

U.S. History: 1865 to the Present

Study Guide – US2.4 - America after the Civil War

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK –2015 STANDARDS

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STANDARD USII.4A – WESTWARD EXPANSION

The student will demonstrate knowledge of how life changed after the Civil War by

a) identifying the reasons for westward expansion, including its impact on American Indians.

New opportunities and technological advances led to westward migration following the Civil War.

Westward expansion had an impact on the lifestyle of American Indians.

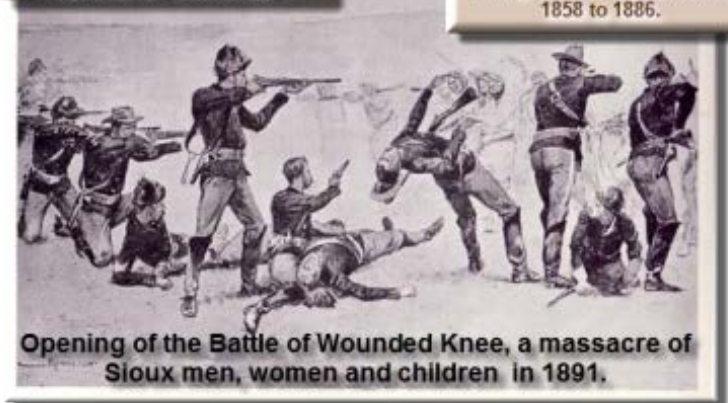
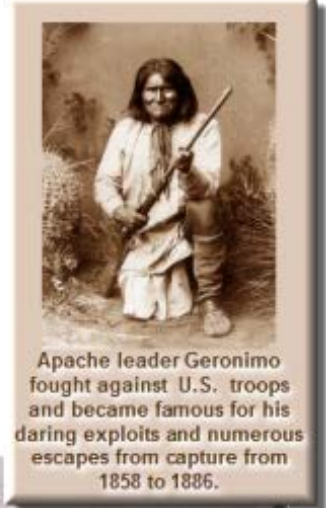
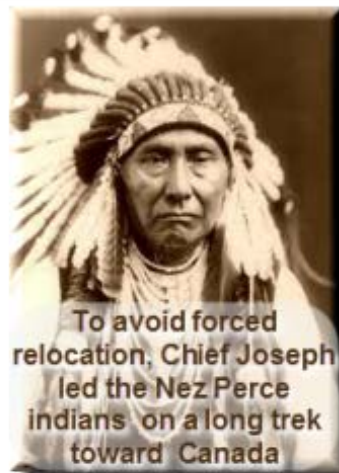
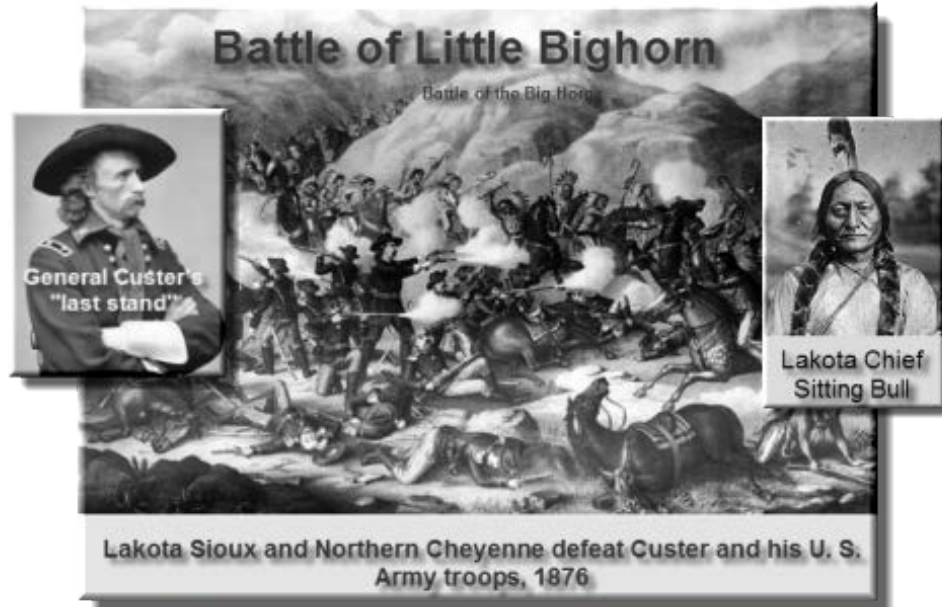
Reasons for increase westward expansion

