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NEW FRONTIERS: SOUTH AND WEST

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain the concept of the New South, its development, and how it affected the South after the Civil War.
2. Account for the rise of the Bourbons to power in the South and explain their impact on the South.
3. Discuss the causes and process of disfranchisement of blacks in the South.
4. Compare the views of Washington and Du Bois on the place of blacks in American life.
5. Describe the Indian wars and explain the new Indian policy of 1887.
6. Account for the rise and decline of the cattle industry.
7. Describe the problems of farming on the western frontier.
8. Explain the importance of Turner's theory of the significance of the frontier in American history.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

1. The New South
 - A. Concept of the New South
 1. Henry Grady's background
 2. His vision
 3. Other prophets of the New South Creed

- B. Economic growth
 1. Growth of cotton textile manufacturing
 2. Development of the tobacco industry
 - a. John Ruffin Green and Bull's Head
 - b. Duke family
 - c. Techniques used by Buck Duke for growth
 - d. Creation and breakup of the American Tobacco Company
 3. Coal production
 4. Lumbering
 5. Other products
 6. Beginnings of petroleum and hydroelectric power
- C. Agriculture in the New South
 1. Limited diversity in agriculture
 2. Seaman A. Knapp and agricultural education
 3. Features of sharecropping and tenancy
 4. Impact of the crop lien system
- D. Role of the Bourbon Redeemers
 1. Nature of the Bourbons
 2. Bourbon economic policies
 - a. Laissez-faire
 - b. Retrenchment in government spending
 - c. Convict lease system
 - d. Repudiation of Confederate debts in some states
 - e. Positive contributions of the Bourbons
- E. Role of the Democratic party in the New South
 1. Nature of the mongrel coalition
 2. Basis for independent political movements
 3. Efforts for Republican and independent collaboration
- F. Race relations
 1. Bourbon-African-American political compatibility
 2. Variety of color lines in social relations
 3. Disfranchisement of blacks
 - a. Resurgent racism
 - i. Resentment of black progress
 - ii. Repression
 - b. Divisions caused by populism
 - c. Techniques used
 - d. Results
 4. Spread of segregation
 - a. Railway cars
 - b. Civil rights cases, 1883
 - c. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
 - d. Other areas
 5. Violence against blacks

- G. Black responses to racism
 1. Accommodation
 2. Black culture
 - a. Churches
 - b. Businesses
 3. Activism of Ida B. Wells
 4. Booker T. Washington
 - a. Accommodation to segregation
 - b. 1895 speech in Atlanta
 5. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - a. Criticisms of Washington
 - b. "Ceaseless agitation"
- H. Importance of the Bourbons
 - I. The New West
 - A. Views of western history
 - B. The West after the Civil War
 1. Frontiers of settlement
 2. Great American Desert
 - C. Migration to the West
 1. Native-born Americans
 2. Foreign immigrants
 3. Exodusters
 - a. "Pap" Singleton
 - b. Kansas and Oklahoma
 - c. "Buffalo soldiers"
 - D. The mining frontier
 1. Pattern of mining development
 2. Locations of major mineral discoveries
 - a. California
 - b. Colorado
 - c. Nevada
 3. Development of new states
 - E. Displacement of the Indians
 1. Agreement for tribal limitations, 1851
 2. Conflicts that arose during the Civil War
 3. Establishment of the Indian Peace Commission, 1867
 - a. Policy of two large reservations
 - b. Agreements with the Indians in 1867 and 1868
 4. Continued resistance of Indians
 - a. The Great Sioux War
 - b. Massacre at Little Bighorn
 - c. Conquest of Sioux and others
- II. The end of the frontier
 - d. Significance of Chief Joseph and Nez Percé
 - e. Ghost Dance movement
 5. Impact of annihilation of buffalo herds
 6. Stirrings for reform in Indian policy
 - a. Eastern view of Indian slaughter
 - b. Role of Helen Hunt Jackson
 7. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887
 - a. Concept of new policy
 - b. Provisions of Dawes and subsequent acts
 - c. Impact of new policy
 - F. Cattle industry in the West
 1. Development of the open range
 2. War's increased demand for beef
 3. Renewal of long drives after the Civil War
 - a. Joseph McCoy
 - b. Features of the cow town
 4. Trade with the East
 - a. Refrigerated train cars
 - b. Marketing campaigns
 5. Joseph Glidden and barbed wire
 6. Boom and bust on the open range
 - G. The farming frontier
 1. Land policy after the Civil War
 2. Changed institutions beyond the 100th meridian
 3. Efforts for reclamation of arid lands
 4. An assessment of land distribution
 5. Farm life on the Great Plains
 - a. Difficulties
 - b. Importance of women
 - c. Advances in equipment
 - d. Bonanza farms
 - e. Diversified small farms
 - H. Violence on the frontier
 1. Functions of violence
 - a. Resolve disputes
 - b. Protection
 - c. Masculine honor
 2. Variety of violent conflicts
 - I. The end of the frontier
 1. 1890 census
 2. Frederick Jackson Turner

