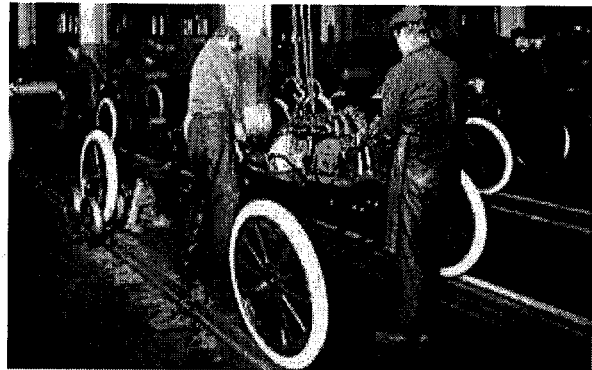


# AMERICAN FRONTIER & INDUSTRIALIZATION



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_



## The Frontier

### US History

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

"In 1598, the Native American way of life began to change. As the native peoples acquired horses – and then guns – they were able to travel farther and hunt more efficiently. By the mid-1700s, almost all the tribes on the Great Plains had left their farms to roam the plains and hunt buffalo. The culture of the white settlers differed in many ways from that of the Native Americans on the plains. Unlike Native Americans, who believed that land could not be owned, the settlers believed in private property. They argued that the Native Americans had forfeited their rights to the land because they hadn't settled down to "improve" it. Americans streamed westward along railroad and wagon trails to claim Indian land. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 drew tens of thousands of miners to the region.

While allowing more settlers to move westward, the arrival of the railroads also influenced the government's policy toward the Native Americans who lived on the plains. In the 1850s, the government created treaties that defined specific boundaries for each tribe. Most Native Americans spurned the government treaties and continued to hunt on their traditional lands, clashing with settlers and miners – with tragic results. In 1874, when Colonel George A. Custer reported that the Black Hills had gold "from the grass roots down," a gold rush was on. The American Indians vainly appealed to government officials in Washington. In early June 1876, the Sioux and Cheyenne held a sun dance, during which Sitting Bull had a vision of soldiers and some Native Americans falling from their horses. When Colonel Custer and his troops reached the Little Bighorn River, the Native Americans were ready for them. Led by Crazy Horse, Gall, and Sitting Bull, the warriors outflanked and crushed Custer's troops. Within an hour, Custer and all of the men of the Seventh Cavalry were dead. By late 1876, however, the Sioux were beaten. Sitting Bull and a few followers took refuge in Canada, where they remained until 1881. Eventually, to prevent his people's starvation, Sitting Bull was forced to surrender.

The well-known writer Helen Hunt Jackson exposed the government's many broken promises in her 1881 book *A Century of Dishonor*. At the same time many sympathizers supported assimilation, a plan under which Native Americans would give up their beliefs and way of life and become part of the white culture. In 1887, Congress passed the Dawes Act aiming to "Americanize" the Native Americans. The act broke up the reservations and gave some of the land to individual Native Americans. The government would sell the remainder of the reservations for money to be used by Native Americans to buy farm implements. In the end, the Native Americans received no money from the sale of lands. The most significant blow to tribal life on the plains was the destruction of the buffalo. U.S. General Sheridan noted with approval that buffalo hunters were destroying the Plains Indians' main source of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel." ~ *The Americans*

1. In the period from 1860 to 1890, which experience was shared by most Native Americans living in western states?

- (1) They maintained control of their lands.
- (2) They benefited from government policy.
- (3) They became farmers/business owners.
- (4) They were forced to live on reservations.

2. The aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to

- (1) Restore previously taken land to Native American Indian tribes
- (2) Maintain traditional Indian cultures
- (3) Assimilate Native American Indians into American culture
- (4) Relocate American Indians to the east.

<b><u>Precious Metals and Railroads:</u></b>	<b><u>Availability of Cheap Land:</u></b>	<b><u>The Impact on the Native American Indians:</u></b>
<p>* Gold and silver had been discovered in California, the Rocky Mountains, and the Black Hills of South Dakota from 1848 onwards</p> <p>* Thousands of prospectors moved to these areas hoping to strike it rich</p> <p>* The extension of the railroads was one of the principal factors behind the settlement of the Great Plains</p> <p>* With the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869, the journey from one coast to another was cut from several months to a few weeks</p> <p>* Sharp-shooters on the railroads killed off many of the buffalo</p> <p>~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government</p>	<p>* Immigrants from Europe and farmers from the East and Midwest of the United States were attracted by the prospect of cheap land under the terms of the Homestead Act</p> <p>* The Homestead Act of 1862 gave federal land away to anyone who settled it</p> <p>a) Anyone over twenty years old could claim a 160-acre lot</p> <p>b) In order to obtain ownership, a person only needed to farm the land for five years</p> <p>c) After paying a small fee, the land then became the homesteader's</p>	<p>* From 1830 to 1890, the government systematically followed a policy of pushing Native American Indians from their historic lands onto government reservations in the West</p> <p>* In 1830, Congress ordered the removal of all Native American Indians to west of the Mississippi: Nearly one-quarter of the Cherokees perished on the journey westward, known as the <i>Trail of Tears</i></p> <p>* The "Indian Wars," which pitted settlers and federal troops against Native American Indians, lasted from 1860 to 1890</p> <p>* The completion of the transcontinental railroad and the Homestead Act made Native American lands more desirable</p>

1- Why did the discovery of gold and silver encourage westward expansion?

2- Why did the completion of the transcontinental railroad encourage westward expansion?

3- Why did the buffalo population decrease?

4- What was the Homestead Act?

5- Why did the Homestead Act encourage westward expansion?

6- Who qualified for the Homestead Act?

7- What was the Trail of Tears?

8- Why did Native American Indians lose the "Indian Wars"?

9- What happened to Native American Indians as a result of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad?

"[Buffalo hunters] have done more in the last two years, and will do more in the next year, to settle the...Indian question than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years...For the sake of peace let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffalo are destroyed."

~ General Philip Sheridan

1. What was the result of the process described in this quotation

- (1) Native American Indians were granted farmland under the Homestead Act.
- (2) The disappearance of their economic base helped drive Native American Indians onto reservations.
- (3) Many Native American Indians moved to Eastern cities to work in factories.
- (4) Most Native American Indians migrated to Canada to find new ways to earn a living.

2. The passage of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to fulfill the United States commitment to

- (1) Reconstruction (2) Racial equality
- (3) Manifest destiny (4) Conservation

3. In which pair of events did the first event most directly influence the second?

- (1) discovery of gold in California → Louisiana Purchase
- (2) building of the transcontinental railroad → disappearance of the frontier
- (3) settling of the Oregon Territory → passage of the Homestead Act
- (4) assimilation of Native American Indians into American society → passage of the Dawes Act

4. In the period from 1860 to 1900, the Federal Government encouraged the settlement of the West by

- (1) passing an increased number of liberal immigration laws
- (2) selling the most fertile public land to Native American Indians
- (3) providing free transportation to settlers moving to the frontier
- (4) granting tracts of land to railroad companies to encourage construction

"Up to our own day American history is the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land...and the advance of American settlement westward explain American development."

5. This quotation of the 1890's suggests that the American frontier

- (1) should be preserved for free use by all the people
- (2) has mirrored European values and social patterns
- (3) will continue indefinitely as a region to be colonized
- (4) has had a positive effect on the growth of the United States

6. In the late 1800's, the goal of the Federal Government's policy toward Native American Indians was to

- (1) destroy tribal bonds and thus weaken their traditional cultural values
- (2) grant them full citizenship
- (3) give their tribal groups authority over their own affairs
- (4) increase the land holdings of western tribes

7. The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to

- (1) encourage settlement of the West
- (2) set up reservations for Native American Indians
- (3) establish land-grant agricultural colleges
- (4) assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads

8. The Homestead Act was important in the growth of the West because it

- (1) set aside reservations for Native American Indians
- (2) created the Department of Agriculture to aid farmers
- (3) encouraged settlement of the Great Plains
- (4) provided land to build a canal system

9. During the late 1800s, many North American Indian tribes were sent to reservations that were located

- (1) along the major rivers and lakes of the Midwest
- (2) near large cities in the Northwest
- (3) in sparsely populated regions of the West
- (4) east of the Mississippi River

10. The Homestead Act, the mass killing of buffalo, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the

- (1) rise of organized labor
- (2) building of the Erie Canal
- (3) northern migration of African Americans
- (4) decline of the Plains Indians

Speaker A: Nature should be left as it is found. All unsettled land should be off limits to future settlement or development.

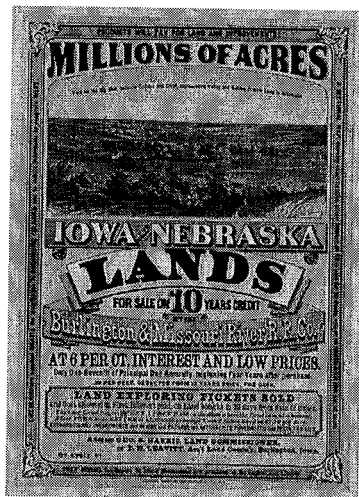
Speaker B: Natural resources should be controlled by big business to ensure the economic strength of the United States. Our abundance of land gives us a great advantage for competing in world markets.

Speaker C: The natural resources of the United States should be used wisely. We must conserve them for future generations while also using them to serve the people of today.

Speaker D: No man or institution owns the land. It is to be shared by everyone and everything in the best interest of all who depend upon its offerings.

11. The statement of Speaker D is most like views expressed by

- (1) Native American Indians
- (2) western farmers
- (3) railroad companies
- (4) European immigrants



What is the intention of this poster?

How did this poster influence Americans?

What was the impact of this poster on the indigenous peoples of the Americas?

**Historical Context:**

"Federal Indian policy during the period from 1870 to 1900 marked a departure from earlier policies that were dominated by removal, treaties, reservations, and even war. The new policy focused specifically on breaking up reservations by granting land allotments to individual Native Americans. Very sincere individuals reasoned that if a person adopted white clothing and ways, and was responsible for his own farm, he would gradually drop his Indianess and be assimilated into the population. Then there would be no more necessity for the government to oversee Indian welfare...or provide meager annuities that seemed to keep the Indian in a subservient and poverty stricken position.

On February 8, 1887, Congress passed the Dawes Act, named for its author, Senator Henry Dawes of Massachusetts. Also known as the General Allotment Act, the law allowed for the president to break up reservation land, which was held in common by the members of a tribe, into small allotments to be parceled out to individuals. Thus, Native Americans registering on a tribal 'roll' were granted allotments of reservation land. 'To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section...'

