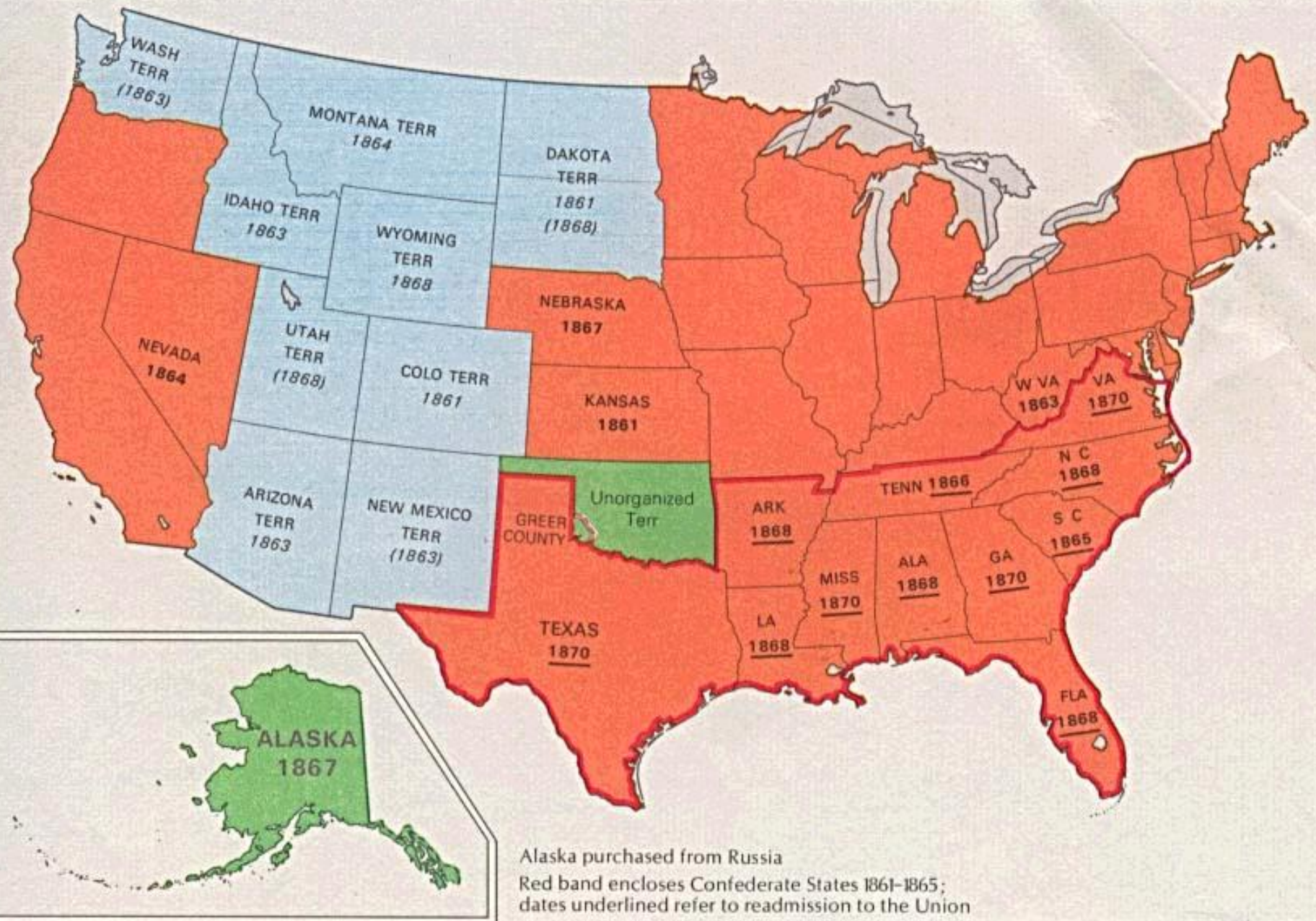


Period 6: 1865-1898+

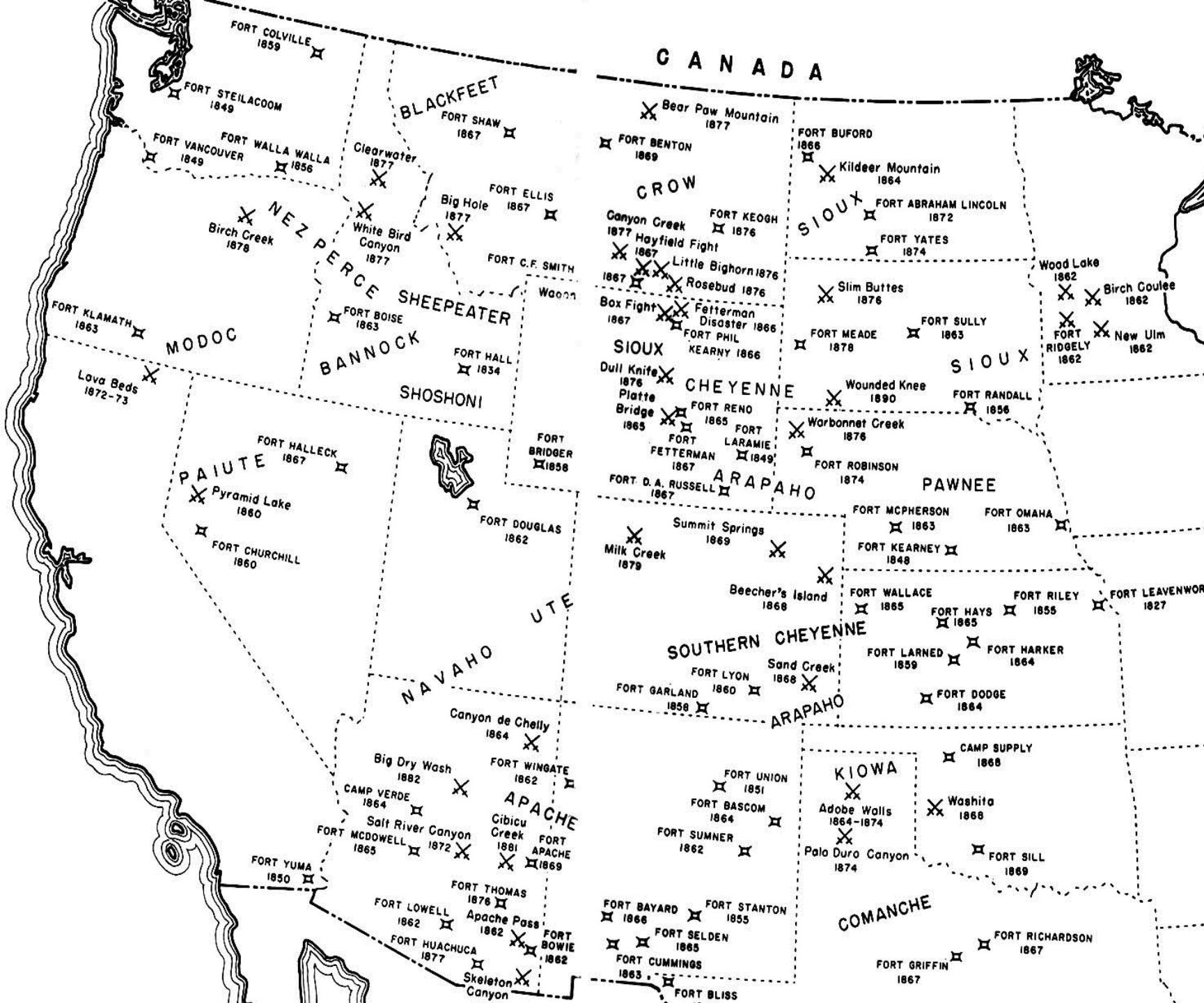
- The Last West
- The New South
- The Gilded Age
- Rise of Big Business/Industry
- Immigration/Urbanization
- Labor Unions emerge
- Social Reformers/Writers