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Gold discovered near Pike's Peak	1858
Comstock Lode discovered in Nevada	1859
Homestead Act	1862
Nevada became a state	1864
First of the long drives	1866
Report on the Condition of the Indian Tribes	1867
Indian Peace Commission settlements	1867–1868
Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire	1873
Battle of Little Bighorn	1876
Colorado joined the union	1877
Gustavus Swift improved refrigeration	1878
First large movement of freedmen to Kansas	1881
Helen Hunt Jackson, <i>A Century of Dishonor</i>	1883
Civil rights cases	1883–1884
Fence-Cutters' War	1887
Dawes Severalty Act	1889
North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington became states	1890
Idaho and Wyoming gained statehood	1890
Battle of Wounded Knee	1890
Mississippi constitution disfranchised blacks	1890
Cripple Creek gold strike	1891–1894
Turner frontier thesis presented	1893
Utah admitted to the union	1896
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	1896
Spindletop gusher	1901
Newlands Reclamation Act	1901
Burke Act	1906
Oklahoma became a state	1907
Arizona and New Mexico gained statehood	1912
All Indians became citizens	1924

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Henry W. Grady
2. New South
3. James Buchanan Duke
4. American Tobacco Company
5. sharecropping
6. tenancy

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| 7. crop lien system | 24. Forty-niners |
| 8. Redeemers or Bourbons | 25. Indian Peace Commission |
| 9. convict leasing | 26. George A. Custer |
| 10. "Negrophobia" | 27. Battle of Little Big Horn |
| 11. poll tax | 28. Chief Joseph |
| 12. Mississippi Plan | 29. Geronimo |
| 13. understanding clause | 30. Battle of Wounded Knee |
| 14. grandfather clause | 31. Gustavus Swift |
| 15. Jim Crow | 32. barbed wire |
| 16. separate but equal | 33. Beef Bonanza |
| 17. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | 34. Fence-Cutters' War |
| 18. Ida B. Wells | 35. Homestead Act |
| 19. Booker T. Washington | 36. Newlands Reclamation Act |
| 20. W. E. B. Du Bois | 37. sodhouse |
| 21. Atlanta Compromise | 38. Code of the West |
| 22. Great American Desert | 39. Frederick Jackson Turner |
| 23. Exodusters | |

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

entrepreneurship	forage
wistful	paragon
oligarch	finesse
corollary	resurgent
ubiquitous	apartheid
notorious	exacerbate
embellish	venality
spawn	rubric
profusion	octroon
incentive	inexorable
morbid	nomadic
proliferate	arid
frugal	sardonic
mongrel	intermittent
usury	tutelage