...In order to receive the allotted land, members were to enroll with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Once enrolled, the individual's name went on the 'Dawes rolls.'...The purpose of the Dawes Act and the subsequent acts that extended its initial provisions was purportedly to protect Indian property rights, particularly during the land rushes of the 1890s, but in many instances the results were vastly different. The land allotted to the Indians included desert or near-desert lands unsuitable for farming. In addition, the techniques of self-sufficient farming were much different from their tribal way of life.

Many Indians did not want to take up agriculture, and those who did want to farm could not afford the tools, animals, seed, and other supplies necessary to get started. There were also problems with inheritance. Often young children inherited allotments that they could not farm because they had been sent away to boarding schools. Multiple heirs also caused a problem; when several people inherited an allotment, the size of the holdings became too small for efficient farming." ~ archives.gov

**Questions:**

- 1- What was a goal of Federal Indian policy during the period from 1870 to 1900?

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- 2- What did very sincere people reason regarding the American Indian?

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- 3- What did the Dawes Act allow the president to do?

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4- What did individual American Indians need to do in order to receive land?

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5- What was the purpose of the Dawes Act?

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6- What land was given to American Indians?

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7- What difficulties did American Indians have once allotted land?

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8- Why did the Dawes Act ultimately harm American Indians?

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9- Examine the quote:

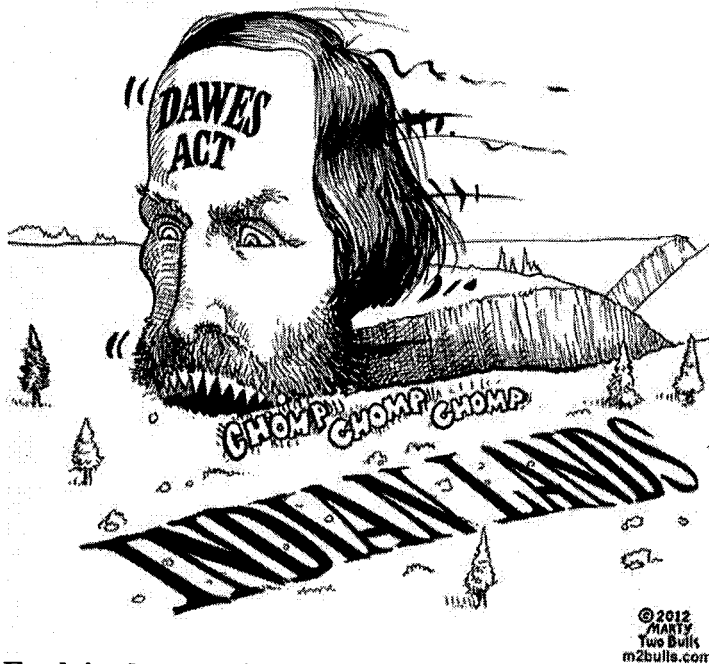
"The mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation." ~ William McKinley

Define assimilation:

What is the meaning of the quote?

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10- Analyze the political cartoon:



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

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11- Analyze the poster:

**INDIAN LAND FOR SALE**

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
\*  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
\*  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**

Explain the meaning of the poster.

Multiple-Choice Questions:

- 1- In the late 1800's, the goal of the Federal Government's policy toward Native American Indians was to
  - (A) destroy tribal bonds and thus weaken their traditional cultural values
  - (B) grant them full citizenship and due process
  - (C) give their tribal groups authority over their own affairs
  - (D) increase the land holdings of western tribes
- 2- "I am tired of fighting.... Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I shall fight no more forever!" ~ Chief Joseph, 1877

In this statement, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce expressed his reluctant acceptance of a government policy of

- (A) placing Native American Indian tribes on reservations
- (B) requiring Native American Indians to settle west of the Mississippi River
- (C) granting immediate citizenship to Native American Indians
- (D) forcing Native American Indians to assimilate into American culture

**Primary Source: Chief Joseph**

**Historical Context:**

**“Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce (1840?-1904) was known to his people as ‘Thunder Traveling to the Loftier Mountain Heights.’ He led his people in an attempt to resist the takeover of their lands in the Oregon Territory by white settlers. In 1877, the Nez Perce were ordered to move to a reservation in Idaho. Chief Joseph agreed at first. But after members of his tribe killed a group of settlers, he tried to flee to Canada with his followers, traveling over 1500 miles through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. Along the way they fought several battles with the pursuing U.S. Army. Chief Joseph spoke these words when they finally surrendered on October 5th, 1877.” ~ historyplace.com**

**The Primary Source:**

**Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our Chiefs are killed; Looking Glass is dead, Ta Hool Hool Shute is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets; the little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are – perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my Chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.”**

**~ Chief Joseph – Thunder Traveling to the Loftier Mountain Heights – 1877**

**Questions:**

**1- Who was Chief Joseph?**

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**2- Why did he try to flee to Canada?**

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**3- What happened before he surrendered to the U.S. Army?**

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**4- How does Chief Joseph describe his attempted journey to Canada?**

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**5- How does Chief Joseph describe the suffering of his people?**

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**6- Why is Chief Joseph saying these words to General Howard?**

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Analyze the following political cartoons:

**CROWSON'S VIEW**

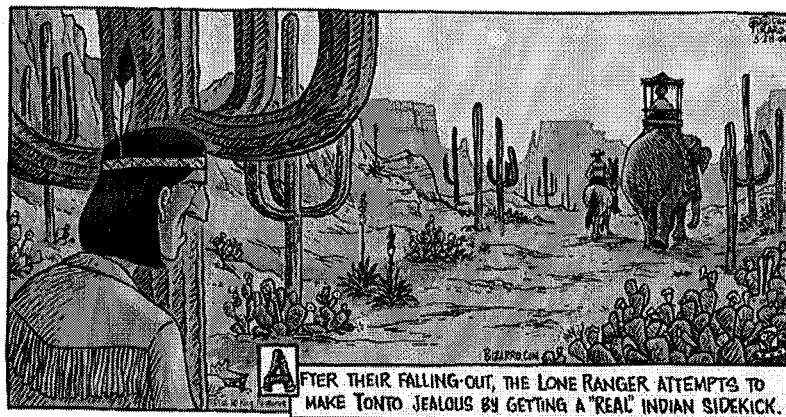
28<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MID-AMERICA ALL-INDIAN CENTER

**POWWOW**

CROWSON © 1997 THE CROWSON GROUP  
7-26 EAGLE



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

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Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

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## A Settled Frontier

US History

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

### Do Now:

"John Sutter was a Swiss immigrant who came to California in 1839 with a dream of building an agricultural empire. When he needed lumber in early 1848, he assigned the task to one of his men, James Marshall. Marshall decided to build a sawmill on the South Fork of the American river, about 40 miles from Sutter's home.

Marshall discovered a gold nugget on January 24, 1848, while at the sawmill. He and his men found more gold nearby. Both Marshall and Sutter tried to keep things quiet, but soon word leaked out. Gold fever quickly became an epidemic.

Many who already had arrived in California or Oregon immediately gravitated to the western Sierras. But it wasn't until December of 1848 that President James Polk confirmed the findings to Congress, which meant it was too late to start a trip for easterners. But by the spring of 1849, the largest migration (25,000 that year alone) in American history was already taking place.

Better-than-average conditions on the plains and in the desert that spring and summer helped soften the blow of the wave of emigrants. But conditions were harsh at best and many livestock were lost along the way. Grass and clean water became scarcer as the trip wore on, and diseases like cholera took their toll.

Indians in particular suffered from the "Forty-Niners" who streamed across the land. For centuries, Indians had lived in the West without outside competition for resources. But now the pioneers' lust for wealth was threatening to decimate the Indians through the consumption of foods, lands, water and space.

Many new routes were opened into California as a result of the Gold Rush. With an estimated 140,000 emigrants arriving in California via the California Trail between 1849 and 1854, routes were continually modified, tested or even abandoned." ~ nps.gov

### Questions:

1- Who was John Sutter; why did he come to California; and what did he dream of?

\_\_\_\_\_

2- What did James Marshall, one of Sutter's men, discover while building a sawmill?

\_\_\_\_\_

3- Why did easterners have to wait until 1849 to migrate to the West Coast?

\_\_\_\_\_

4- What was the impact of the migration on the men and women who made the journey?

\_\_\_\_\_

5- What was the impact of the migration of these "Forty-Niners" on the Native American Indians?

\_\_\_\_\_

6- Why were these men called "Forty-Niners"?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Analyze the following chart:**

<u><b>Precious Metals and Railroads:</b></u>	<u><b>Availability of Cheap Land:</b></u>	<u><b>The Impact on the Native American Indians:</b></u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Gold and silver had been discovered in California, the Rocky Mountains, and the Black Hills of South Dakota from 1848 onwards</li> <li>* Thousands of prospectors and adventures moved to these areas hoping to strike it rich</li> <li>* The extension of the railroads was one of the principal factors behind the settlement of the Great Plains</li> <li>* With the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869, the journey from one coast to another was cut from several months to a few weeks</li> <li>* Sharp-shooters on the railroads killed off many of the buffalo</li> <li>* Railroads made it possible for ranchers and farmers to ship their cattle and grain to eastern markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Immigrants from Europe and farmers from the East and Midwest of the United States were attracted by the prospect of cheap land under the terms of the Homestead Act.</li> <li>* The Homestead Act of 1862 gave federal land away to anyone who settled it               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Anyone over twenty years old could claim a 160-acre lot</li> <li>b) In order to obtain ownership, a person only needed to farm the land for five years</li> <li>c) After paying a small fee, the land then became the homesteader's</li> </ul> </li> <li>~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* From 1830 to 1890, the government systematically followed a policy of pushing Native American Indians from their historic lands onto government reservations in the West</li> <li>* In 1830, Congress ordered the removal of all Native American Indians to west of the Mississippi: Nearly one-quarter of the Cherokees perished on the journey westward, known as the Trail of Tears</li> <li>* The "Indian Wars," which pitted settlers and federal troops against Native American Indians, lasted from 1860 to 1890</li> <li>* The completion of the transcontinental railroad and the Homestead Act made Native American lands more desirable</li> <li>* Once a Native American tribe submitted to federal authority, its members were settled on reservations</li> </ul>

- 1- Why did the discovery of gold and silver encourage westward expansion?
- 2- Why did the completion of the transcontinental railroad encourage westward expansion?
- 3- Why did the buffalo population decrease?
- 4- How did railroads benefit ranchers and farmers?