Westward Expansion

- The Frontier – the “Last” West
- defined
- areas of settlement
- post war – settlers begin moving west – homesteaders



Alaska purchased from Russia
 Red band encloses Confederate States 1861-1865;
 dates underlined refer to readmission to the Union



FORT COLVILLE 1859

FORT STEILACOOM 1849

FORT VANCOUVER 1849

FORT WALLA WALLA 1856

Birch Creek 1878

FORT KLAMATH 1863

Lava Beds 1872-73

MODOC

Pyramid Lake 1860

FORT CHURCHILL 1860

PAIUTE

FORT HALLECK 1867

BLACKFEET

FORT SHAW 1867

Clearwater 1877

White Bird Canyon 1877

FORT BOISE 1863

BANNOCK

SHOSHONI

FORT HALL 1834

FORT BRIDGER 1858

FORT DOUGLAS 1862

NAVAHO

Canyon de Chelly 1864

Big Dry Wash 1882

CAMP VERDE 1864

Salt River Canyon 1872

FORT YUMA 1850

FORT WINGATE 1862

APACHE

Cibicu Creek 1861

FORT THOMAS 1876

FORT LOWELL 1862

FORT HUACHUCA 1877

Skeleton Canyon

Apache Pass 1862

FORT BOWIE 1862

CANADA

Bear Paw Mountain 1877

FORT BENTON 1869

CROW

Canyon Creek 1877

Hayfield Fight 1867

Little Bighorn 1876

Rosebud 1876

Box Fight 1867

SIUOX

Dull Knife 1876

Platte Bridge 1865

FORT RENO 1865

FORT D. A. RUSSELL 1867

Milk Creek 1879

Summit Springs 1869

Beecher's Island 1868

SOUTHERN CHEYENNE

FORT LYON 1860

FORT GARLAND 1858

FORT UNION 1851

FORT BASCOM 1864

FORT SUMNER 1862

FORT BAYARD 1866

FORT SLDEN 1865

FORT CUMMINGS 1863

FORT BLISS

FORT BUFORD 1866

Kildeer Mountain 1864

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1872

FORT YATES 1874

Slim Buttes 1876

FORT MEADE 1878

SIUOX

Wounded Knee 1890

Warbonnet Creek 1876

FORT ROBINSON 1874

ARAPAHO

Summit Springs 1869

Milk Creek 1879

Beecher's Island 1868

FORT WALLACE 1865

FORT HAYS 1865

FORT LARNED 1859

FORT DODGE 1864

ARAPAHO

FORT LYON 1860

FORT GARLAND 1858

FORT UNION 1851

FORT BASCOM 1864

FORT SUMNER 1862

FORT BAYARD 1866

FORT SLDEN 1865

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FORT BLISS

SIUOX

Little Bighorn 1876

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Box Fight 1867

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FORT GARLAND 1858

FORT UNION 1851

FORT BASCOM 1864

FORT SUMNER 1862

FORT BAYARD 1866

FORT SLDEN 1865

FORT CUMMINGS 1863

FORT BLISS

Wood Lake 1862

Birch Coulee 1862

FORT RIGDELY 1862

New Ulm 1862

SIUOX

Wounded Knee 1890

Warbonnet Creek 1876

FORT ROBINSON 1874

ARAPAHO

Summit Springs 1869

Milk Creek 1879

Beecher's Island 1868

FORT WALLACE 1865

FORT HAYS 1865

FORT LARNED 1859

FORT DODGE 1864

ARAPAHO

FORT LYON 1860

FORT GARLAND 1858

FORT UNION 1851

FORT BASCOM 1864

FORT SUMNER 1862

FORT BAYARD 1866

FORT SLDEN 1865

FORT CUMMINGS 1863

FORT BLISS

PAWNEE

FORT MCPHERSON 1865

FORT KEARNEY 1848

FORT WALLACE 1865

FORT HAYS 1865

FORT LARNED 1859

FORT DODGE 1864

ARAPAHO

FORT LYON 1860

FORT GARLAND 1858

FORT UNION 1851

FORT BASCOM 1864

FORT SUMNER 1862

FORT BAYARD 1866

FORT SLDEN 1865

FORT CUMMINGS 1863

FORT BLISS

COMANCHE

FORT GRIFFIN 1867

FORT RICHARDSON 1867

FORT LEAVENWORTH 1827

FORT RILEY 1855

FORT WALLACE 1865

FORT HAYS 1865

FORT LARNED 1859

FORT HARKER 1864

FORT DODGE 1864

KIOWA

Adobe Walls 1864-1874

Palo Duro Canyon 1874

CAMP SUPPLY 1868

Washita 1868

FORT SILL 1869

FORT GRIFFIN 1867

FORT RICHARDSON 1867

FORT LEAVENWORTH 1827

FORT RILEY 1855

FORT WALLACE 1865

FORT HAYS 1865

FORT LARNED 1859

FORT HARKER 1864

FORT DODGE 1864

Westward Expansion

- Plains Indians – Sioux aka Lakota
– dominant tribe
- **General Characteristics**
- 1. Nomadic
- 2. Survival dependent on bison
herds/buffalo

Westward Expansion

- 3. Unique horse riding abilities
- 4. No concept of private ownership of land
- Contact with white migrants began around 1860

Westward Expansion

□ **Changes for Plains People**

□ Ft. Laramie Treaty 1851 – peace treaty with Sioux

□ Post-Civil War

□ 1. U.S. Gov't authorizes transcontinental RR construction

□ 2. Leads to near extinction of bison

□ 3. Hiring of buffalo hunters



Westward Expansion

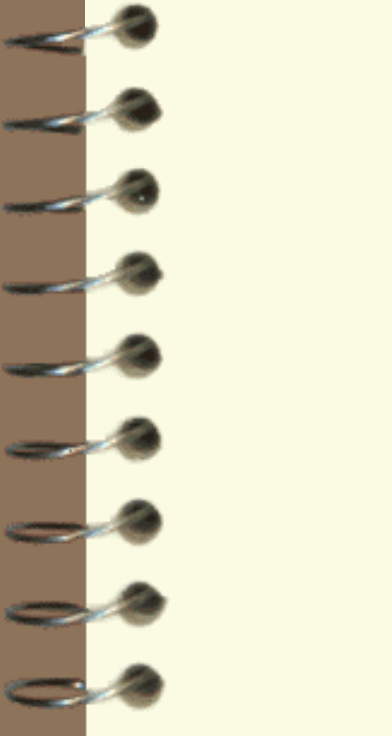
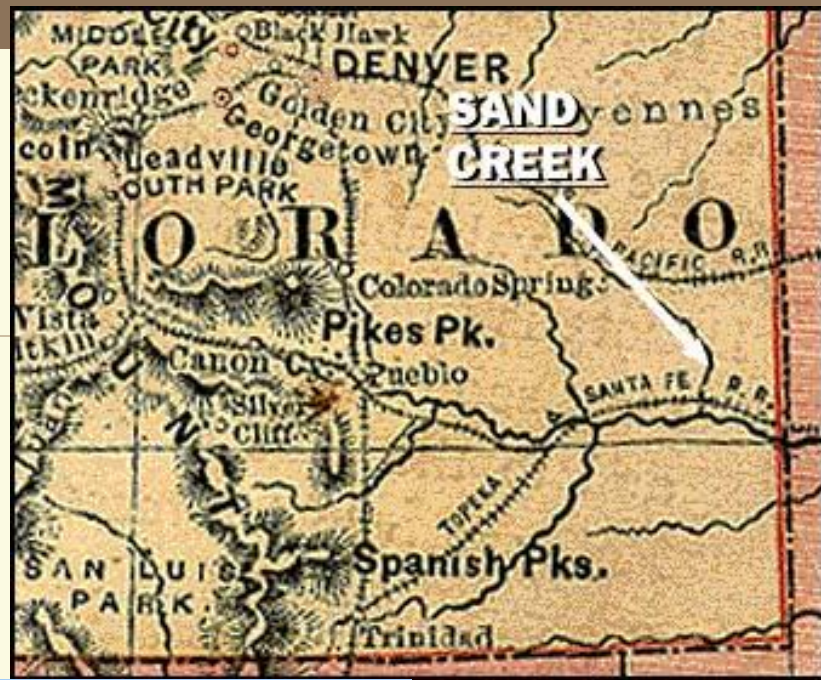
- 4. demands and uses for buffalo – on Plains, back east
- 5. 1860 – 15 million, 1900 – a few hundred
- 6. results in the complete destruction of Plains people's way of life