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- The New South Creed was *not*
 - a pessimistic, defeatist view of the South's future.
 - given classic expression by Henry W. Grady.
 - a call for diversified industry.
 - an inspiration to southerners in the late nineteenth century.
- The chief accomplishment of the New South movement was
 - reconciliation between the races.
 - development of the textile industry.
 - the crop lien system.
 - the creation of a powerful southern banking industry.
- The most significant impact of the crop lien system in the South was that it
 - made possible cash payments for goods.
 - provided a source of labor in the post-Reconstruction South.
 - made possible low-interest-rate loans for blacks.
 - encouraged keeping the South on the one crop, cotton.
- The Bourbons started convict leasing to
 - save money.
 - punish violators of Jim Crow laws.
 - provide vocational training.
 - all of the above
- In the 1890s the disfranchisement of blacks was
 - advocated by the Populists.
 - supported by the Fifteenth Amendment.
 - blocked by Bourbons.
 - often achieved by literacy tests and poll taxes.
- As a result of racial segregation,
 - blacks returned to total submission similar to slavery.
 - whites provided equal public facilities for blacks.
 - blacks accepted racial discrimination.
 - new economic opportunities were opened by blacks.
- Ida B. Wells was a leading opponent of

- Henry Grady's New South.
 - lynching.
 - disfranchisement.
 - oppression of Indians in the West.
- A program of "ceaseless agitation" for blacks—including education, voting, and an end to segregation—was proposed by
 - Henry Grady.
 - Booker T. Washington.
 - W. E. B. Du Bois.
 - Jim Crow.
 - Southern blacks who migrated to Kansas were called
 - Redeemers.
 - sodbusters.
 - Exodusters.
 - Jim Crows.
 - The larger sources of immigrants to the West were
 - Mexico and Canada.
 - southern and eastern European countries (e.g., Italy, Poland, and Greece).
 - Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Ireland.
 - Asia.
 - The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 sought to
 - regulate use of the western grasslands by ranchers.
 - provide cheap land to western settlers.
 - Americanize western Indians.
 - protect the rights of blacks in the West.
 - The Fence-Cutters' War of 1883–1884 involved conflict between
 - Indians and ranchers.
 - ranchers and farmers.
 - larger ranchers and smaller ranchers.
 - farmers and government attempts at land reclamation.
 - One key to the growth of the cattle industry was
 - moving slaughter houses to the East.
 - refrigerated railroad cars.
 - better marketing techniques.
 - B and C but not A
 - The institutions of the West were shaped most by
 - the climate.
 - the influence of Indian culture.
 - violence.
 - government policies.

15. The frontier thesis of Frederick Jackson Turner emphasized
- the importance of Indians in American history.
 - the democratic values found on the frontier.
 - the role of women in the West.
 - the diversity in the West.