- 5- What was the Homestead Act?

---

- 6- Why did the Homestead Act encourage westward expansion?

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- 7- Who qualified for the Homestead Act?

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- 8- What was the Trail of Tears?

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- 9- Why did Native American Indians lose the “Indian Wars”?

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- 10- What happened to Native American Indians as a result of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad?

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**Reading:** The Dawes Act [Underline significant facts in the passage.]

Congressman Henry Dawes of Massachusetts sponsored a landmark piece of legislation, the General Allotment Act (The Dawes Severalty Act) in 1887. It was designed to encourage the breakup of the tribes and promote the assimilation of Indians into American Society. It was the major Indian policy until the 1930s. Dawes’ goal was to create independent farmers out of Indians – give them land and the tools for citizenship...

A Nez Perce Indian expressed this reaction to the Dawes Act.

“We do not want our land cut up in little pieces...”

Congressman Henry Dawes expressed some rather surprising views in the following statement about his faith in the civilizing power of private property:

“To wear civilized clothes...cultivate the ground, live in houses, ride in Studebaker wagons, send children to school, drink whiskey [and] own property.”

While Senator Dawes may have been well meaning in his intentions, the results were less than satisfactory for the Indians. It provided for each head of an Indian family to be given 160 acres of farmland or 320 acres of grazing land. The remaining tribal lands were to be declared “surplus” and opened up for whites. Tribal ownership, and tribes themselves, were simply to disappear. The story would be much the same across much of the West. Before the Dawes Act, some 150 million acres remained in Indian hands. Within twenty years, two-thirds of their land was gone...Land allotted to individual Indians was soon controlled by non-Indians. Indian lost much of their land and received very inadequate payment for the land they gave up. Indians, who received compensation for giving up their land, also quickly spent the money. They were unused to managing money. Few contemporary historians would judge the allotment policy of acts like the Dawes Act, successful.” [~adapted from nebraskastudies.org]

<b><u>Threatened Tribal Ways:</u></b> Assimilation threatened tribal culture; The act encouraged individual farm ownership as opposed to tradition of sharing lands	<b><u>Hunters, Not Farmers:</u></b> Many Native American Indian tribes had never farmed the land, since they were hunters by lifestyle and tradition	<b><u>Infertile Lands:</u></b> The lands given to Native American Indians were often infertile and the government never provided assistance in learning how to farm	<b><u>Reservation Life:</u></b> Many suffered from malnutrition, poverty, and untreated health problems; reservation schools provided an inferior education
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1. In the period from 1860 to 1890, which experience was shared by most Native Americans living in western states?
  - (1) They maintained control of their traditional lands.
  - (2) They benefited economically from government policy.
  - (3) They became farmers and small business owners.
  - (4) They were forced to live on reservations.
  
2. "[Buffalo hunters] have done more in the last two years, and will do more in the next year, to settle the...Indian question than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years...For the sake of peace let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffalo are destroyed."  
 ~ General Philip Sheridan  
 What was the result of the process described in this quotation
  - (1) Native American Indians were granted farmland under the Homestead Act.
  - (2) The disappearance of their economic base helped drive Native American Indians onto reservations.
  - (3) Many Native American Indians moved to Eastern cities to work in factories.
  - (4) Most Native American Indians migrated to Canada to find new ways to earn a living.
  
3. The passage of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to fulfill the United States commitment to
  - (1) Reconstruction (2) Racial equality
  - (3) Manifest destiny (4) Conservation
  
4. In the period from 1860 to 1900, the Federal Government encouraged the settlement of the West by
  - (1) passing an increased number of liberal immigration laws
  - (2) selling the most fertile public land to Native American Indians
  - (3) providing free transportation to settlers moving to the frontier
  - (4) granting tracts of land to railroad companies to encourage construction
  
5. "Up to our own day American history is the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land...and the advance of American settlement westward explain American development."  
 This quotation of the 1890's suggests that the American frontier
  - (1) should be preserved for free use by all the people
  - (2) has mirrored European values and social patterns
  - (3) will continue indefinitely as a region to be colonized
  - (4) has had a positive effect on the growth of the United States
  
6. In the late 1800's, the goal of the Federal Government's policy toward Native American Indians was to
  - (1) destroy tribal bonds and thus weaken their traditional cultural values
  - (2) grant them full citizenship and due process
  - (3) give their tribal groups authority over their own affairs
  - (4) increase the land holdings of western tribes



7. In which pair of events did the first event most directly influence the second?

1. discovery of gold in California → Louisiana Purchase
2. building of the transcontinental railroad → disappearance of the frontier
3. settling of the Oregon Territory → passage of the Homestead Act
4. assimilation of Native American Indians into American society → passage of the Dawes Act

8. The aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to

1. restore previously taken land to Native American Indian tribes
2. maintain traditional Native American Indian cultures
3. assimilate Native American Indians into American culture
4. end all governmental contact with Native American Indians

9. The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to

1. encourage settlement of the West
2. set up reservations for Native American Indians
3. establish land-grant agricultural colleges
4. assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads

10. The Homestead Act was important in the growth of the West because it

1. set aside reservations for Native American Indians
2. created the Department of Agriculture to aid farmers
3. encouraged settlement of the Great Plains
4. provided land to build a canal system

11. During the late 1800s, many North American Indian tribes were sent to reservations that were located

1. along the major rivers and lakes of the Midwest
2. near large cities in the Northwest
3. in sparsely populated regions of the West
4. east of the Mississippi River

12. The Homestead Act, the mass killing of buffalo, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the

1. rise of organized labor
2. building of the Erie Canal
3. northern migration of African Americans
4. decline of the Plains Indians

13. Speaker A: Nature should be left as it is found. All unsettled land should be off limits to future settlement or development.

Speaker B: Natural resources should be controlled by big business to ensure the economic strength of the United States. Our abundance of land gives us a great advantage for competing in world markets.

Speaker C: The natural resources of the United States should be used wisely. We must conserve them for future generations while also using them to serve the people of today.

Speaker D: No man or institution owns the land. It is to be shared by everyone and everything in the best interest of all who depend upon its offerings.

The statement of Speaker D is most like views expressed by


1. Native American Indians
2. western farmers
3. railroad companies
4. European immigrants

Analyze the following image:

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS!

# MILLIONS OF ACRES

View on the Big Map, between Omaha and Omaha, corresponding Valley and Reeling Prairie Land in Nebraska.



## IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS

FOR SALE ON 10 YEARS CREDIT

BY THE

### Burlington & Missouri River R.R. Co.

AT 6 PER CT. INTEREST AND LOW PRICES.

Only One-Seventh of Principal Due Annually, beginning Four Years after purchase.

20 PER CENT. DEDUCTED FROM 10 YEARS PRICE, FOR CASH.

**LAND EXPLORING TICKETS SOLD**

and Cost allowed in First Interest paid, on Land bought in 30 days from date of ticket.

These are Land Exploring Tickets, which entitle the holder to explore the land in the State where the land bought is located. These Tickets are sold at \$2.00 each, and the holder is entitled to a refund of \$2.00 per acre, if the land is not purchased within the time specified. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE ARE AFFORDED TO PURCHASERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS, LAND COMMISSIONER,  
or T. H. LEAVITT, Asst. Land Comm'r, Burlington, Iowa.

Or apply to

FREE ROOMS for buyers to board themselves are provided at Burlington and Lincoln.

**Question:**

1- What is the intention of this poster?

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2- How did posters like influence Americans?

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3- What was the impact of posters like this on the indigenous peoples of the Americas?

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4- How did posters like this relate to the concept of Manifest Destiny?

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## The Granger Movement

US History

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

### Do Now:

**“The transition of the American farmers from self-sufficiency to the market economy brought hardships that eventually caused them to form political organizations. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, farmers found themselves at the mercy of forces – commodity prices, grain storage charges, interest rates, and shipping costs – that were beyond their control.**

**The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was founded in 1867 to organize farmers into local chapters dedicated to education, culture, and socialization. However, in the 1870s its aims became less social and more political, with membership reaching 1.5 million by 1874. The Grange accused the railroads of discriminatory practices (long haul compared to short haul, rebates, monopolizing practices), the grain-elevator operators of monopoly practices, charging ‘all that the traffic would bear,’ and manufacturers of raising prices and the cost of credit so that farmers were unable to make a profit.**

**By the middle of the 1870s the Grangers held the political balance in several of the Midwestern states. In four states Granger laws were passed to regulate railroad rates and the practices of the owners of grain elevators. The Supreme Court, in a series of landmark decisions, upheld the principle that government could regulate all those industries ‘affected with a public interest.’”**

~ U.S. History and Government

### Questions:

1- What concerns did farmers have in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

\_\_\_\_\_

2- Why was National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry founded in 1867?

\_\_\_\_\_

3- What did the Grange accuse railroads and grain-elevator operators of?

\_\_\_\_\_

4- What were the accomplishments of the Grangers?

\_\_\_\_\_

**“The Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange, was founded in 1867 to advance methods of agriculture, as well as to promote the social and economic needs of farmers in the United States. The financial crisis of 1873, along with falling crop prices, increases in railroad fees to ship crops, and Congress’s reduction of paper money in favor of gold and silver devastated farmers’ livelihoods and caused a surge in Grange membership in the mid-1870s. Both at the state and national level, Grangers gave their support to reform minded groups such as the Greenback Party, the Populist Party, and, eventually, the Progressives.”**  
~ gilderlehrman.org

**Questions:**

1- What was the Grange movement?

2- What factors devastated the livelihoods of farmers in the mid-1870s?

3- What political parties did the Grangers support?

