OFFERS A RESOURCE THAT ENRICHES PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND CHALLENGES SIMPLISTIC HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS.

THE EXPLORATION OF RECONSTRUCTION IN BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY IS INDISPENSABLE FOR ANYONE SEEKING TO GRASP THE NUANCES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND RACE RELATIONS. THE "RECONSTRUCTION CRASH COURSE BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY 19" EPISODE STANDS OUT AS A PIVOTAL TOOL IN THIS EDUCATIONAL ENDEAVOR, BRIDGING PAST AND PRESENT WITH CLARITY AND INSIGHT.

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University of Northern Iowa, 2006

reconstruction crash course black american history 19: *Louisiana EOC US History*

Vocabulary Workbook Lewis Morris, Learn the Secret to Success on the Louisiana EOC US History Exam! Ever wonder why learning comes so easily to some people? This remarkable workbook reveals a system that shows you how to learn faster, easier and without frustration. By mastering the hidden language of the subject and exams, you will be poised to tackle the toughest of questions with ease. We've discovered that the key to success on the Louisiana End of Course US History Exam lies with mastering the Insider's Language of the subject. People who score high on their exams have a strong working vocabulary in the subject tested. They know how to decode the vocabulary of the subject and use this as a model for test success. People with a strong Insider's Language consistently: Perform better on their Exams Learn faster and retain more information Feel more confident in their courses Perform better in upper level courses Gain more satisfaction in learning The Louisiana EOC US History Exam Vocabulary Workbook is different from traditional review books because it focuses on the exam's Insider's Language. It is an outstanding supplement to a traditional review program. It helps your preparation for the exam become easier and more efficient. The strategies, puzzles, and questions give you enough exposure to the Insider Language to use it with confidence and make it part of your long-term memory. The Louisiana End of Course US History Exam Vocabulary Workbook is an awesome tool to use before a course of study as it will help you develop a strong working Insider's Language before you even begin your review. Learn the Secret to Success! After nearly 20 years of teaching Lewis Morris discovered a startling fact: Most students didn't struggle with the subject, they struggled with the language. It was never about brains or ability. His students simply didn't have the knowledge of the specific language needed to succeed. Through experimentation and research, he discovered that for any subject there was a list of essential words, that, when mastered, unlocked a student's ability to progress in the subject. Lewis called this set of vocabulary the "Insider's Words". When he applied these "Insider's Words" the results were incredible. His students began to learn with ease. He was on his way to developing the landmark series of workbooks and applications to teach this "Insider's Language" to students around the world.

reconstruction crash course black american history 19: *The Struggle to Limit Government*

John Samples, 2010-04-21 In 1980, Ronald Reagan said, "It is time to check and reverse the growth of government, which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed. This book surveys the highlights and low points of the nearly 30-year struggle to limit American government, set against the big-government world of the New Deal and the Great Society.

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reconstruction crash course black american history 19: *Reaping a Greater Harvest*

Debra Ann Reid, 2007 Jim Crow laws pervaded the south, reaching from the famous separate yet equal facilities to voting discrimination to the seats on buses. Agriculture, a key industry for those southern blacks trying to forge an independent existence, was not immune to the touch of racism, prejudice, and inequality. In *Reaping a Greater Harvest*, Debra Reid deftly spotlights the hierarchies of race, class, and gender within the extension service. Black farmers were excluded from cooperative demonstration work in Texas until the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension act in 1914. However, the resulting Negro Division included a complicated bureaucracy of African American agents who reported to white officials, were supervised by black administrators, and served black farmers. The now-measurable successes of these African American farmers exacerbated racial tensions and led to pressure on agents to maintain the status quo. The bureau that was meant to ensure equality instead became another tool for systematic discrimination and maintenance of the white-dominated southern landscape. Historians of race, gender, and class have joined agricultural historians in roundly praising Reid's work.

reconstruction crash course black american history 19: *CD-ROMs in Print* , 2003

reconstruction crash course black american history 19: *Subject Guide to Books in Print* ,

1997

reconstruction crash course black american history 19: Birth of an Industry Nicholas Sammond, 2015-08-27 In *Birth of an Industry*, Nicholas Sammond describes how popular early American cartoon characters were derived from blackface minstrelsy. He charts the industrialization of animation in the early twentieth century, its representation in the cartoons themselves, and how important blackface minstrels were to that performance, standing in for the frustrations of animation workers. Cherished cartoon characters, such as Mickey Mouse and Felix the Cat, were conceived and developed using blackface minstrelsy's visual and performative conventions: these characters are not like minstrels; they are minstrels. They play out the social, cultural, political, and racial anxieties and desires that link race to the laboring body, just as live minstrel show performers did. Carefully examining how early animation helped to naturalize virulent racial formations, Sammond explores how cartoons used laughter and sentimentality to make those stereotypes seem not only less cruel, but actually pleasurable. Although the visible links between cartoon characters and the minstrel stage faded long ago, Sammond shows how important those links are to thinking about animation then and now, and about how cartoons continue to help to illuminate the central place of race in American cultural and social life.

reconstruction crash course black american history 19: Sociological Abstracts Leo P. Chall, 1981

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