True-False Questions

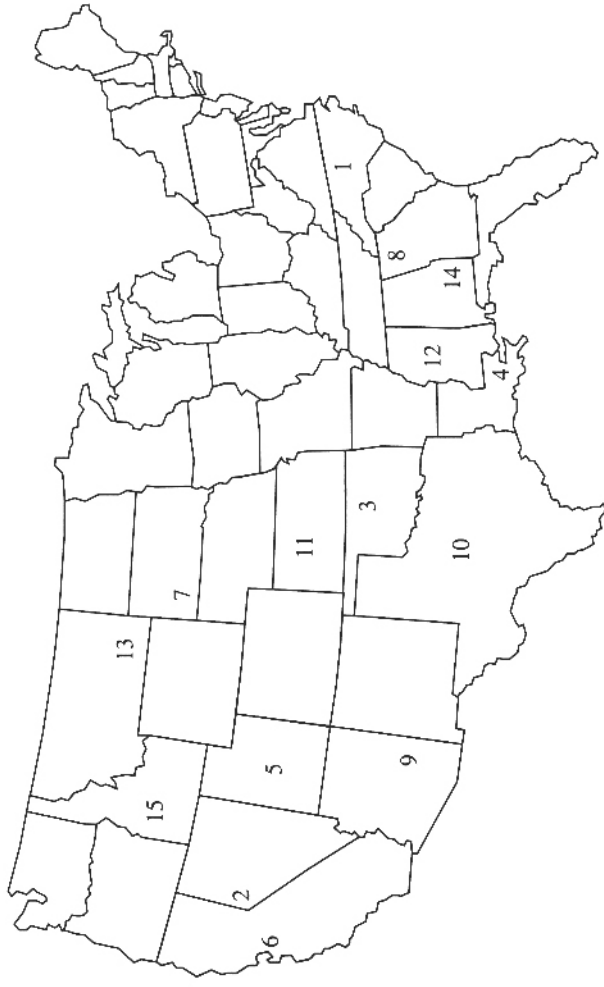
Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- In southern textile mills, women and children outnumbered men as workers.
- James B. Duke played a key role in the development of the cigarette industry.
- In 1901 at Spindletop, Texas, the South's largest textile mill went into operation.
- The Bourbon Redeemers reduced government services.
- By the 1880s, few southerners—black or white—participated in the political process.
- Louisiana's "grandfather clause" allowed all grandparents to vote without first proving that they were literate.
- The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision included a ruling that states could not interfere with the rights of blacks.
- The center of the black community was the black church.
- The so-called Atlanta Compromise speech of 1895 was made by Booker T. Washington.
- George A. Custer lost to the Sioux at the Battle of Wounded Knee.
- Helen Hunt Jackson wrote about the terrible life of women in the mining camps of the West.
- All Indians finally became citizens of the United States in 1924.
- In the West, land reclamation required irrigation.
- The decline of buffalo herds played a significant role in ending Indian resistance in the West.
- Most of the individual violence in the West occurred in towns and communities.

Map Exercise

Match the following places with ten of the locations numbered on the map below.

- Henry Grady's home
- where *Plessy v. Ferguson* began



- location of James Duke's cigarette factories
- site of the Comstock Lode
- one of last two of forty-eight original states admitted to Union
- where Battle of Wounded Knee occurred
- state that led in disfranchisement of blacks
- home of Mormons
- Washington's Tuskegee Institute
- Little Bighorn

Essay Questions

- What were the economic and political policies of the Bourbon Redeemers in the South?
- How did the southern economy change in the decades after the Civil War? In what ways was it the "New South"?
- Why and how did southern whites disfranchise southern blacks?
- How did southern blacks respond to increasing discrimination in the late nineteenth century?

5. Explain how the sharecropping and tenant systems worked in southern agriculture.
6. Contrast the visions of Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois for freed blacks.
7. How did the cattle industry grow and how did it affect both the West and the East?
8. Describe the effects on Indians of the expansion of white settlements in the West.
9. Compare the treatment of Indians in the West to African Americans in the South.
10. What were the different ideas about using the land in the West? Explain the attitudes of Indians, ranchers, farmers, miners, and the federal government.
11. Did the West or the South experience the greater change in the years between 1865 and 1900? Why?
12. How helpful is Turner's frontier thesis in explaining what is distinctive about the United States?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS AND MAP EXERCISE

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-D, 6-D, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-C, 11-C, 12-C, 13-B, 14-A, 15-B

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-F, 8-T, 9-T, 10-F, 11-F, 12-T, 13-T, 14-T, 15-T

Map Exercise

A-8, B-4, C-1, D-2, E-9, F-7, G-12, H-5, I-14, J-13

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BIG BUSINESS AND ORGANIZED LABOR

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Delineate the important long-term factors in the growth of the economy in the late nineteenth century.
2. Understand the developments that produced the second industrial revolution in Germany and the United States.
3. Describe the role of the major entrepreneurs like Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan.
4. Account for the limited growth of unions in this period and the success of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.
5. Discuss the major labor confrontations in the period.
6. Explain the limited appeal of socialism for American labor.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The rise of big business
 - A. Causes of business growth
 1. Technological innovation
 2. Labor shortage
 3. Standardization
 4. Agricultural production
 5. Railroad network
 6. Inexpensive power
 7. Supportive government