- Opportunities for **land ownership**
- **Technological** advances, including the **Transcontinental Railroad**
- Possibility of obtaining wealth, created by the discovery of **gold and silver**
- Desire for **adventure**
- Desire for a **new beginning** for former enslaved
- African Americans

Impact on American Indians

- Opposition by American Indians to westward expansion (**Battle of Little Bighorn, Geronimo**)
- Forced **relocation** from traditional lands to reservations (**Chief Joseph, Nez Percé, Sitting Bull**)

- Reduced population through **warfare** (Battle of Wounded Knee), **disease**, and **reduced buffalo** population
- **Assimilation** attempts and lifestyle changes (**American Indian boarding schools, Dawes Act**)



- **Reduced American Indian homelands** through **broken treaties**

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN
EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE
POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST
IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE GRAZING AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

In 1887 the Department of the Interior Sold These Staked Bites Allotted Home Land to Payees

Dawes Act of 1887
Authorized the federal government to break up tribal lands by partitioning them into individual plots.

STANDARD USII.4B – IMMIGRATION & GROWTH OF CITIES

b) The reasons for the increase in immigration, growth of cities, and challenges arising from this expansion

Population changes, growth of cities, and new inventions produced interaction and often conflict between different cultural groups.

Social and technological changes presented challenges in urban areas..

Reasons for the increase in immigration

- Hope for better **opportunities**
- Desire for **religious freedom**
- Escape from **oppressive governments**
- Desire for **adventure**



Reasons why cities grew and developed

- **Specialized industries**, including **steel (Pittsburgh)** and **meat packing (Chicago)**
- **Immigration** to America from other countries
- Movement of Americans from **rural to urban** areas for **job opportunities**

Rapid industrialization and urbanization led to **overcrowded immigrant neighborhoods** and **tenements**.

Efforts to solve immigration problems

- **Settlement houses**, such as **Hull House** founded by **Jane Addams**



Jane Addams founded Hull house in Chicago to help immigrants



- **Political machines** (e.g., **Boss Tweed**) that gained power by attending to the needs of new immigrants (e.g., jobs, housing)



Cartoon depicts Boss Tweed, who ran New York's corrupt political machine

Discrimination against immigrants

- Chinese
- Irish
- Jewish
- Italian
- Polish

Challenges faced by cities

- **Tenements** and **ghettos**
- **Political corruption** (**political machines**)



STANDARD USII.4C -- SEGREGATION

c) racial segregation, the rise of “Jim Crow,” and other constraints faced by African Americans and other groups in the post-Reconstruction South.

Discrimination against African Americans continued after Reconstruction.

Racial segregation

- Based upon **race**
- Directed primarily against **African Americans**, but other groups also were kept segregated
- **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)** provided an absolute 10-year moratorium (halt) on Chinese labor immigration
- **American Indians** were not considered **citizens** until 1924.

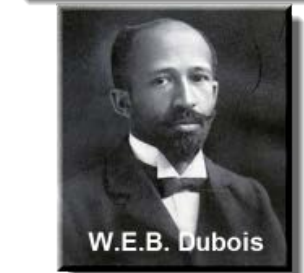
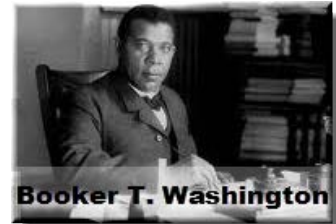
“Jim Crow” laws institutionalized a system of legal segregation.

- Passed to discriminate against **African Americans**
- Made **discrimination practices legal** in many communities and states
- Were characterized by **unequal opportunities** in housing, work, education, and government



African Americans differed in their responses to discrimination and “Jim Crow.”

