

U.S. History: 1865 to the Present

Study Guide – US2.4 - America after the Civil War - 2020 update

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

Reformatted version created by SOLpass - www.SOLpass.org

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, population growth and technological advances led to westward migration following the Civil War.

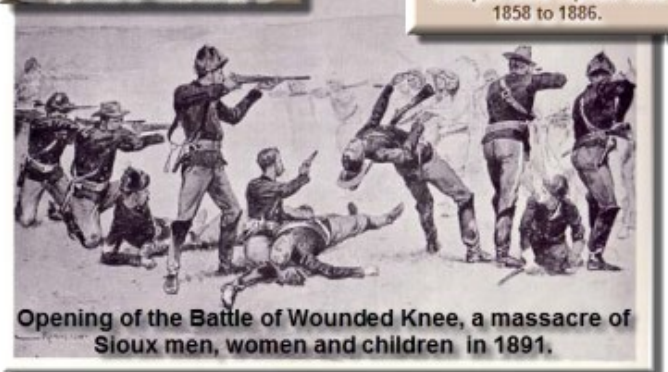
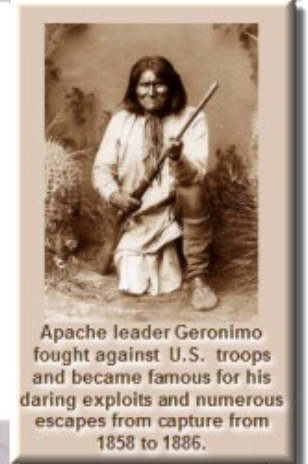
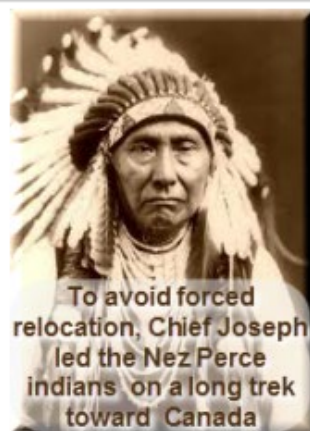
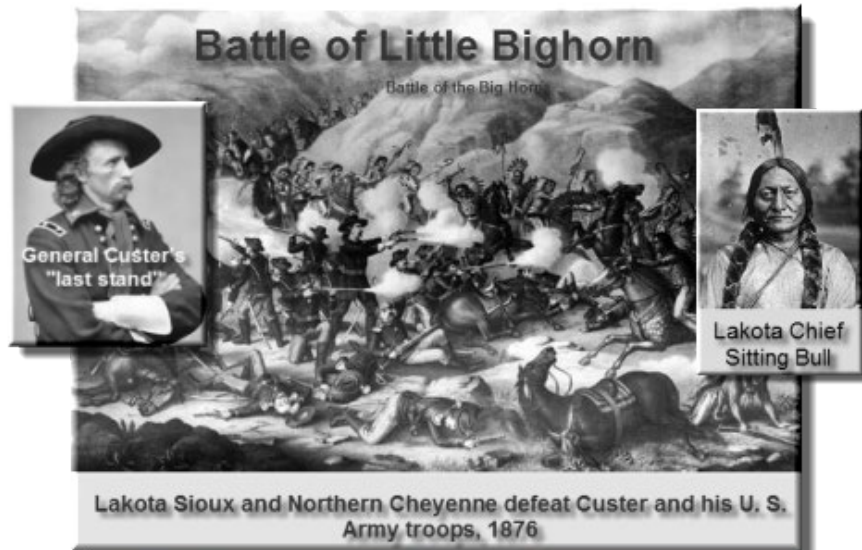
Westward expansion destroyed ways of life that American Indians had practiced for centuries and dispossessed them from their homes.

Reasons for increase westward expansion

- **Land** was enabled by the Homestead Act passed during the Civil War, giving 160 acres to those who settled the land
- 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
- Immigration of workers from China who built much of the Transcontinental Railroad
- Escape from cyclical poverty and white intimidation and **violence**

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)



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

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

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

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**

Reasons why cities grew and developed

- **Specialized industries**, including steel (**Pittsburgh**) and meat packing (**Chicago**)



Jane Addams founded Hull house in Chicago to help immigrants



Efforts to solve immigration challenges

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

- **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**.