Westward Expansion

- **Indian Wars 1862-1890**
- U.S. Cavalry – two purposes
 - 1. Protect NAs
 - 2. Assist RR companies
- **Over 200 recorded incidents**

Westward Expansion

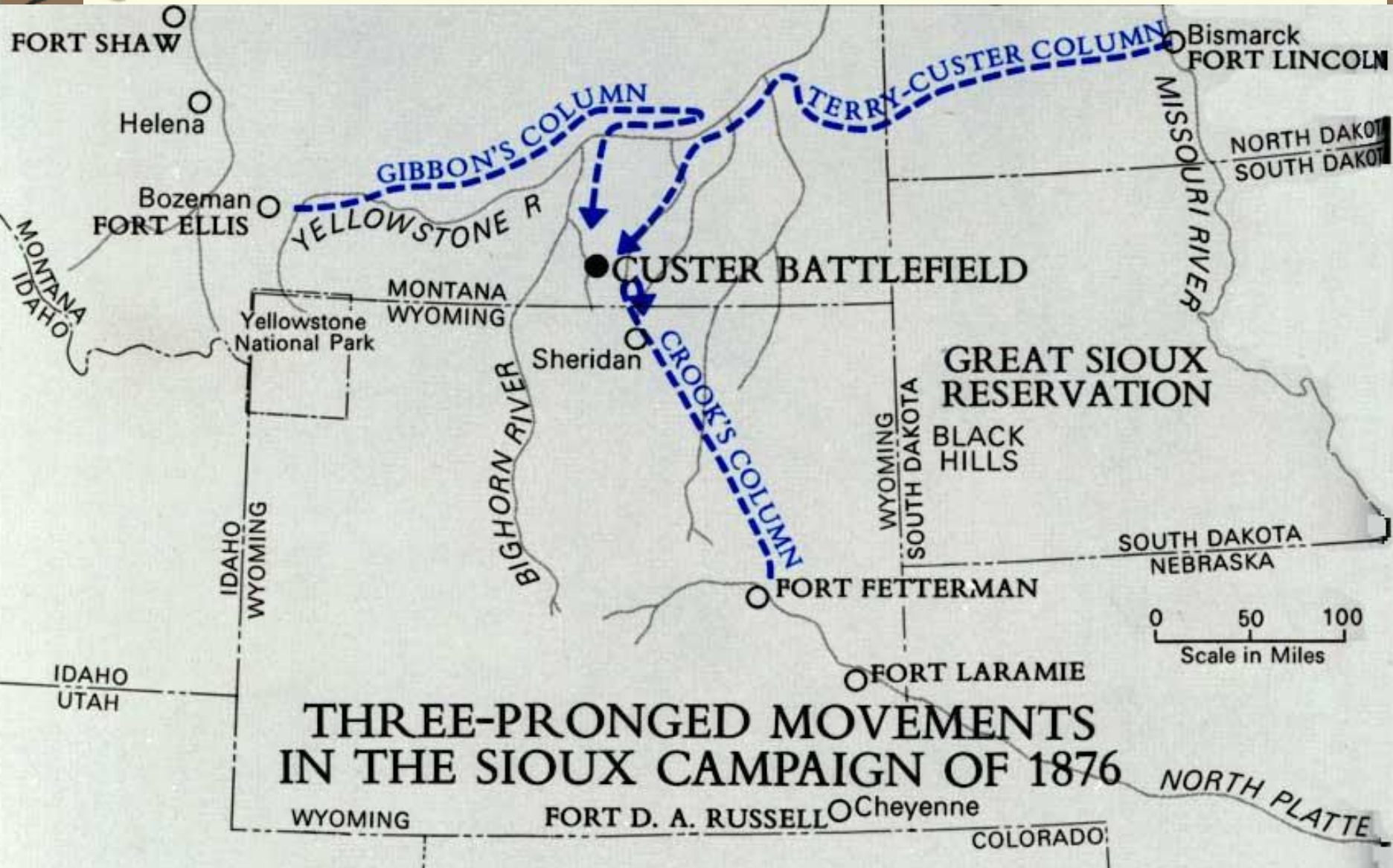
- Sand Creek Massacre 1864
- Treaty of 1868 – 2nd Ft. Laramie Treaty w/ Sioux
- Black Hills granted to Sioux
- temporary halt to conflicts





Westward Expansion

- By 1876 – tribes starving, many young men dead
- **Battle of Little Big Horn** – June 1876
- Custer's "Last Stand" (*show video 6:00-19:00*)
- all 200+ men killed by Sioux
- last victory of a doomed people
- Sitting Bull – takes Sioux to Canada



THREE-PRONGED MOVEMENTS IN THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN OF 1876

Westward Expansion

□ Reform Efforts/U.S. Response

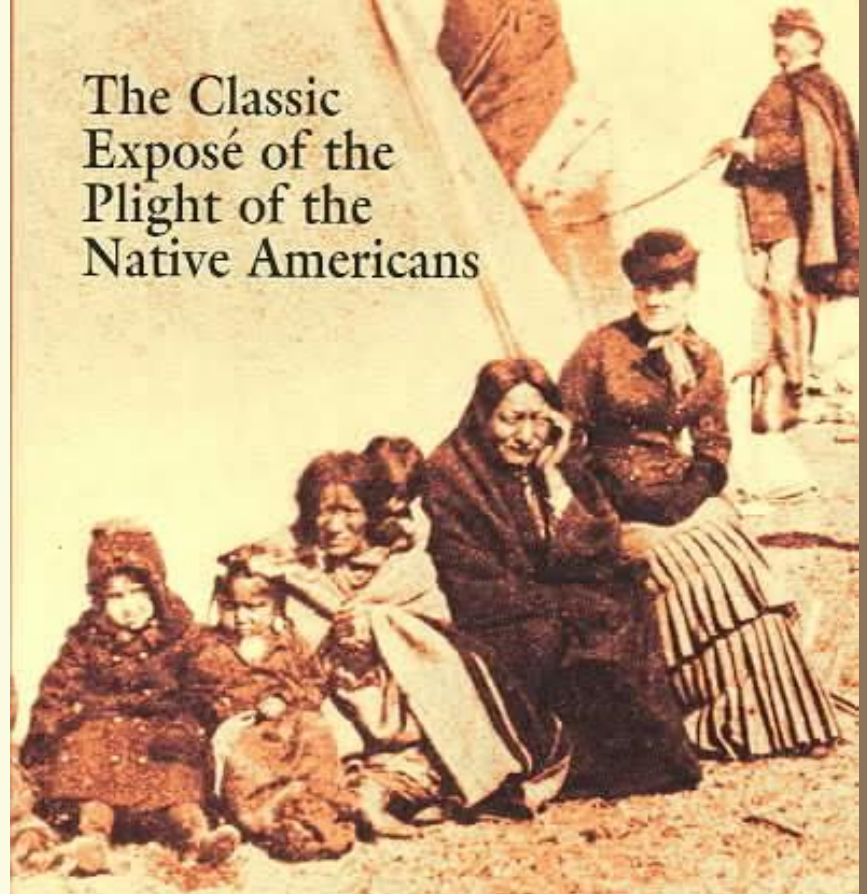
□ 1. Helen Hunt Jackson

□ *A Century of Dishonor* 1881

□ subject?