**Analyze the following chart:**

The Greenback Party	The Populist Party	The Progressives
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- Started in the 1870s</li><li>2- Main support came from farmers who were suffering from declining farm prices, high railroad rates and the government's deflationary currency policies</li><li>3- Wanted to maintain or increase the amount of paper money in circulation</li><li>4- Did not agree when the government announced that it would support all greenbacks with gold; this action would increase value of greenbacks</li><li>5- With the currency's value increasing and inflation decreasing, it became more difficult for people to pay their debts</li><li>6- Wanted to keep the greenbacks in circulation and even urged that more be printed; thus making it easier to pay off debts with "cheap" money</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- The People's Party</li><li>2- In the 1880s, as drought hit the wheat-growing areas of the Great Plains and prices for Southern cotton sunk to new lows, many tenant farmers fell into deep debt</li><li>3- Exacerbated long-held grievances against railroads, lenders, grain-elevator owners, and others with whom farmers did business</li><li>4- Advocated more sweeping federal intervention to offset the economic depression, curtail corporate abuses, and prevent poverty among farming and working-class families</li><li>5- Also advocated a graduated income tax, government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, and the direct election of Senators</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- The rapid industrialization and growth of a world economy in the Gilded Age gave birth to a reform movement in the last decade of the nineteenth-century</li><li>2- Believed that people united behind a common cause could erase the social ills that plagued society</li><li>3- Wanted to reform social ills such as mass immigration, overcrowding, child labor and sanitation</li><li>4- Included liberals, agrarians, Republican progressives, socialists, and labor representatives</li><li>5- The 1924 Progressives pledged a "housecleaning" of executive departments, public control of natural resources, public ownership of railways, and tax reduction</li></ol>

## Farmers United

### US History

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

"In the late 1800s, many farmers were trapped in a vicious economic cycle. Prices for crops were falling, and farmers often mortgaged their farms so that they could buy more land and produce more crops. Good farming land was becoming scarce, though, and banks were foreclosing on the mortgages of increasing numbers of farmers who couldn't make payments on their loans. Moreover, the railroads were taking advantage of farmers.

Farmers paid outrageously high prices to transport grain. Lack of competition among the railroads meant that it might cost more to ship grain from the Dakotas to Minneapolis by rail than from Chicago to England by boat. Also, railroads made secret agreements with middlemen – grain brokers and merchants – that allowed the railroads to control grain storage prices and to influence the market price of crops. Many farmers mortgaged their farms for credit with which to buy seed and supplies. Suppliers charged high rates of interest, sometimes charging more for items bought on credit than they did for cash purchases. Farmers got caught in a cycle of credit that meant longer hours and more debt every year. It was time for reform.

To push effectively for reforms, however, farmers needed to organize. In 1867, Oliver Hudson Kelley started the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization for farmers that became popularly known as the Grange. Its original purpose was to provide a social outlet and an educational forum for isolated farm families. By the 1870s, however, Grange members spent most of their time and energy fighting the railroads. The Grange's battle plan included teaching its members how to organize, how to set up farmers' cooperatives, and how to sponsor state legislation to regulate railroads. The Grange gave rise to other organizations, such as Farmers' Alliances. Spellbinding speakers such as Mary Elizabeth Lease helped get the message across.

Leaders of the alliance movement realized that to make far-reaching changes, they would need to build a base of political power. Populism – the movement of the people – was born with the founding of the Populist, or People's, Party, in 1892. On July 2, 1892, a Populist Party convention in Omaha, Nebraska, demanded reforms to lift the burden of debt from farmers and other workers and to give the people a greater voice in their government."

~ *The American Vision*

1. During the 1890s, many American farmers tried to resolve their problems by

- (1) joining the Populist Party
- (2) staging violent protests
- (3) supporting government aid to railroads
- (4) asking Congress to end agricultural subsidies

2. The Granger Movement advocated for

- (1) Factory workers
- (2) Women
- (3) Farmers
- (4) Immigrants

3. In the late 1800s, which group most often supported the views of the Populist Party?

- (1) factory owners
- (2) nativists
- (3) farmers
- (4) labor unions

4. Farmers suffered for all of the following reasons except

- (1) High prices charged by railroads
- (2) High interest rates on loans
- (3) Low prices for agricultural crops
- (4) Low interest rates on loans

### Analyzing Political Cartoons:



#### **THE PLIGHT OF THE FARMERS**

“Farmers were particularly hard hit in the decades leading to the financial panic of 1893. They regarded big business interests as insurmountable enemies who were bringing them to their knees and leaving them with debts at every turn. This cartoon is a warning of the dangers confronting not only the farmers but the entire nation.”

1. How does this cartoon depict the plight of the farmers?
2. Who does the cartoonist suggest is responsible for the farmers' plight?

#### Kansas Fool

We have the land to raise the wheat  
And everything that's good to eat  
And when we had no bonds or debts  
We were a jolly, happy set....  
With abundant crops raised everywhere,

"Tis a mystery, I do declare.  
Why farmers all should fume and fret  
And why we are so deep in debt....

~ Traditional

What is the basic cause of the farm problem described by these song lyrics?

- (1) Limits on agricultural imports
- (2) Government ownership of the railroads
- (3) Overproduction of farm crops
- (4) Prolonged droughts in the Midwest

<b>The Greenback Party</b>	<b>The Populist Party</b>
<b>1- Started in the 1870s</b> <b>2- Main support came from farmers who were suffering from declining farm prices and high railroad rates</b> <b>3- Wanted to maintain or increase the amount of paper money in circulation</b> <b>4- Did not agree when the government announced that it would support all greenbacks with gold</b> <b>5- With the currency's value increasing, it became more difficult for people to pay their debts</b> <b>6- Urged that more money be printed; thus making it easier to pay off debts with "cheap" money</b>	<b>1- The People's Party</b> <b>2- In the 1880s, as drought hit the wheat-growing areas of the Great Plains and prices for Southern cotton sunk to new lows, many tenant farmers fell into deep debt</b> <b>3- Exacerbated long-held grievances against railroads, lenders, grain-elevator owners, and others with whom farmers did business</b> <b>4- Advocated more sweeping federal intervention to offset the economic depression, curtail corporate abuses, and prevent poverty among farming and working-class families</b> <b>5- Also advocated a graduated income tax, government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, and the direct election of Senators</b>

**Questions:**

1- Why were framers suffering in the 1870s?

2- What did farmers want?

3- What government action upset the farmers?

4- Why would backing greenbacks with gold hurt farmers?

5- What happened in the 1880s that hurt farmers?

6- What grievances did farmers have?

7- What did the Populist Party advocate?

8- Why would farmers support the Populist Party?

9- How did the Populist Party change American History?

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**Greenback Party Slogan:**

**"More Money, Cheaper Money."**

**"The devastating depression unleashed by the Panic of 1873 shook American society to the core. Out of this crisis arose the Greenback Labor Party with its catchy slogan 'More Money, Cheaper Money.' Nothing ailed the crippled economy, the Greenbacks insisted, that a massive influx of paper currency could not cure." ~ Bartee Haile**

**"The Greenbacks met in Waco in August 1878 to select a full slate for the fall elections. W.H. Hamman of Robertson was nominated for governor and waged an energetic campaign. The Greenback creed of defending the common man against the banks, corporations and railroads struck a chord with many Texans as did the charge that both the Democratic and Republican parties ignored their plight." ~ Bartee Haile**

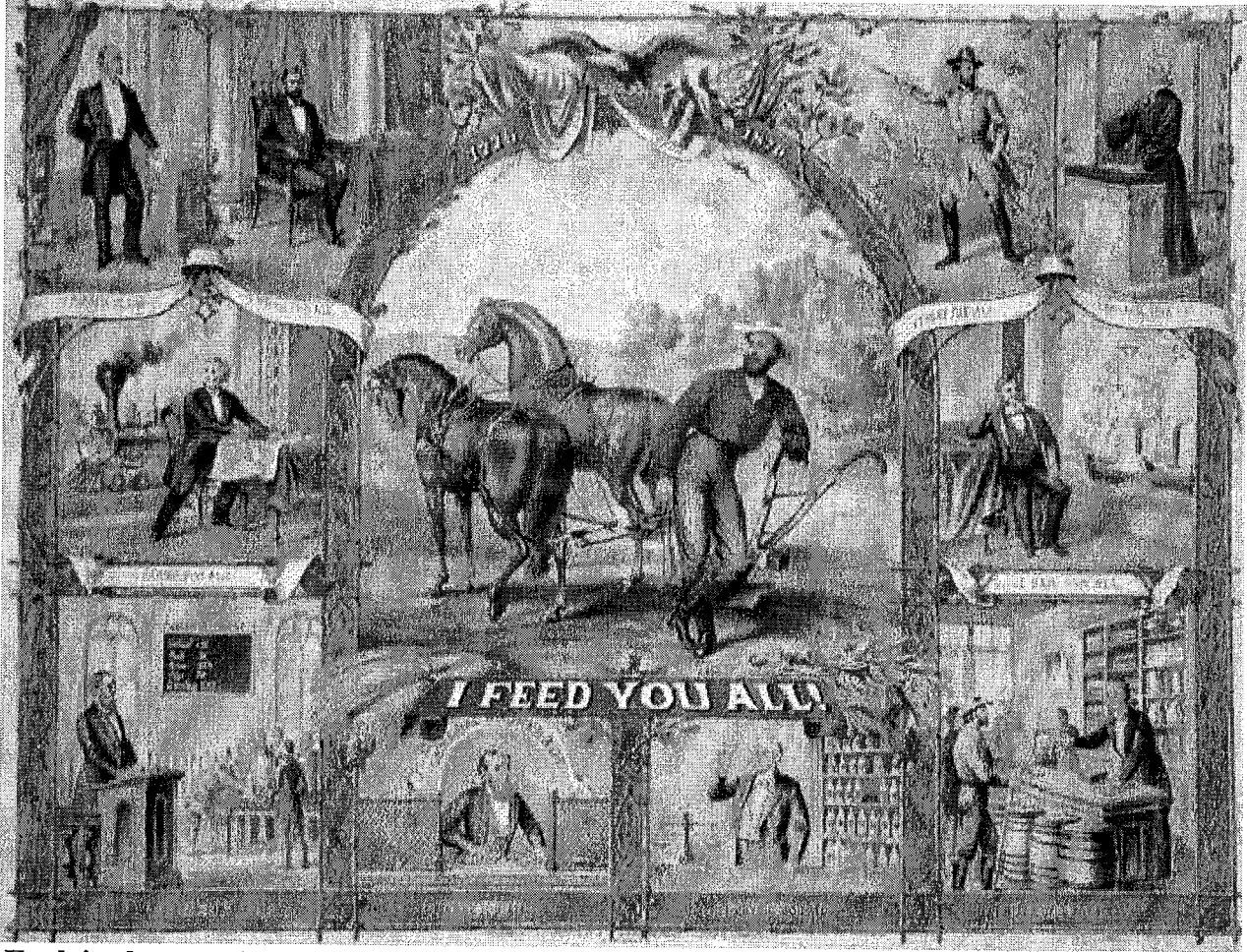
<b>Gold Bugs</b>	<b>Silverites</b>
<b>Who They Were:</b>  <b>Bankers and Businessmen</b>	<b>Who They Were:</b>  <b>Farmers and Laborers</b>
<b>What They Wanted:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Gold Standard</b></li><li>• <b>Less money in circulation</b></li></ul>	<b>What They Wanted:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Bimetallism (currency based on gold and silver)</b></li><li>• <b>More money in circulation</b></li></ul>
<b>Why:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Loans would be more stable</b></li></ul>	<b>Why:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Products would be sold at higher prices</b></li></ul>
<b>Effects:</b>  <b>DEFLATION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Prices fall.</b></li><li>• <b>Value of money increases.</b></li><li>• <b>Fewer people have money.</b></li></ul>	<b>Effects:</b>  <b>INFLATION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Prices rise.</b></li><li>• <b>Value of money decreases.</b></li><li>• <b>More people have money.</b></li></ul>