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.

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

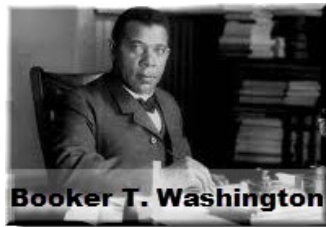
African Americans differed in their responses to discrimination and “Jim Crow.”

Racial discrimination

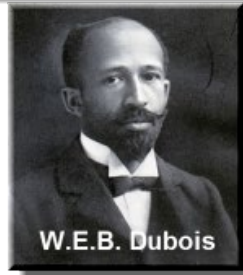
- **Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)** provided an absolute 10-year moratorium (**halt**) on **Chinese labor immigration**.
- **American Indians** were not considered citizens until 1924 and were **restricted to reservations** or forced to **identify as African Americans** if they were not on reservations.

Racial segregation

- Also known as **“Jim Crow” laws**, named after a black character in minstrel shows, passed to **discriminate** against African Americans by forcing them into **separate** public accommodations.
- Made **discrimination** practices **legal** in many communities and states.
- Were characterized by **unequal opportunities** in housing, work, education, and government.
- Accompanied by **laws** to prevent African Americans from voting, called **disfranchisement**.
- Upheld by the Supreme Court in **Plessy v. Ferguson** in 1896.



Booker T. Washington



W.E.B. DuBois

Lynching

- Was the **illegal killing** of people by gangs of violent vigilantes.
- Occurred in all parts of the country and sometimes against accused white people, but increasingly **targeted African Americans** in the South.
- Was meant to **intimidate** African Americans from asserting themselves in any way, including politically.
- Were often conducted **publicly** and with the cooperation of **law enforcement**.
- Grew most prevalent at the same time as segregation and disfranchisement laws, in the 1890s and early 1900s, when **thousands** of African Americans were **killed**.

African American responses

- **Booker T. Washington:** Believed equality could be achieved through **vocational education**; accepted social segregation while secretly working **against discriminatory laws**.
- **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**
- **Ida B. Wells-Barnett** fought against **lynching** and the many other injustices suffered by African Americans, publicizing the lynchings in newspaper articles and other writings.

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.

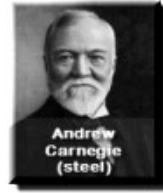
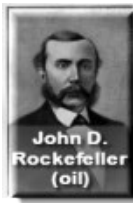


Inventions that contributed to great change and industrial growth

- **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)
- Also known as “**robber barons**,” widely criticized at the time for their fights **against unions and regulation**
- Advertising
- Lower-cost production



Reasons for business growth

- National markets created by transportation advances
- Advertising
- Lower-cost production (assembly line)
- Lack of competition (monopolies and trusts)

Factors that resulted in growth of industry

- Access to **raw materials and energy**
- **Internal migrations** of blacks and whites from rural regions to urban centers
- 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**).
- Emergence of **labor unions** that barred African Americans.
- Formation of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids.

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

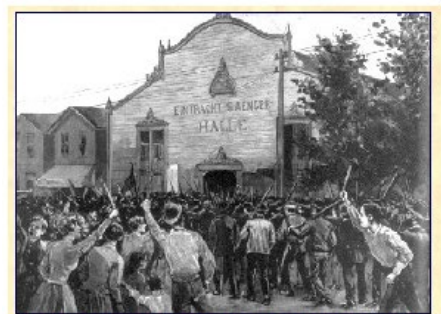
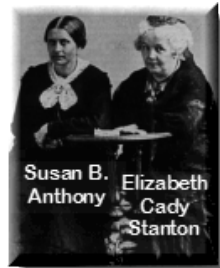
- Formation of unions: Growth of American Federation of Labor
- Strikes (Homestead Strike, Pullman **Strike**)

Progressive Movement workplace reforms

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

Women’s 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.
 - The **settlement houses** were established to assist women and children as they moved from rural to urban areas (**Hull House, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA**).



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

Temperance movement

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