A CENTURY OF DISHONOR

The Classic
Exposé of the
Plight of the
Native Americans



HELEN HUNT JACKSON



Westward Expansion

□ 2. The Dawes Severalty Act 1887

□ assimilation of NA cultures

□ “Americanization”

□ a) assumed old life no longer
feasible

Westward Expansion

- b) forced Plains tribes to adopt ways of the larger society
- c) granted U.S. citizenship in exchange for renouncing tribal allegiance
- d) land divided into “homesteads”
 - 160 acre units

Westward Expansion

- Dawes Act did not consider
- 1. few NAs were farmers
- 2. much land not suitable for agriculture
- 3. concept of private ownership was foreign to Plains people

Westward Expansion

□ Results of Dawes Act

□ 1. Land sales to whites who took advantage of NA situation

□ 2. Exploitation of individuals with no tribe for guidance

□ (*show video*)

Video Quiz – on your own paper

- 1. What was Sitting Bull's disturbing vision?
- 2. What was the Ghost Dance?
- 3. What was the purpose of the special shirts worn by the Lakota Sioux?
- 4. What happened to Sitting Bull?
- 5. Name the creek where the Lakota were taken by the U.S. military?

Westward Expansion

□ **The Ghost Dance**

□ religion developed by Plains Indians

□ Purpose – restore the days before whites and US Gov't came west

□ Reflected NA fear, tension, vulnerability



The Ghost Dance



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghost_Dance

The belief was that if enough of them engaged in the Ghost Dance, it would make all the white people disappear. The white people were really spooked by the dance, so they declare it illegal: No dance, no culture, no history, no belief other than that of the occupying force



Westward Expansion

□ **Wounded Knee**

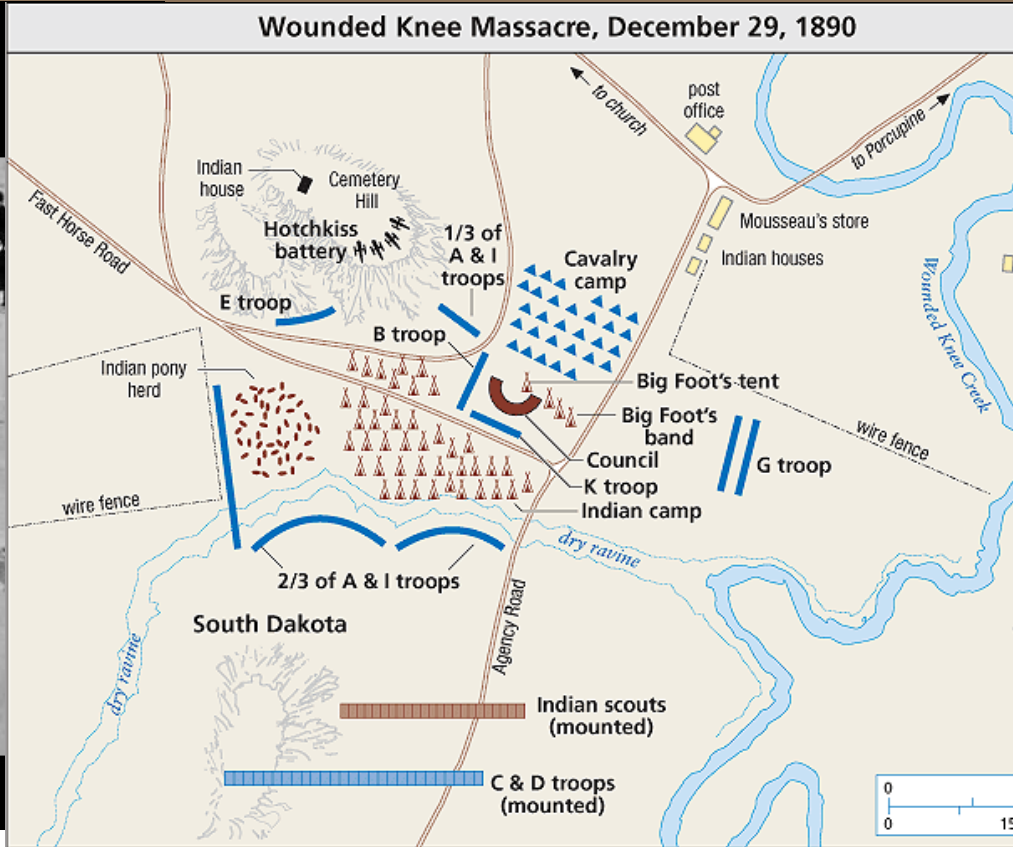
□ Sioux return from Canada 1880s –
Sitting Bull

□ practiced the Ghost Dance

□ puts U.S. military on edge

□ 1890 – Sioux massacred by U.S.
cavalry (*show video*)

Wounded Knee



© Carl Waldman and Infobase Publishing

MASSACRE OF WOUNDED KNEE

Dec. 29, 1890, Chief Big Foot, with his Minneconjou and Hunkpapa Sioux Band of 106 warriors, 250 women and children, were encamped on this Flat, surrounded by the U.S. 7th Cavalry (470 soldiers), commanded by Col. Forsythe.

The "Messiah Craze" possessed many Indians, who left the vicinity of the Agencies to "Ghost Dance" during the summer and fall of 1890. "Unrest" on the Pine Ridge Reservation was partly due to the reduction of beef rations by Congress, and to the "Ghost Dancing" of Chiefs Sitting Bull, Hump, Big Foot, Kicking Bear, and Short Bull. The Sioux were told by Kicking Bear and Short Bull that by wearing "Ghost Shirts," the ghost dancing warriors would become immune to the whiteman's bullets and could openly defy the soldiers and white settlers, and bring back the old days of the big buffalo herds.

On Nov. 15, 1890, Indian Agent Royer (Lakota Wokokpa) at Pine Ridge called for troops, and by Dec. 1, 1890, several thousand U.S. Regulars were assembled in this area of Dakota Territory.

On Dec. 15, 1890, Chief Sitting Bull was killed by Lt. Bullhead of the Standing Rock Indian Police. Forty of Sitting Bull's braves escaped from Grand River, and joined Chief Big Foot's band on Deep Creek, to camp and "Ghost Dance" on the south fork of the Cheyenne River. Chief Big Foot was under close scrutiny of Lt. Col. Sumner and his troops, and on Dec. 23, 1890, they were ordered to arrest Big Foot as a hostile. However, the Big Foot band had already silently slipped away from the Cheyenne county, into the Badlands, heading for Pine Ridge.

On Dec. 28, 1890, without a struggle, Chief Big Foot surrendered to the U.S. 7th Cavalry (Maj. Whitesides) at the site marked by a sign five miles north of here. The Band was then escorted to Wounded Knee, camping that night under guard.