**Questions:**

- 1- Why does the value of money decrease when more money is in circulation and why does the value of money increase when less money is in circulation?**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Who were the silverites; what did they want; and how did they hope bimetallism would solve their problems?**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Analyze the following image:**



**Explain the meaning of the image:**

**What is the purpose of this image:**

**How does this image change people's perceptions of farmers and issues affecting farmers?**

**Greenback Party Slogan:**

**"More Money, Cheaper Money."**

**"The devastating depression unleashed by the Panic of 1873 shook American society to the core. Out of this crisis arose the Greenback Labor Party with its catchy slogan 'More Money, Cheaper Money.' Nothing ailed the crippled economy, the Greenbacks insisted, that a massive influx of paper currency could not cure." ~ Bartee Haile**

1. In the 1870s, the Granger movement was organized to promote the interests of
- (1) suffragists
  - (2) farmers
  - (3) factory workers
  - (4) recent immigrants

Base your answer to question 2 on the song lyrics below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Kansas Fool

We have the land to raise the wheat  
And everything that's good to eat  
And when we had no bonds or debts  
We were a jolly, happy set....  
With abundant crops raised everywhere,

'Tis a mystery, I do declare.  
Why farmers all should fume and fret  
And why we are so deep in debt....  
~ Traditional

2. What is the basic cause of the farm problem described by these song lyrics?
- (1) limits on agricultural imports
  - (2) government ownership of the railroads
  - (3) overproduction of farm crops
  - (4) prolonged droughts in the Midwest
3. During the 1890s, many American farmers tried to resolve their economic problems by
- (1) joining the Populist Party
  - (2) staging violent protests against the government
  - (3) supporting government aid to railroads
  - (4) asking Congress to end agricultural subsidies

4. Which argument was used by Progressive Era reformers to support the use of a graduated income tax?

- (1) Imports should be taxed to make foreign goods more expensive than domestic goods.
- (2) Taxes on corporations should be reduced so jobs can be created.
- (3) People who earn more money should pay taxes at higher rates.
- (4) All citizens should be taxed at the same rate to treat all people equally.

5. The Progressive movement supported the idea that the federal government should

- (1) regulate big business
- (2) reduce immigration
- (3) build an overseas empire
- (4) reduce the number of farms

6. During the late 1800s, many United States farmers believed their economic problems would be solved if the federal government would

- (1) raise interest rates
- (2) outlaw strikes by labor unions
- (3) put more money into circulation
- (4) regulate the amount of grain that was Produced

7. In the late 1800s, which group most often supported the views of the Populist Party?

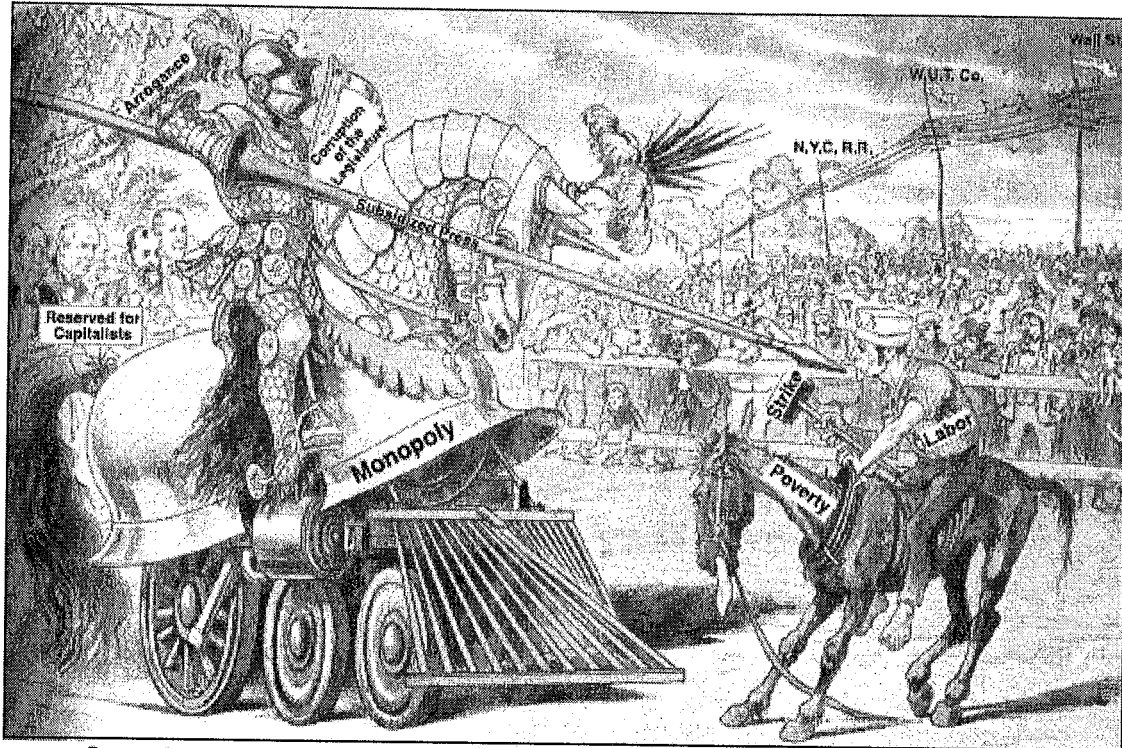
- (1) factory owners      (3) farmers
- (2) nativists              (4) labor unions

8. Which statement about the development of the Great Plains in the late 1800s is most accurate?

- (1) Great profits could be earned in the steel industry.
- (2) Railroads decreased in importance throughout the region.
- (3) Immigrants could no longer afford to become farmers.
- (4) Mechanized farming became dominant in the region.

**“The Greenbacks met in Waco in August 1878 to select a full slate for the fall elections. W.H. Hamman of Robertson was nominated for governor and waged an energetic campaign. The Greenback creed of defending the common man against the banks, corporations and railroads struck a chord with many Texans as did the charge that both the Democratic and Republican parties ignored their plight.” ~ Bartee Haile**

**Questions:**



Source: Lewis Paul Todd and Marie Curti, *Rise of the American Nation*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (adapted)

**What is the main idea of this cartoon from the 1800s?**

1. Labor is gaining power over big business.
2. Most Americans support the labor movement.
3. Business has advantages over labor.
4. Government should support the expansion of railroads.

**In the late 1800s, supporters of laissez-faire capitalism claimed that government regulation of business would be**

1. essential to protect the rights of consumers
2. necessary to provide jobs for the unemployed
3. useful in competing with foreign nations
4. harmful to economic growth

**After the Civil War, one way business leaders tried to eliminate competition was by**

1. forming monopolies or trusts
2. developing overseas markets
3. increasing the prices of their products
4. paying high wages to their workers

## Grangers, Populists, and a Cross of Gold

US History

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

**Do Now:**

Munn v. Illinois (1877)	Wabash v. Illinois (1886)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- A case in which the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the power of government to regulate private industries</li> <li>2- Illinois legislature had set the maximum rates that private companies could charge for the storage and transport of agricultural products (due to pressure from Granger Movement)</li> <li>3- The Chicago grain warehouse firm of Munn and Scott was subsequently found guilty of violating the law but appealed the conviction on the grounds that the Illinois regulation represented an unconstitutional deprivation of property without due process of law</li> <li>4- Court ruled grain storage facilities were devoted to public use; thus their rates were subject to public regulation</li> </ol> <p>~ Britannica</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company challenged the intervention of the state of Illinois in its business</li> <li>2- The state of Illinois had passed a law penalizing railroads if they charged the same or more for shipping freight for shorter distances than for longer distances</li> <li>3- The Supreme Court declared that states could not regulate commerce that went beyond their boundaries</li> <li>4- The Court ruled that only Congress could regulate rates on interstate commerce</li> <li>5- In 1887, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act; prohibiting railroads for charging different rates to customers shipping goods the same distance; also banned the charging of more for short hauls than for long hauls over the same route</li> </ol>

**Questions:**

- 1- What did the Supreme Court uphold in Munn v. Illinois?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What had the Illinois legislature set?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Why did the Chicago grain warehouse firm of Munn and Scott appeal?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What did the Court rule?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Were farmers happy about the ruling? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- What did the railroads challenge in Wabash v. Illinois?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- What did the Court rule?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Were farmers happy about the ruling? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- What did Congress do immediately following the ruling?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Analyze the chart:**

<u><b>The Grange Movement:</b></u>	<u><b>Populist Party:</b></u>	<u><b>Election of 1896:</b></u>
<p><b>* 1867</b></p> <p><b>* Formed to reduce the isolation of farmers and to spread information about new farming techniques</b></p> <p><b>* Began urging economic and political reform</b></p> <p><b>* Blamed the railroads for many of their difficulties</b></p> <p><b>* Elected candidates to state legislatures who promised to regulate the railroads</b></p> <p><b>* When the Supreme Court decision in Wabash ended state regulation of railroads; turned to Congress</b></p> <p><b>* Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act; the first step towards having the federal government regulate unfair business practices</b></p> <p><b>~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government</b></p>	<p><b>* 1891 – 1896</b></p> <p><b>* Despite the successes of the Grange Movement, farmers continued to experience problems</b></p> <p><b>* In 1892, farmers gave their support to the Populist Party, a new national political party representing laborers, farmers, and industrial workers in the struggle against banking and railroad interests</b></p> <p><b>* Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unlimited coinage of silver to raise farm prices and make loan repayments easier</li> <li>- Direct election of Senators instead of by state legislatures</li> <li>- Secret ballot to protect voters from intimidation</li> <li>- Immigration Restrictions with quotas</li> <li>- Graduated Income Tax to tax wealthy individuals at a higher rate</li> <li>- Eight hour work day</li> <li>- Government Ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones</li> </ul>	<p><b>* The Democratic Party nominated William Jennings Bryan for President after he delivered a speech at the convention</b></p> <p><b>- “Cross of Gold” Speech praised farmers and denounced bankers for “crucifying mankind on a cross of gold”</b></p> <p><b>- But Bryan’s moral outrage frightened many voters, and he lost to Republican William McKinley</b></p> <p><u><b>Election of 1900:</b></u></p> <p><b>* Pitted Bryan against McKinley</b></p> <p><b>- McKinley’s second victory marked the end of the Populist Party</b></p> <p><b>- In subsequent years, new gold discoveries, higher farm prices, and rural migration to the cities weakened interest in a separate farmer’s party</b></p>

**1- Identify two significant characteristics of the Grange Movement:**

**2- Who did Grangers blame for their problems?**

**3- How did the Grangers influence U.S. History?**

4- Identify two significant characteristics of the Populist Party:

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5- List several goals of the Populist Party:

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6- The Populist Party demonstrates how a third party can influence American politics. What goals of the Populist Party have been adopted in the United States?

