

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_

**Crash Course U.S. History #13: Slavery** - <https://nerdfighteria.info/v/Ajn9g5Gsv98/>

**Introduction (Before the Opening Credits & Theme Music)**

1. John Green says that one of the biggest reasons slavery is still important –even though it’s been outlawed for over 150 years – is that “we still \_\_\_\_\_ with its \_\_\_\_\_.”
2. Define/explain “legacy” in your own words. (You might have to look this one up.): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*\*Opening Credits\*\*\***

3. We think of slavery as being a “southern” thing, but without southern \_\_\_\_\_, the North wouldn’t have been able to \_\_\_\_\_ (at least not as quickly).
4. Approximately how much of the world’s cotton supply in the early 1800s came from the American South?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What were TWO ways northerners got rich off of slavery (even if they didn’t own slaves themselves)?

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

What were THREE ways the south’s reliance on “King Cotton” and slavery shaped everything else in the south?

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Although the south did have huge plantations with hundreds of slaves, the majority of slaveholders owned \_\_\_\_\_, and most white people in the south owned \_\_\_\_\_

11. Why did yeoman farmers (poor whites in the south who owned no slaves) still strongly support slavery?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Many of our nation’s founders considered slavery a “necessary evil.” Define “necessary evil” and give an easy-to-understand example (OTHER THAN slavery): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Over time, many southerners began to insist that slavery wasn’t a “necessary evil” but actually good for the slaves themselves, because \_\_\_\_\_.

What were TWO other things (or people, or books, or whatever) southerners cited to defend slavery?

14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_

*{Next, John Green discusses some of the specific brutality of slavery. You should watch it, and listen to it, because even if I don't ask you to outline every gruesome detail, it's important to understand what was happening as best we can all these years later. The long-term impact will matter in every other time period we cover this year, possibly right up through today.}*

16. Brutality towards slaves was real and intentional because in order for the slavery system to work, slaves had to be \_\_\_\_\_. {If you don't know what this word means, you should look it up.}

17. Slavery in various forms had existed in many different places throughout history. Slavery as practiced in the Americas during this period, however, was known as "chattel slavery." Define / explain "chattel slavery."  
(You'll probably have to look this one up.) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### **Slave Resistance to Dehumanization (Thought Bubble)**

Briefly explain THREE ways some slaves held on to their humanity, despite their circumstances:

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Slave Resistance & Rebellion Against Bondage**

Briefly explain FIVE ways some slaves fought back against the system or resisted their circumstances:

21. \_\_\_\_\_

22. \_\_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_\_

24. \_\_\_\_\_

25. \_\_\_\_\_

**BONUS QUESTION:** One of the most surprising things about slave revolts is not that they happened, but that they *didn't happen more often*. According to Green, why didn't more slaves attempt to overthrow their masters or otherwise break free of their circumstances? What DID they do that Green believes was far more successful?

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