Reinforcements of the U.S. 7th Cavalry (including one company of Indian Scouts) arrived at Wounded Knee from Pine Ridge Agency the morning of Dec. 29, 1890. Col. Forsythe took command of a force of 470 men. A battery of four Hotchkiss guns was placed on the hill 400 feet west of here, overlooking the Indian encampment. Big Foot's Band was encircled at (OVER)

Delineator - Irving R. Pond and Herbert H. Clifford

By - Stanley S. Walker Sup. Highway Engr.

Westward Expansion

□ **Economic Expansion in West**

- 1. Homestead Act 1862 – 160 acres
 - white pop. incr. in west, also included thousands of “exodusters”
 - AAs from South post-Civil War
- 2. NA tensions with U.S. military hindered econ. expansion

1416 - 3750 - 1914

**MONTANA
FREE
HOMESTEAD LAND**

**MONTANA
FREE
HOMESTEAD LAND**



First Breaking, Homestead Land, Near Miles, Montana

The American First
**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**
Center of Settlement

The American First
**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**
Center of Settlement

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS!

MILLIONS OF ACRES

View on the Big Blar, between Camden and Crest, representing Valley and Rolling 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 our Land Buyers GET A FREE PASS in the State where the Land bought is located.
These TERMS are BETTER at \$5, than to pre-empt United States Land at \$2.50 per Acre.
 EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS on FREIGHT and PASSAGE are AFFORDED TO PURCHASERS and THEIR FAMILIES.

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

Or apply to

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

CIRCULARS are supplied GRATIS for distribution in ORGANIZING COLONIES and to induce individuals to emigrate WEST.

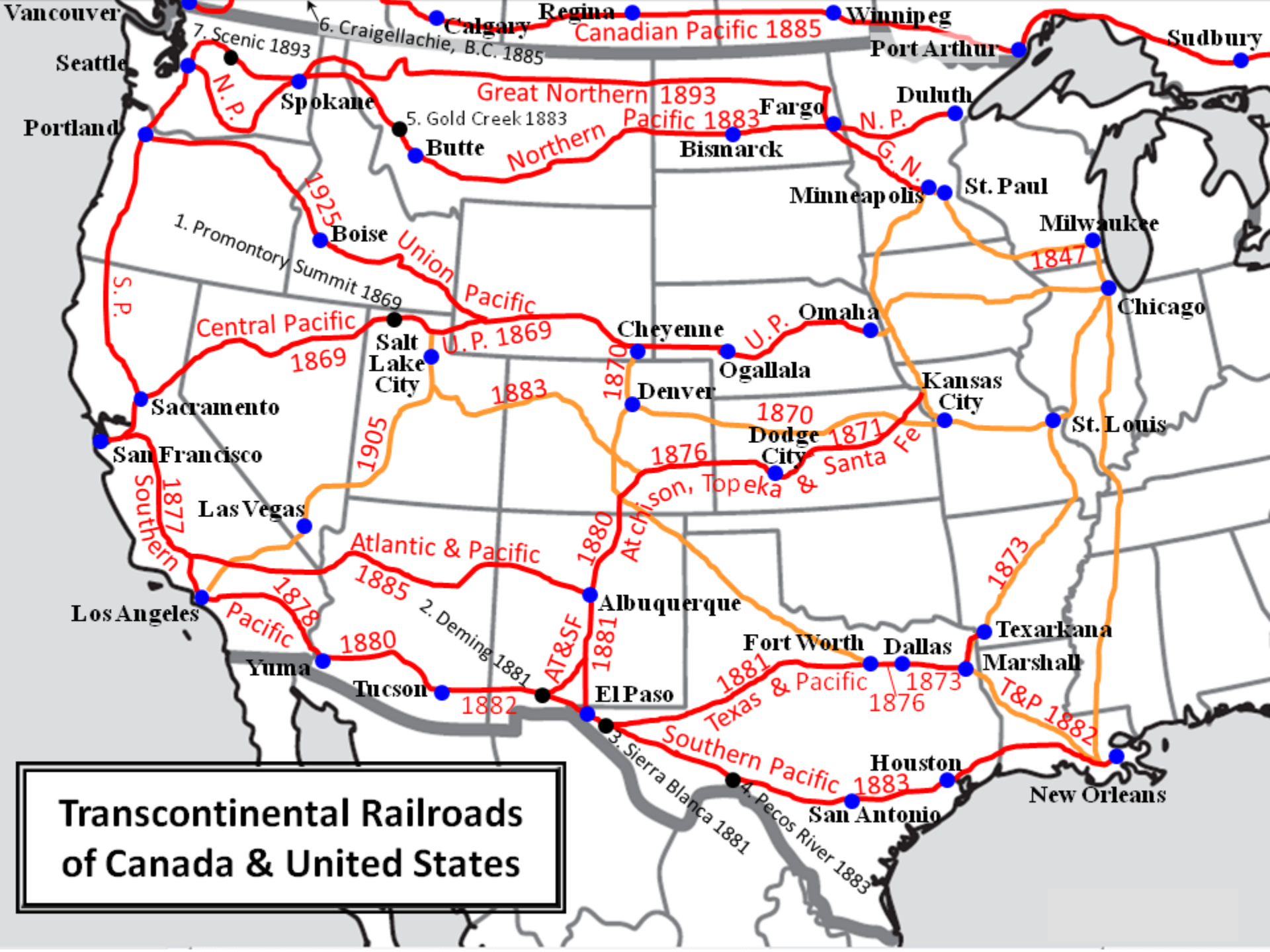
A SECTIONAL MAP showing exact location of our IOWA LANDS is sold for 30 Cents, and of NEBRASKA LANDS for 30 Cents.

UNION PACIFIC ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, BURLINGTON, IOWA.



Westward Expansion

- 3. expansion of RR industry – 1st transcontinental RR completed 1869 – Promontory Point, Utah
- 4. increased discoveries of gold and silver – Cal, Col, Ariz, Nev – expanded the western pop.

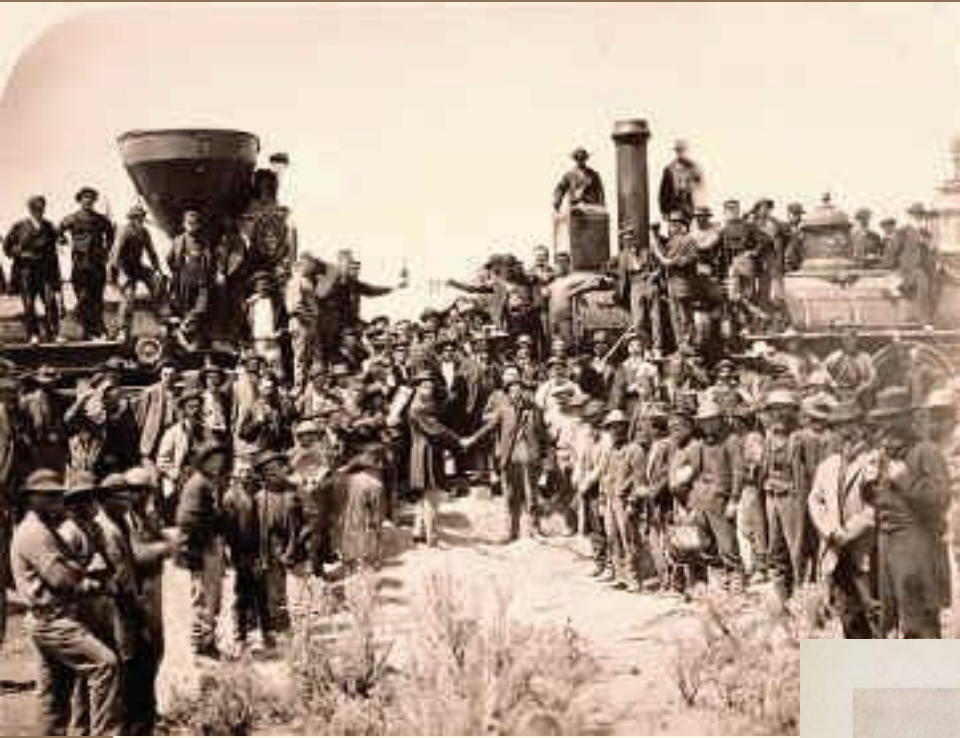


Transcontinental Railroads of Canada & United States



Chinese workers Why?