- **Booker T. Washington:** Believed equality could be achieved through **vocational education**; accepted social segregation
- **W.E.B. DuBois:** Believed in full political, civil, and social rights for African Americans and founded the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** along with **Ida B. Wells-Barnett**



Upheld by the Supreme Court in **Plessy v. Ferguson**

STANDARD USII.4D – INVENTIONS, BIG BUSINESS, INDUSTRY

d) The impact of new inventions, the rise of big business, the growth of industry, and life on American farms.

Between the Civil War and World War I, the United States was transformed from an agricultural to an industrial nation.

Inventions had both positive and negative effects on society.

Inventions that contributed to great change and industrial growth

- **Electric lighting** and mechanical uses of electricity (Thomas Edison)
- **Telephone service**
- **Railroads**, which permitted large-scale, long-distance transport of goods

Rise of big business led by captains of industry

- Captains of industry (John D. **Rockefeller**, **oil**; Andrew **Carnegie**, **steel**; Cornelius **Vanderbilt**, **shipping and railroads**; J.P. **Morgan**, **banking**)
- Advertising



- Lower-cost production

Factors that resulted in growth of industry

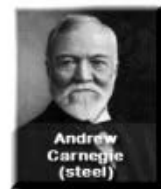
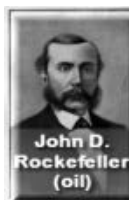
- Access to **raw materials** and **energy**
- Availability of **work force** due to **immigration**
- New inventions
- Financial resources

Examples of big business

- Railroads
- Oil
- Steel
- Coal

Postwar changes in farm and city life

- **Mechanization** (e.g., the reaper) reduced farm labor needs and **increased production**.
- **Industrial development** in cities created increased **labor needs**.



- Industrialization provided new access to **consumer goods** (e.g., **mail order**).

STANDARD USII.4E – PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

e) The impact of the Progressive Movement on child labor, working conditions, the rise of organized labor, women's suffrage, and the temperance movement.

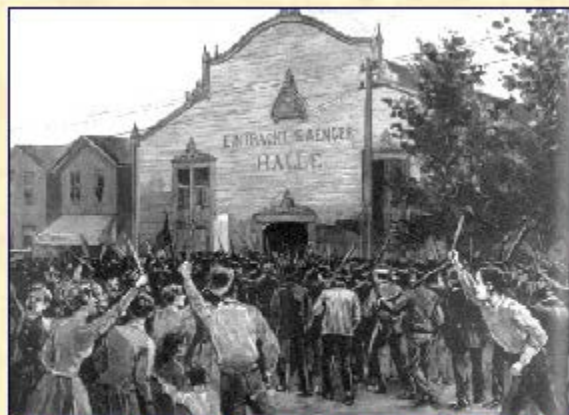
The effects of industrialization and the Progressive Movement led to reforms.

Negative effects of industrialization

- Child labor
- Low wages, long hours
- Unsafe working conditions
- Impact on the environment
- Monopolies
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire

Rise of organized labor

- Formation of **unions**: Growth of American Federation of Labor
- Strikes (**Homestead Strike**, **Pullman Strike**)



During the Homestead Strike of 1892, the **Pinkertons** killed 11 people while enforcing strikebreaking measures. Illustration in *Harper's Weekly*.

Progressive Movement workplace reforms

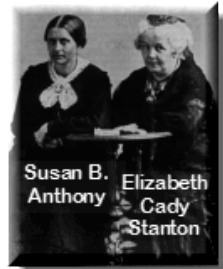
- Improved **safety** conditions
- Reduced work hours
- Placed restrictions on **child labor**



Alice Paul, Lucy Burns and other suffragists picket the White House for women's voting rights

Women's suffrage movement

- Susan B. **Anthony**, Elizabeth **Cady Stanton**, Alice Paul, and Lucy Burns worked for **women's suffrage**
- The movement led to increased **educational opportunities**
- **Women** gained the right to vote with passage of the **19th Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States of America.



Temperance movement

- Composed of groups opposed to the making and **consuming of alcohol**
- Supported legislation to **ban alcohol (18th Amendment)**

