

These regions are changing and result in more change after 1900 as covered in Chapter 17 – The South and The West.

Cautions:

- As you look at this, keep in mind what happened to labor and business in Chapter 16.
- In this era, racism and sexism is national (and international) and supported by fake sciences.
- Do not assume the dates are things you have to recall on a test. Dates are so you can recognize order of events. Don't memorize dates; think about meaning and order.
- Tests do not cover all facts, but facts that are representative of major issues. Facts that will be on the test are highlighted in yellow. To succeed, don't memorize the facts but figure out the whole.
- This content determines the course of America through today, but all things about the Gilded Age are usually very hard for students.

What's covered on this webpage:

The South – Whites (Usually Native Born) and African Americans 1

South – African-Americans (Including the Reality of 1865-1877)..... 2

The West –Mexican Americans and Immigrants (Anglo-Americans from East and South, African Americans, Asians, Europeans, Latin Americans, and more)..... 4

West - Native Americans from the Great Plains to the Rockies 5

The South - Whites (Usually Native Born) and African Americans

1. What are the ways to make a living in the South other than agriculture? How do they start out and how to they end?
 - Textile mills
 - Tobacco (cigarette factories/American Tobacco Company)
 - Steel (Birmingham—“Pittsburgh of the South”)
 - Timber (pine) – “Northern investors bought up vast pine forests throughout the region and set about clear-cutting them.”
2. What are the ways to work in the South in agriculture?
 - Landowner/store owner/controller of the math
 - Crop-lien system
 - Restriction to grow only the cash crop
 - small farmers

- tenant farmers
 - share croppers
- By 1900 fewer than 30% own land
- 3. Why are the prices of crops (like cotton) going down? (Why doesn't that apply to manufactured goods? – what's the law involved?)
- 4. What are the realities for working folk in the South?
 - 60% of national average per capita
 - 11% illiterate (50% of blacks) – What are the Redeemers' policies on schools? Who are they?

South - African-Americans (Including the Reality of 1865-1877)

Look at the data on African Americans in the South. What do these things tell you?

- 1865-1877
 - Black males vote
 - Amendments to the Constitution—the supreme law of land (means?)
 - 13th amendment
 - 14th amendment
 - 15th amendment
 - What led to the 14th and 15 amendments?
 - Civil Rights Act of 1875 – blacks could sue in federal (means?) courts if denied access to public accommodations (term?) in a state
 - 1879+ – Exodusters to Kansas farms (and eventually to Kansas towns) and black cowboys in the West (page 606)
- 1883 – Supreme Court declares Civil Rights Act unconstitutional. Consequence to public accommodations?
- 1890 Mississippi Plan

- Grandfather clause
 - Date: January 1, 1867 if could vote when blacks could not
 - Residency
 - Poll tax
- Democratic primary – an all-white primary
- Lynching – why is it so powerful (more than fear as a weapon)?
 - Look at the pictures of the 1893 lynching (and of the 1898 Willmington Insurrection) and realize their views of those photographs.
 - Also see the 1893 newspaper article on lynching
 - In the primaries, if you doubt the 1890s reality of African Americans in the South, read Ida Wells Barnett (black newspaper editor) and the racist Senator “Pitchfork Ben” Tillman in a speech on the Senate floor.
- 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* – Supreme Court supports segregation as “separate but equal.” (How *equal* is it?)

Justice Harlan, the only dissenter, defines the error for the future: the Constitution is “color blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law.” He also warns of hate under the “sanction of law.”
- 1900 “Willmington Insurrection” – majority (means?) of voters are black; city has an elected black council.
- State and local Jim Crow laws
- Two black voices:
 - Booker T. Washington – Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta Compromise

- W. E. B. Du Bois – sociologist, professor, among the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (His role in the early 1900s is explained **finally** on page 797 in the section on 1920s.)

The West – Mexican Americans and Immigrants (Anglo-Americans from East and South, African Americans, Asians, Europeans, Latin Americans, and more)

1. What are the ways to make a living in the West **other than agriculture**? How do they start out and how to they end?
 - Gold and silver mining in Colorado and Nevada
 - Initially at the surface by individuals (page 607)
Highly diverse immigrants (page 613) and moving to the next strike
 - Commercial mining (page 611, 613)
 - Cattle to the east
 - Initially by cattle drives to the railhead in Abilene
 - Later by big business (note: barbed wire)
2. What are the ways to work in the West in agriculture?
How do they start out and how to they end?
 - **Homesteaders** (the law involved?) – the challenges in the west?
Note: farmers’ revolt by 1890s (covered in the next chapter)
 - Commercial farming/Bonanza farms
3. Racial/Economic Targets in the West
 - Chinese, specific local laws against (page 614)
 - 1877, California anti-Chinese mobs (page 574-575)
 - 1882, Chinese Exclusion Act (page 633)
 - Mexican-Americans (page 614)

West - Native Americans from the Great Plains to the Rockies

1. Where did the Indians there come from? Example: the Cherokees
2. What did the **Constitution** say and had been the policies before 1865?
3. 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty – Plains Indians allow passage along “wagon trails” (means?)
4. Sampling of events
 - 1862 “hungry Sioux warriors” – Minnesota Valley
 - 1864 Colorado – “Indian camp flying a white flag of truce” (means?)
 - 1867 Attempt – creation of the “Indian Peace Commission” – solution distant **reservations** (means?)
 - 1867 – Some move to western Oklahoma, some Dakota **Territory** (means?)
 - 1876 – Custer and Sioux – Little Bighorn, Montana Territory
 - 1890- Ghost Dance movement – Wounded Knee, South Dakota – “nervous soldiers fired into a group of Indians who had come to surrender”
 - 1881 – Attempt – Helen Hunt Jackson – *A Century of Dishonor*
5. Finishing blow 1887 – **Dawes Severalty Act (what’s severalty?)** – 160 acres (where have you heard that number?) to heads of families
 - Reformers approved it
 - Westerners approved it
 - Reality: 1887-1934 – Indians lost 86 million of 130 million acres

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