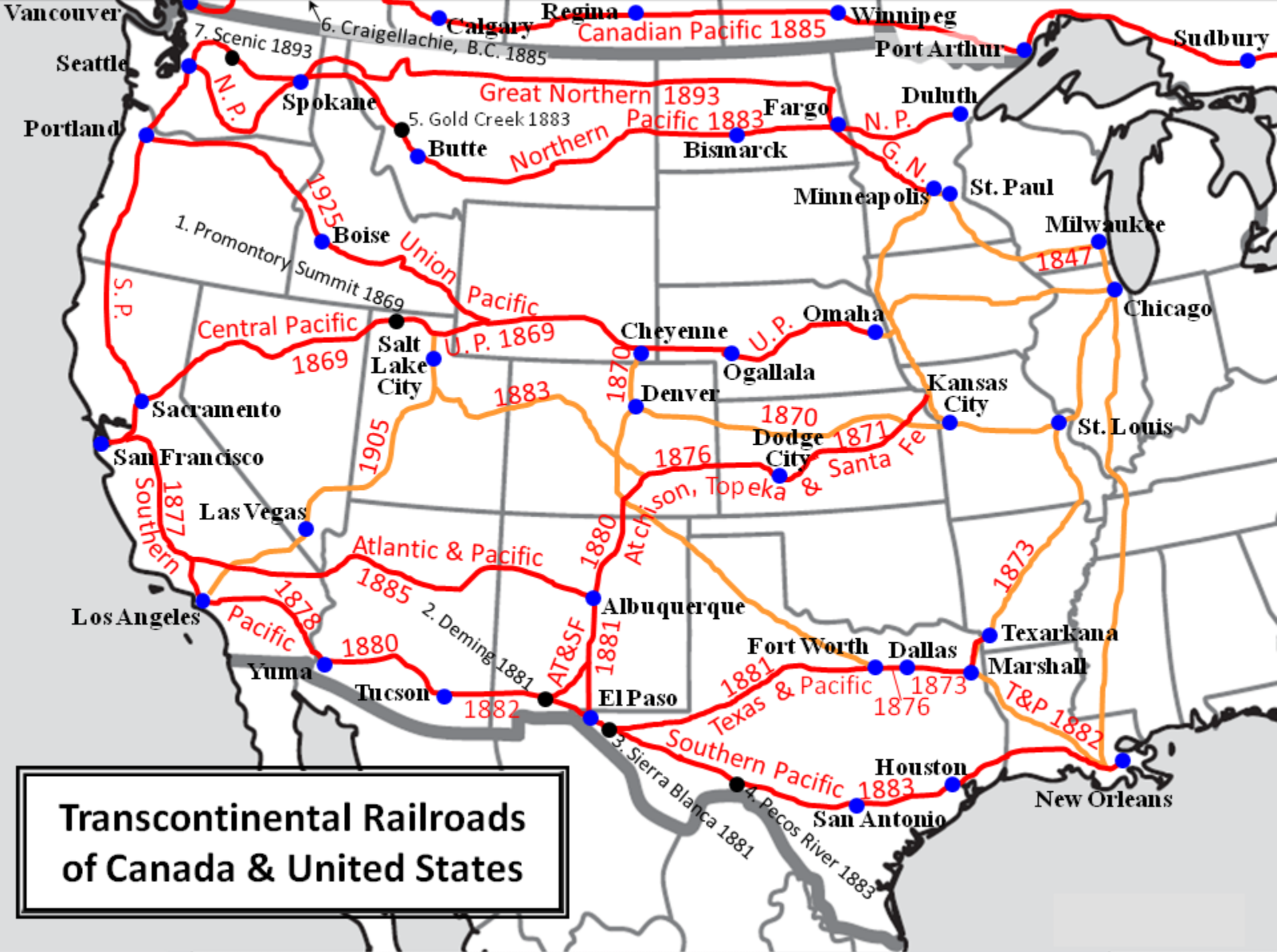




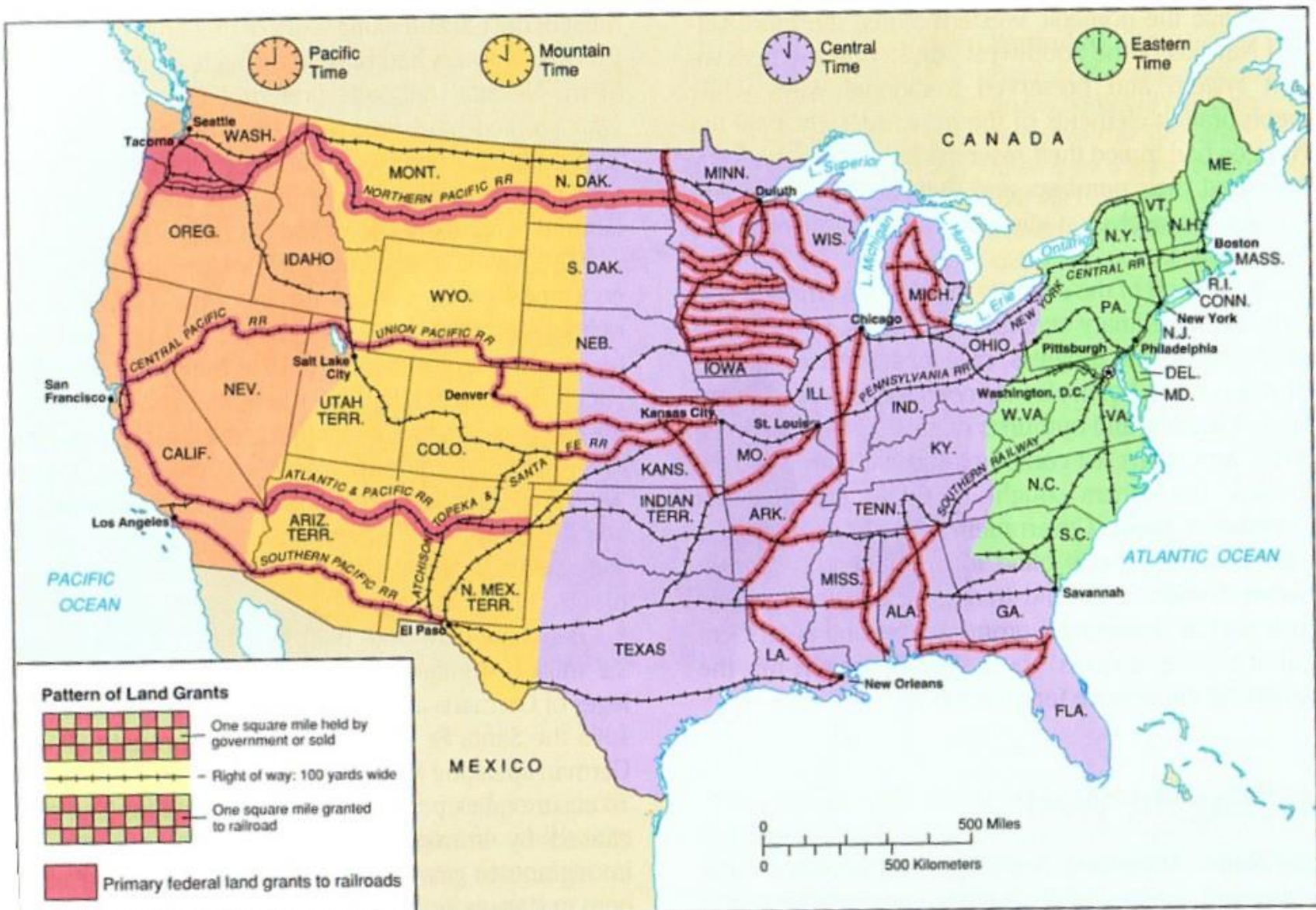
Promontory Pt. UTAH 1869

Central Pacific
meets
Union Pacific





Transcontinental Railroads of Canada & United States



Transcontinental Railroads and Federal Land Grants, 1850-1900

Despite the laissez-faire ideology that...