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7- Who was William Jennings Bryan?

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8- What was the main idea of his "Cross of Gold" speech?

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9- Why did William Jennings Bryan not win the election of 1896?

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10- What election marked the end of the Populist Party?

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Identify the significant images in the cartoon:

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Define sacrilegious.

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Why do you think the cartoonist portrays William Jennings Bryan as being a sacrilegious candidate?

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What does this cartoon reveal about the American public at the time?

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1. In the late 1800s, the Granger movement tried to improve conditions for farmers by
  - (1) lowering the rate of inflation
  - (2) strengthening the gold standard
  - (3) forcing railroads to lower their rates
  - (4) making labor unions stronger
2. Which reform idea was a common goal of the Populists and the Progressives?
  - (1) restoration of the nation's cities
  - (2) expansion of opportunities for immigrants
  - (3) improvement in the status of African Americans
  - (4) greater control of government by the people
3. Supporters of a graduated national income tax argued that it was the fairest type of tax because the
  - (1) rate of taxation was the same for all persons
  - (2) rate of taxation increased as incomes rose
  - (3) income tax provided the most revenue for the government
  - (4) income tax replaced state and local government taxes
4. Both the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were
  - (1) inspired by the effectiveness of earlier state laws
  - (2) designed to protect business from foreign competition
  - (3) declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the late 1800s
  - (4) passed by the federal government to regulate big business

5. Which idea led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration?
  - (1) Business activity must sometimes be regulated in the public interest.
  - (2) Workers should be allowed to bargain with owners for working conditions.
  - (3) Domestic industry should be protected from foreign competition.
  - (4) The economy works best without government regulation.
6. "A suggestion for the 53-cent dollar."



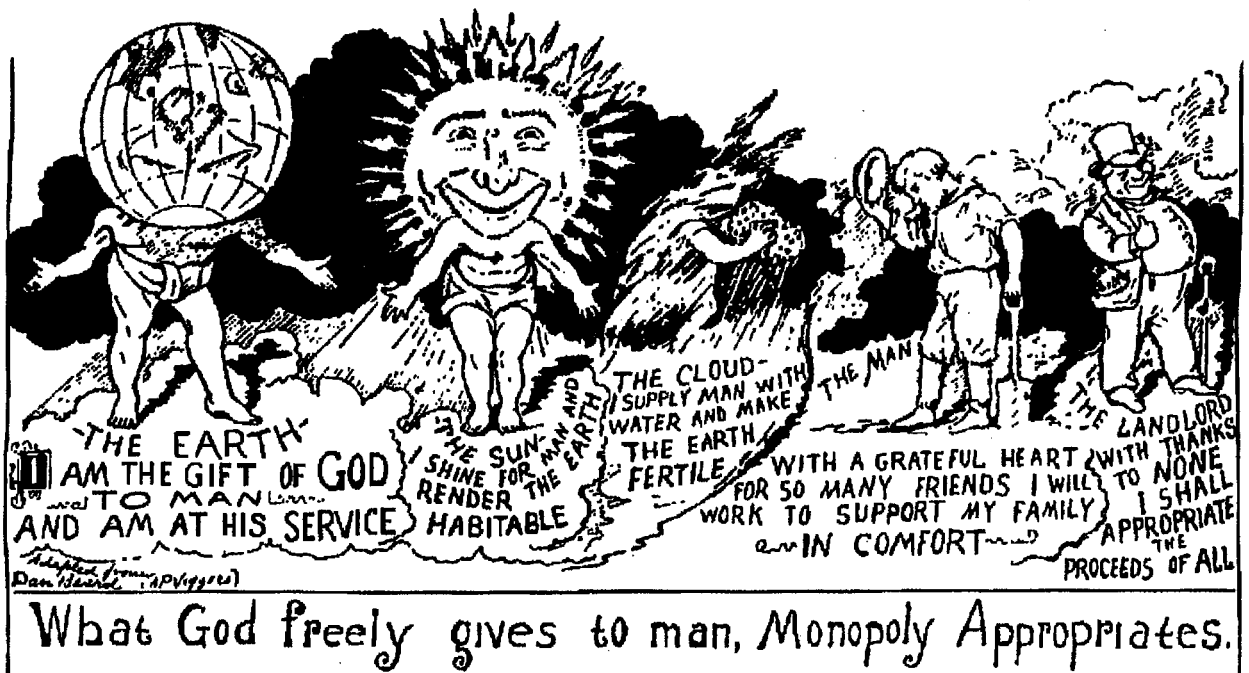
Source: Mark Sullivan, *Our Times*, Vol. 1, *The Turn of the Century* (adapted)

This cartoon from the 1896 presidential election campaign attacked William Jennings Bryan's proposal for

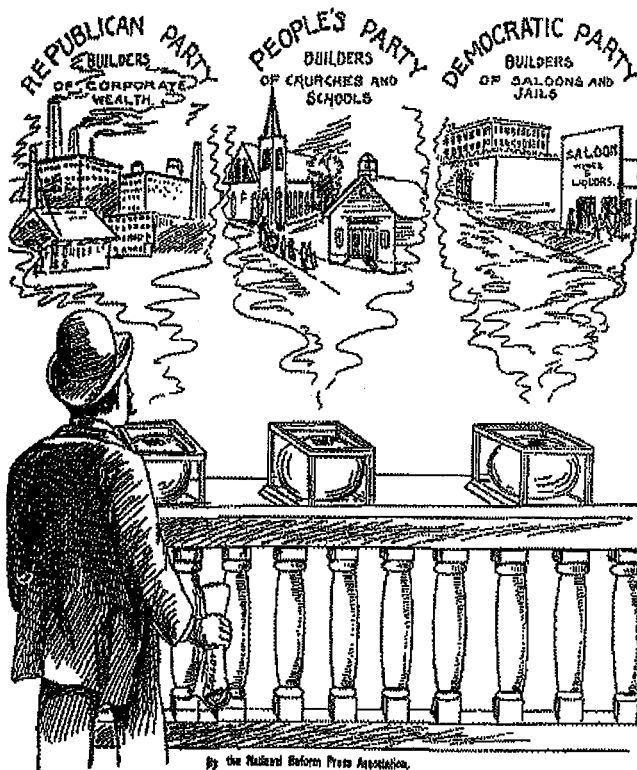
- (1) free coinage of silver
- (2) lower tariffs on farm goods
- (3) strengthening the gold standard
- (4) government regulation of the railroads



Analyze the following images:



What is the main idea of the image?



IN WHICH BOX WILL THE VOTER OF '88 PUT HIS BALLOT?

What is the main idea of the image?

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## The Industrial Revolution

### US History

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

“Although the Industrial Revolution began in the United States in the early 1800s, the nation was still largely a farming country when the Civil War erupted. Out of a population of more than 30 million, only 1.3 million Americans worked in industry in 1860. After the Civil War, industry rapidly expanded, and millions of Americans left their farms to work in mines and factories. By the early 1900s, Americans had transformed the United States into the world’s leading industrial nation.

An abundance of raw materials was one reason for the nation’s industrial success. The United States contained vast natural resources upon which industry in the 1800s depended, including water, timber, coal, iron, and copper. At the same time, a new resource, petroleum, began to be exploited. Even before the invention of the automobile, petroleum was in high demand because it could be turned into kerosene. Kerosene was used in lanterns and stoves. The American oil industry was built on the demand for kerosene.

The human resources available to American industry were as important as natural resources in enabling the nation to industrialize rapidly. Between 1860 and 1910, the population of the United States almost tripled. This population provided industry with a large workforce and also created greater demand for the consumer goods that factories produced. Population growth stemmed from two causes – large families and a flood of immigrants. Another important factor that enabled the United States to industrialize rapidly was the free enterprise system. In the late 1800s, many Americans embraced the idea of laissez-faire, literally ‘let do,’ a French phrase meaning ‘let people do as they choose.’ Supporters of laissez-faire believe the government should not interfere in the economy other than to protect private property rights and maintain peace. These supporters argue that if the government regulates the economy, it increases costs and eventually hurts society more than it helps.” ~ *The American Vision*

1. The theory of laissez-faire economics was used during the late 1800s to

- (1) justify unregulated business growth
- (2) call for more consumer protection
- (3) support Progressive programs
- (4) achieve equal distribution of income

2. “Prices and wages should be determined by the marketplace.” The author of this statement would most probably support

- (1) government ownership of utilities
- (2) minimum-wage laws
- (3) wage and price controls
- (4) laissez-faire capitalism

3. Which factor most influenced the growth of the United States economy between 1865 and 1900?

- (1) development of the sharecropping system
- (2) success of organized labor
- (3) governmental policy of laissez faire
- (4) restrictions on immigration

4. From 1865 to 1900, how did the growth of industry affect American society?

- (1) The United States experienced the disappearance of the traditional
- (2) Population centers shifted from the Northeast to the South
- (3) Restrictions on immigration
- (4) The percentage of Americans living in urban areas increased.

### **More Factors for Industrialization in the United States:**

#### **I. The Expansion of Railroads**

- A) The first transcontinental railroad, linking the east and west coasts, was completed in 1869
- B) The amount of railroad track increased fivefold in the next 25 years
- C) Railroads connected raw materials to factories and factories to consumers
- D) Also promoted the settlement of the frontier
- E) Irish and Chinese immigrants were used as cheap labor for railroad construction

#### **II. Technological Progress:**

- A) New inventions and technologies fueled economic expansion in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- B) The Bessemer process made the production of steel more economical.