Impact of the Railroad Industry

1. Transportation of goods and settlers across the country
2. Lowers cost of shipping and production
3. Created national markets
4. The first “big business” model
5. Stimulated the growth of the **steel industry** and others (cattle, food)

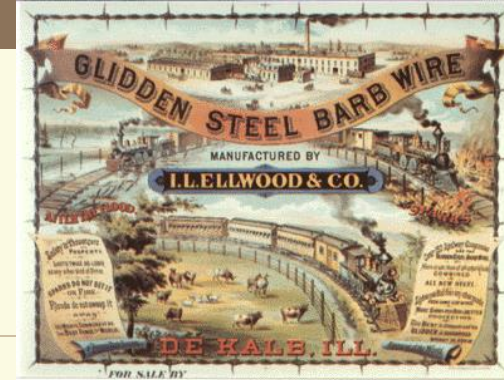
Westward Expansion

□ The Cattle Industry

- 1. Booms due to RRs – Chicago
- 2. Cowboy life
- 3. Open range cattle driving – short lived, risky



Westward Expansion



□ 4. End of Open Range

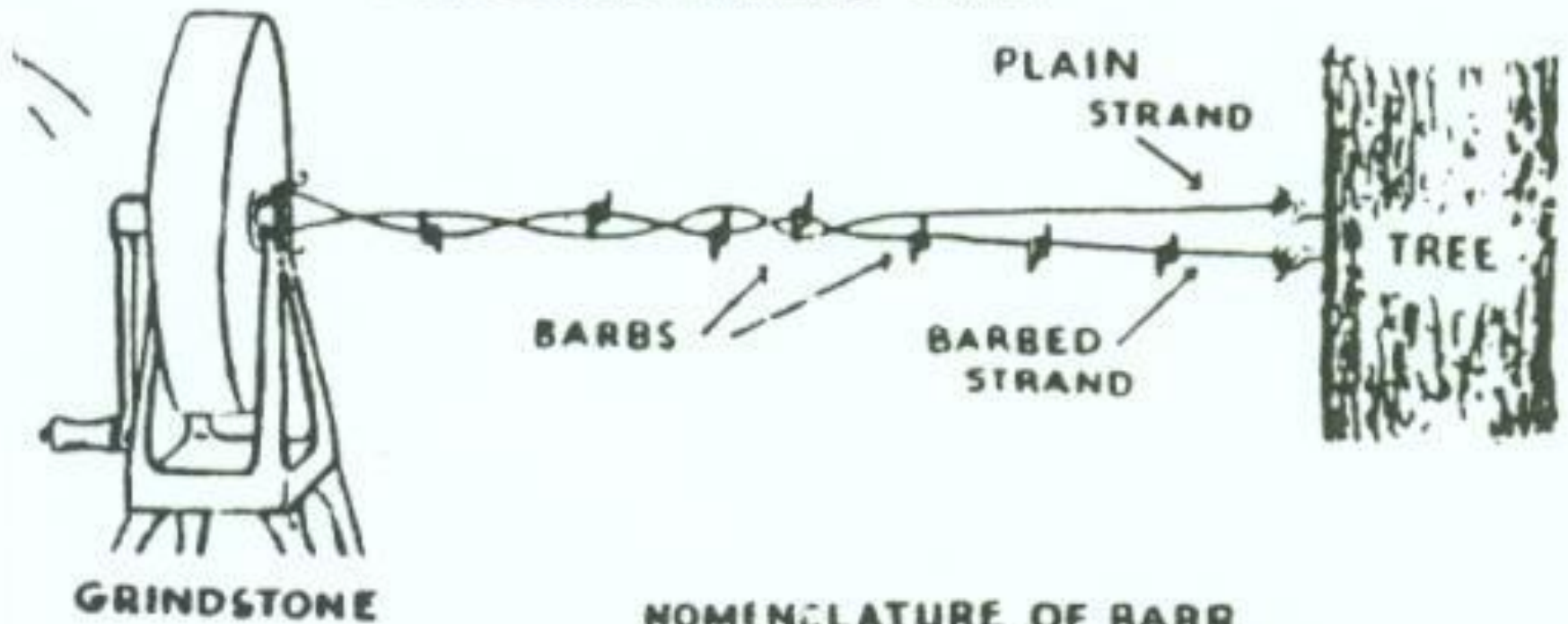
□ A. Joseph Glidden – dev of barbed wire