#### **III. The Corporation:**

- A) Before the Civil War, most businesses were owned by individuals or partnerships.
- B) Following the Civil War, the corporate form of business became more popular.
  - 1- A corporation is a company chartered by a state and recognized in law as a separate "person"
  - 2- A corporation issues shares to investors, making each stockholder one of its partial owners

### **Multiple-Choice Questions:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. After the Civil War, one way business leaders tried to eliminate competition was by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) forming monopolies or trusts</li><li>(2) developing overseas markets</li><li>(3) increasing the prices of their products</li><li>(4) paying high wages to their workers</li></ul> <p>2. During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many business organizations in the United States combined into large corporations because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) income levels for workers would be improved</li><li>(2) government intervention in economic affairs would decline</li><li>(3) efficiency in production methods could be increased</li><li>(4) economic possibilities outside the United States could be explored</li></ul> | <p>3. Many reformers who opposed the laissez-faire attitude of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century argued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) the National Government should not interfere in the activities of big business</li><li>(2) national wealth could best be assured by the accumulation of gold</li><li>(3) the idea of rugged individualism is vital to the nation's economic growth</li><li>(4) government should protect society through the regulation of business</li></ul> <p>4. Why did the United States follow a policy of unrestricted immigration for Europeans during most of the 1800's?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Business and industry depended on the foreign capital brought by immigrants.</li><li>(2) The American economy needed many unskilled workers.</li><li>(3) Most Americans desired a more diversified culture.</li><li>(4) The United States wanted to help European nations by taking in their surplus population.</li></ul> |
|---|--|

**5. Prior to 1880, the number of immigrants to the United States was not restricted mainly because**

- (1) industry owners wanted cheap labor
- (2) the nations of Europe discouraged emigration
- (3) the United States birthrate was increasing
- (4) Congress lacked the power to limit immigration

**6. Laws requiring individuals to pass civil service examinations to obtain government jobs were enacted to**

- (1) eliminate patronage and corruption in government hiring
- (2) allow the government to compete with private industry for employees
- (3) support the development of public employee labor unions
- (4) encourage the growth of local political parties

**7. In the United States during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, much of the prejudice expressed toward immigrants was based on the belief that they would**

- (1) cause overcrowding in farm areas
- (2) refuse to become citizens
- (3) support the enemies of the United States in wartime
- (4) fail to assimilate into American society

**8. Which situation brought about the rapid growth of industry between 1865 and 1900?**

- (1) high worker morale resulting from good wages and working conditions
- (2) availability of investment capital
- (3) establishment of western reservations for Native American Indians
- (4) decline in the number of people attending schools

**9. In the decades after the Civil War, the major result of the shift from single proprietorship to corporate organization was that business was able to**

- (1) make more efficient use of natural resources
- (2) concentrate on improving the quality of manufactured goods
- (3) provide workers with higher wages
- (4) raise large sums of money

**10. Industrialists of the late 1800s contributed most to economic growth by**

- (1) supporting the efforts of labor unions
- (2) establishing large corporations
- (3) encouraging government ownership of banks
- (4) opposing protective tariffs

**11. One factor that furthered industrialization in the United States between 1865 and 1900 was the**

- (1) development of the airplane
- (2) expansion of the railroads
- (3) mass production of automobiles
- (4) widespread use of steamboats

**Define the following terms:**

**Monopoly:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Laissez-Faire:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Industrial Revolution:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Transcontinental Railroad:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Natural Resources:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Entrepreneur:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Labor and Capital:** \_\_\_\_\_



12. Which 19<sup>th</sup>-century business practice does this cartoon illustrate?
- (1) forming cooperatives
  - (2) establishing trade zones
  - (3) creating monopolies
  - (4) expanding global markets
13. The cartoonist would most likely support federal government attempts to
- (1) pass antitrust legislation
  - (2) limit regulation of business
  - (3) establish high tariffs
  - (4) stop industrial pollution
14. Which generalization about population growth is supported by information in this chart?

Rural and Urban Populations  
in the United States

Year	Rural	Urban
1860	25,226,803	6,216,518
1870	28,656,010	9,902,361
1880	36,059,474	14,129,735
1890	40,873,501	22,106,265
1900	45,997,336	30,214,832
1910	50,164,495	42,064,001
1920	51,768,255	54,253,282

Source: Bureau of the Census

- (1) For every census listed, rural population exceeded urban population.
- (2) By 1920, more people lived in cities than in rural areas.
- (3) The Civil War significantly slowed the rate of population growth.
- (4) Most urban population growth was due to people migrating from rural areas.

## Workers United – Unions in America

US History

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

### Do Now:

“Organized labor in America can trace its roots to 1792 when the journeymen cordwainers (shoemakers) of Philadelphia organized a local union. Its successor, the Federal Society of Journeyman Cordwainers, operated until 1806 when, after a strike for better wages, the union was found guilty of conspiracy in a court of law. Although the strike and subsequent decision of the courts ended the small union, it marked the beginning of decades of struggle for the bargaining power of workers in the workplace. In the case of *Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1842), the Massachusetts high court held that labor unions had a right to combine and strike ‘in such manner as best to subserve their own interests.’

The modern labor movement is essentially a product of the Industrial Revolution. The development of the factory system made it impossible for individual workers to bargain on equal terms with a powerful employer. Only by organizing and presenting their demands as a group were the workers able to secure higher wages, shorter working days, improved working conditions, and protection against being discharged without just cause.”

~ U.S. History and Government

### Questions:

- 1- What was the first union in the United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What was the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers found guilty of after a strike?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- What did the Massachusetts high court rule in the case of *Commonwealth v. Hunt*?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What is the modern labor movement a product of?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- What did the factory system make impossible for individual workers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- How did organizing workers improve the lives of workers?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Excerpt from Samuel Gompers' Speech in 1898:

“To protect the workers in their inalienable rights to a higher and better life; to protect them, not only as equals before the law, but also in their health, their homes, their firesides, their liberties as men, as workers, and as citizens...to this workers are entitled...The attainment of these is the glorious mission of the trade unions.”

### Questions:

- 1- According to Samuel Gompers, what are the inalienable rights of workers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- According to Samuel Gompers, what is the mission of a labor union?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Define a union.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Why do unions exist?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Analyze the following chart:

<p><u>The Knights of Labor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begun in 1869</li> <li>• Hoped to form one large national union joining together all skilled and unskilled workers</li> <li>• After 1881, even women workers were admitted</li> <li>• Demanded 8-hour work day, higher wages, and safety codes in factories</li> <li>• Opposed child labor and supported equal pay for women</li> <li>• Supported restrictions on immigration</li> <li>• Under the leadership of <u>Terrence Powderly</u>, membership grew rapidly in the 1880s</li> <li>• Yet too loosely organized</li> <li>• But skilled workers resented being in the same union as unskilled</li> <li>• After losing several important strikes, the Knights of Labor fell apart</li> </ul> <p>~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government</p>	<p><u>The American Federation of Labor (AFL):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed in 1881 by a Jewish cigar-maker, <u>Samuel Gompers</u></li> <li>• Hoped to create a powerful union by uniting workers with similar economic interests</li> <li>• Consisted of separate unions of skilled workers joined together into a federation</li> <li>• Participating craft unions limited their membership to skilled workers such as carpenters and cigar-makers</li> <li>• Gompers' approach was known as "bread and butter" unionism because he limited his goals to winning economic improvements for his workers</li> <li>• <u>Focused on obtaining higher pay, an 8-hour work day, and better working conditions</u></li> <li>• Sought <u>closed shops</u> or places where only union members were hired</li> <li>• Emerged as principal voice of organized labor</li> <li>• But weakened in early years by excluding unskilled workers</li> </ul>	<p><u>Changing Government Attitudes toward Unions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business leaders contributed heavily to political campaign funds</li> <li>• Government leaders also feared the disruptive effect of strikes on the economy</li> <li>• Public opinion supported laissez-faire capitalism</li> <li>• Union activities were often associated with violence and radical ideas</li> <li>• In the <u>Haymarket Affair of 1886</u>, labor leaders were blamed when a bomb exploded at a demonstration of striking workers at Haymarket Square in Chicago</li> <li>• But when a fire at the <u>Triangle Shirtwaist Factory</u> in New York City in 1911 killed 146 garment workers, public sympathy for the workers grew when it was learned that the factory doors had been bolted shut from the outside, and that the building lacked a sprinkler system and had only one inadequate fire escape.</li> </ul>
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1. Which factor most limited the growth of labor unions during the late 1800's?
  - (1) Most employers were very hostile toward workers' efforts to organize.
  - (2) Most factory workers were satisfied with their wages and working conditions.
  - (3) The Federal Government declared that unions were illegal.
  - (4) Workers preferred to negotiate with factory owners as individuals rather than as members of a group.
  
2. In the 19th century, the major national labor unions wanted to improve the position of workers mainly by
  - (1) obtaining the legal right to organize and bargain collectively
  - (2) using government troops to settle labor disputes with management
  - (3) supporting government ownership of major industries
  - (4) endorsing a third political party for workers only
  
3. In the United States, industrial unions of the 1880's and of the 1890's had similar goals in that both campaigned for
  - (1) national health insurance
  - (2) better unemployment insurance
  - (3) greater job security and higher wages
  - (4) wage and price freezes
  
4. During the period from 1865 to 1900, disputes between labor and management were often marked by
  - (1) the use of violence by both sides
  - (2) cooperative efforts to resolve differences
  - (3) government support of workers
  
5. Which statement best describes the status of the labor union movement in the United States in 1900?
  - (1) Most of the labor force was organized into unions.
  - (2) Government and business opposition had destroyed the labor union movement.
  - (3) Unions were still struggling to gain public acceptance.
  - (4) Unions had won the right to strike and bargain collectively
  
6. During the late 1800's, a major reaction to the activities of labor unions in the United States was that
  1. the press in most communities supported unions
  2. United States Presidents opposed the use of Federal troops to end strikes called by organized labor
  3. courts frequently issued injunctions to stop strikes
  4. most factory workers quickly joined the unions
  
7. The American Federation of Labor became the first long-lasting, successful labor union in the United States mainly because it
  1. refused to participate in strikes against employers
  2. concentrated on organizing workers in industries in the South
  3. formed its own political party and elected many pro-labor public officials
  4. fought for the rights of skilled workers
  
8. Industrialists of the late 1800s contributed most to economic growth
  - (1) By supporting the efforts of labor unions
  - (2) By establishing large corporations

**Reading: What is Collective Bargaining?**

**“Collective bargaining consists of negotiations between an employer and a group of employees so as to determine the conditions of employment. The result of collective bargaining procedures is a collective agreement. Employees are often represented in bargaining by a union or other labor organization. Collective bargaining is governed by federal and state statutory laws, administrative agency regulations, and judicial decisions. In areas where federal and state law overlap, state laws are preempted. *See*, U.S. Constitution, Art. VI.”**  
~ law.cornell.edu

**Questions:**

**1- What is collective bargaining?**

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**2- What organization typically represents employees in collective bargaining?**

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**3- How does collective bargaining benefit workers?**

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**4- How do unions increase the power of workers?**

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**Reflection Questions:**

**Some individuals feel that collective bargaining gives unions too much power while other individuals feel that collective bargaining is necessary to ensure that workers are not mistreated or even exploited.**

**1- Do you believe that collective bargaining is fair or do you believe that collective bargaining favors one group over the other group (employees/business owners)?**

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**2- How could individual workers address concerns with employers?**

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**3- Would an individual worker have as much power negotiating with an employer than a union? Explain your answer.**

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**4- Do unions address the concerns of all members? Explain your answer.**

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**5- With laws that restrict working hours and ensure safety, are unions still necessary? Explain your answer.**

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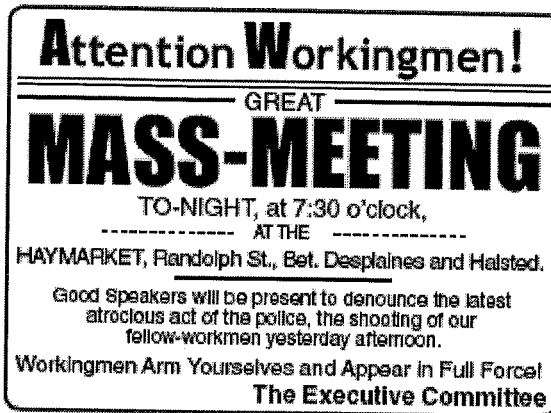


<p><b><u>Haymarket Affair or Riot:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* On May 3, 1886, one person was killed and several injured as police intervened to intimidate strikers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company that was part of a national campaign to secure an eight-hour workday</li> <li>* To protest police brutality, anarchist labor leaders called a mass meeting in Haymarket Square</li> <li>* The gathering was pronounced peaceful</li> <li>* When the police arrived, the crowd was ordered to disperse</li> <li>* At that point a bomb was thrown and police responded with random gunfire</li> <li>* Some police and civilians were killed, others injured</li> <li>* Knights of Labor became identified with violence</li> <li>* The Knights of Labor's reputation was tarnished and the union soon disbanded</li> </ul> <p>~ Britannica</p>	<p><b><u>Homestead Strike (1892):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In 1890, the price of steel products started to decline</li> <li>* The general manager of the Homestead plant (owned by Andrew Carnegie) decided to cut wages and break the union</li> <li>* He announced that he would no longer negotiate with the union</li> <li>* The workers went on strike</li> <li>* The manager turned to the Pinkerton Detective Agency's private army</li> <li>* Gunfire was exchanged between workers and the Agency; some died</li> <li>* The governor of Pennsylvania ordered state militia into Homestead</li> <li>* Strikebreakers who arrived on locked trains took over the steel mills</li> <li>* The Carnegie Company successfully swept unions out of Homestead</li> </ul> <p>~ pbs.org</p>	<p><b><u>Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company claimed the lives of 146 young immigrant workers</li> <li>* The factory was a sweatshop in the heart of Manhattan</li> <li>* Low wages, excessively long hours, and unsanitary and dangerous working conditions</li> <li>* The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union organized the workers</li> <li>* Near closing time on Saturday afternoon, March 25, 1911, a fire broke out</li> <li>* 146 of the 500 employees died</li> <li>* Owners locked the exit doors, claiming that workers stole materials</li> <li>* The tragedy subsequently brought about a modern factory inspection system and laws to regulate the labor of women and children</li> </ul> <p>~ Cornell University</p>
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1- Why did workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company go on strike?

2- What happened at that strike when the police intervened?

1. The main purpose of this 1886 poster was to



- (1) oppose immigrants who took jobs from American workers
- (2) support nativist calls for limitations on labor unions
- (3) organize a protest against acts of police brutality against workers
- (4) show support for police actions against foreign revolutionaries

2. "Labor Leaders Executed for Causing Haymarket Riot"  
"State Militia Called In To End Homestead Strike"  
"1,000 Jailed as Silver Miners Protest Wage Cuts"  
Which statement about labor unions in the late 1800s is illustrated by these headlines?

- (1) Strikes by labor unions usually gained public support.
- (2) The government frequently opposed labor union activities.
- (3) Labor union demands were usually met.
- (4) Arbitration was commonly used to end labor unrest.

3. The slogan "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what we will" was used in the late 1800s to promote a major goal of

- (1) farmers
- (2) industrialists

4. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs were leaders in the movement to

- (1) stop racial segregation of Native American Indians
- (2) limit illegal immigration
- (3) gain fair treatment of Native American Indians
- (4) improve working conditions

5. In a United States history textbook, the terms bread and butter unionism, Gospel of Wealth, and mechanization would most likely be found in a chapter entitled

- (1) Reconstruction (1865–1877)
- (2) Industrialization (1870–1900)
- (3) Imperialism (1898–1905)
- (4) The Roaring Twenties (1920–1929)

6. Which development led to the other three?

- (1) growth of tenements and slums
- (2) shift from a rural to an urban lifestyle
- (3) rapid industrial growth
- (4) widespread use of child labor

7. The growth of big business in the late 1800s resulted in

- (1) a reduction in child labor
- (2) the elimination of the middle class
- (3) the widening of the economic gap between rich and poor
- (4) a shift in transportation investment from railroads to canals

**A Reading from OSHA on the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire:**

[Note: The question, “what is OSHA and what do they do” comes up often in safety discussions. Prior to 1970 many workers were either killed or seriously hurt at work. The Occupational Safety and Health Act was enacted in 1970 (OSH Act) to stop this trend. Its primary goal is to set standards that will promote workplace safety and health.]

*“The worst day I ever saw”*

One hundred years ago on March 25, fire spread through the cramped Triangle Waist Company garment factory on the 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> floors of the Asch Building in lower Manhattan. Workers in the factory, many of whom were young women recently arrived from Europe, had little time or opportunity to escape. The rapidly spreading fire killed 146 workers.

The building had only one fire escape, which collapsed during the rescue effort. Long tables and bulky machines trapped many of the victims. Panicked workers were crushed as they struggled with doors that were locked by managers to prevent theft, or doors that opened the wrong way. Only a few buckets of water were on hand to douse the flames. Outside, firefighters’ ladders were too short to reach the top floors and ineffective safety nets ripped like paper.

The catastrophe sent shockwaves through the city, beginning in the communities of immigrant workers on Manhattan’s Lower East Side, where families struggled to identify their lost in makeshift morgues. Family grief turned to citizen anger as the causes of the fire – including the abhorrent working conditions at the time – were exposed.

The public outcry over what was clearly a preventable tragedy brought a renewed sense of urgency to the labor movement and to other groups working to improve women’s and immigrants’ rights in the workplace.

The Triangle factory fire remained the deadliest workplace tragedy in New York City’s history until the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center 90 years later.

**State seven significant facts learned from the reading:**

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_

**Why is the creation of OSHA a direct violation of laissez-faire capitalism?**

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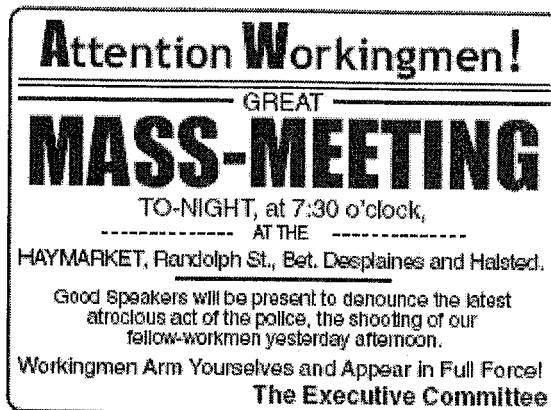
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**Do Now:** Analyze the following chart

<p><b><u>Haymarket Affair:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also called the Haymarket Riot</li> <li>• On May 3, 1886, one person was killed and several injured as police intervened to intimidate strikers during a union action at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company that was part of a national campaign to secure an eight-hour workday</li> <li>• To protest police brutality, anarchist labor leaders called a mass meeting the next day in Haymarket Square</li> <li>• The gathering was pronounced peaceful</li> <li>• But then the police arrived and demanded that the crowd disperse</li> <li>• At that point a bomb was thrown by an individual never positively identified, and police responded with random gunfire</li> <li>• Some police and civilians were killed, others injured</li> <li>• Knights of Labor became identified with violence</li> </ul> <p>~ britannica.com</p>	<p><b><u>Homestead Strike (1892):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1890, the price of steel products started to decline</li> <li>• The general manager of the Homestead plant (Andrew Carnegie largely owned) decided to cut wages and break the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers</li> <li>• He announced that he would no longer negotiate with the union</li> <li>• The workers went on strike</li> <li>• The manager turned to the Pinkerton Detective Agency's private army</li> <li>• Gunfire was exchanged between workers and the Agency; some died</li> <li>• The governor of Pennsylvania ordered state militia into Homestead</li> <li>• Strikebreakers who arrived on locked trains took over the steel mills</li> <li>• The Carnegie Company successfully swept unions out of Homestead</li> </ul> <p>~ pbs.org</p>	<p><b><u>Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company claimed the lives of 146 young immigrant workers</li> <li>• The factory was a typical sweatshop factory in the heart of Manhattan</li> <li>• Low wages, excessively long hours, and unsanitary and dangerous working conditions</li> <li>• The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union organized workers in the women's clothing trade</li> <li>• Near closing time on Saturday afternoon, March 25, 1911, a fire broke out</li> <li>• 146 of the 500 employees died</li> <li>• Owners locked the exit doors, claiming that workers stole materials</li> <li>• The tragedy subsequently brought about a modern factory inspection system and laws to regulate the labor of women and children</li> </ul> <p>~ cornell.edu</p>
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Analyze the following image:

## INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS!



What is the meaning of the image?

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