□ B. Blizzard of 1886-7

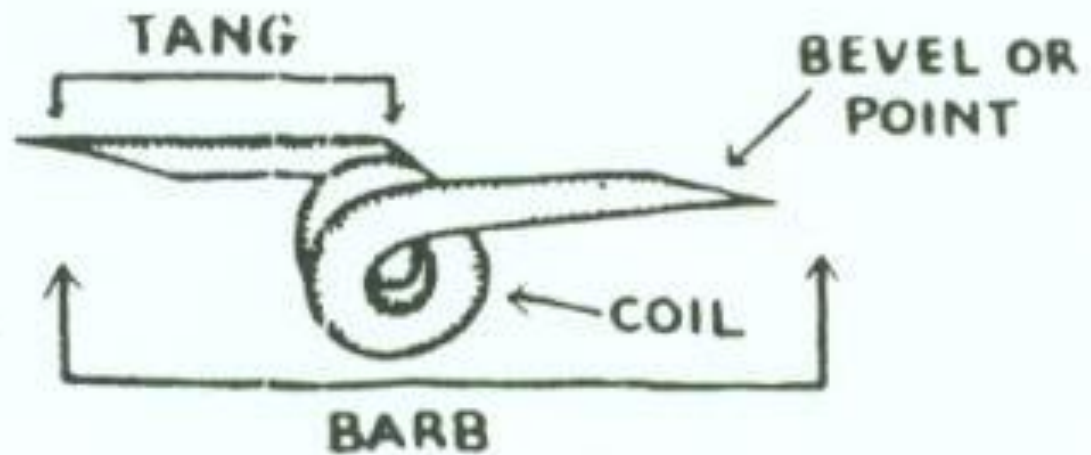
□ wiped out 80% of cattle



METHOD USED TO MAKE THE FIRST PRACTICAL BARBED WIRE

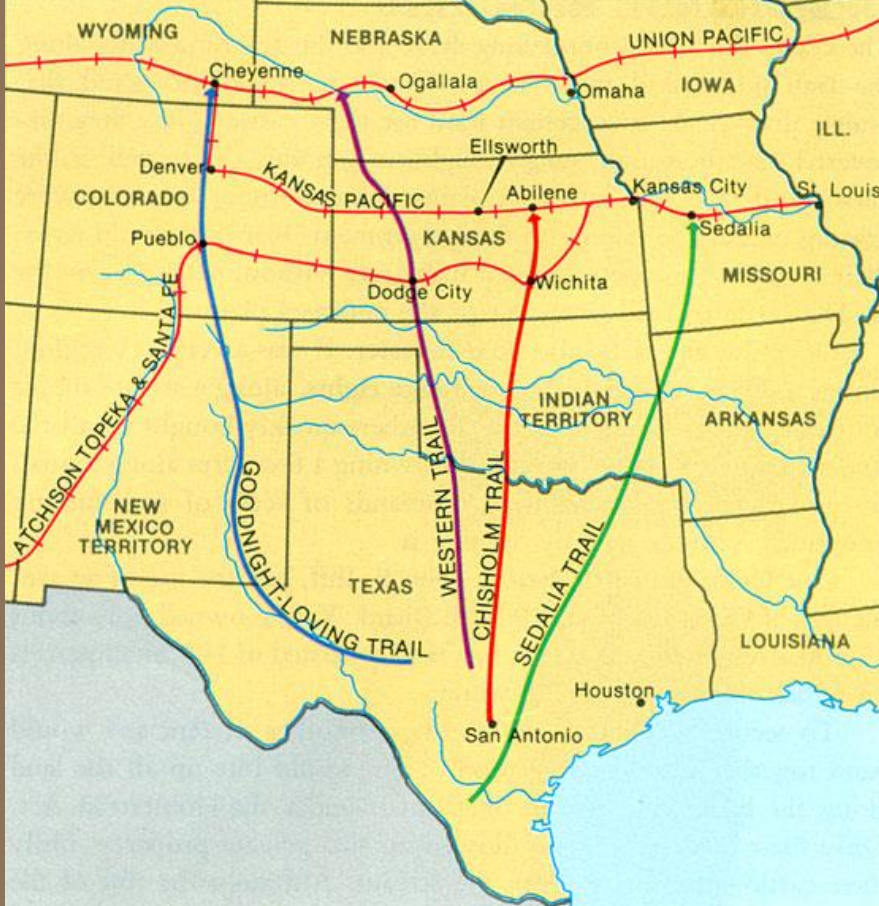


NOMINCLATURE OF BARB



Westward Expansion

- **C. Joseph McCoy** – holding pens for cattle – profits increase
- **D. Growth of “Cowtowns”**
- **Abilene, Kansas**



Trails

- Main Chisholm Trail
- Chisholm variations
- "Feeder" trails
- Shawnee Trail
- Great Western Trail

Kansas Cowtowns

- A. Abilene 1867-71
- B. Newton 1871
- C. Wichita 1870-77
- D. Caldwell 1879-85
- E. Ellsworth 1871-75
- F. Hays 1867-71
- G. Dodge City '72-86

Chisholm Trail Landmarks

- H. Buffalo Springs
- I. Dover Stage Stand
- J. Caddo Springs
- K. Silver City
- L. Rock Creek Crossing
- M. Old Duncan Store
- N. Monument Hill
- O. Reid Store
- P. Fleetwood Store

Texas Cities

- Q. Fort Worth
- R. Dallas
- S. Waco
- T. Austin
- U. San Antonio
- V. Uvalde
- W. Houston
- X. Texana
- Y. Laredo
- Z. Brownsville

Sources:
 Chisholm Trail Historical Museum, Waurika, Oklahoma
 "Cowboy Culture" by David Dary
 "The Cowboys" by Time-Life Books
 "Historical Atlas of the American West" by Warren Beck & Ynez Haase
 "The Look of the Old West" by Foster-Harris

Map is not to scale; errors are intentional; just follow the dust clouds

Westward Expansion

□ **Effects**

□ huge profits for cattle and RR companies

□ continued increase in western settlement

The Forgotten People of the West



Farmer's Crisis in the West

□ **Homestead Act 1862**

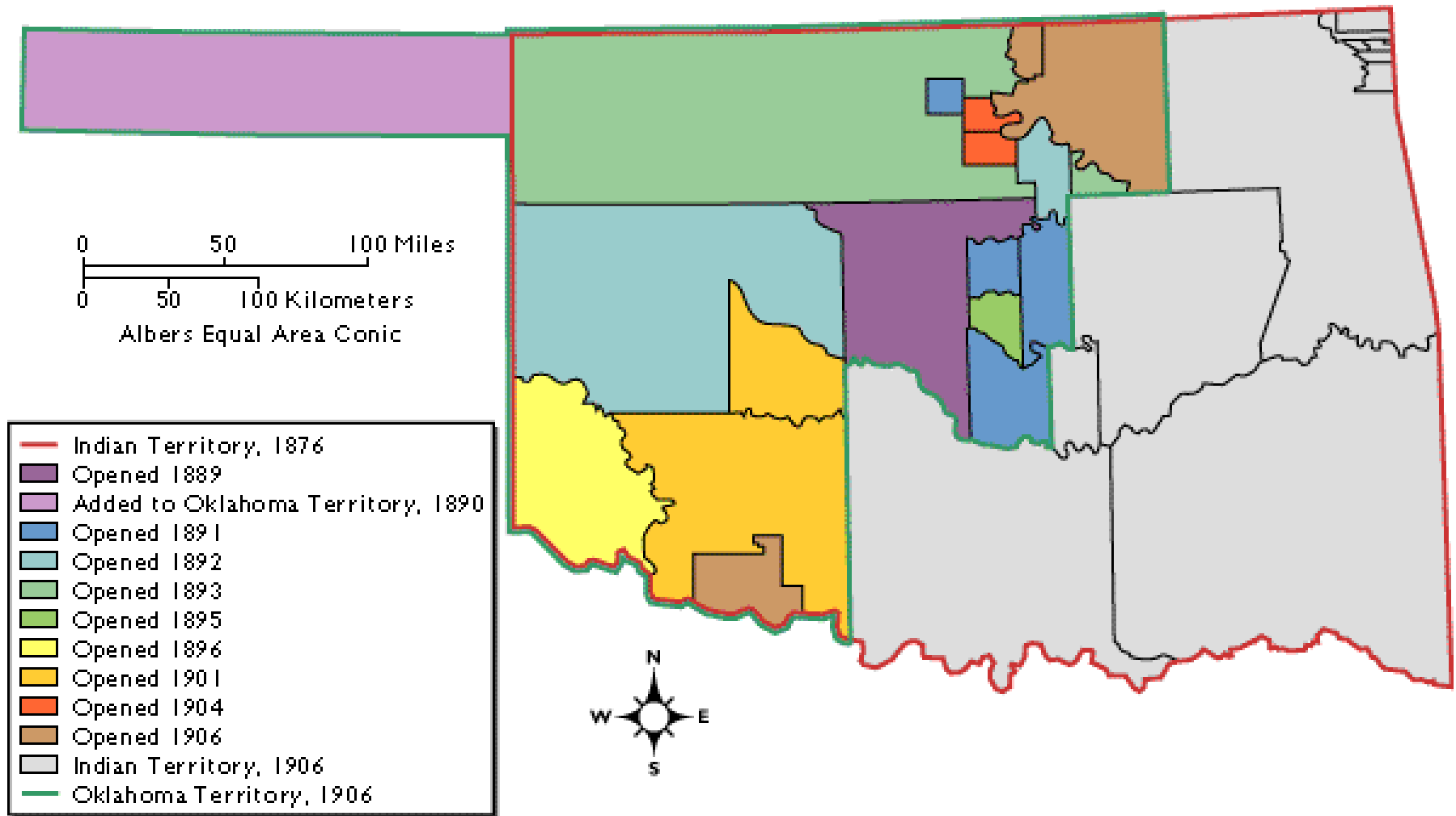
□ 160 acres often not enough

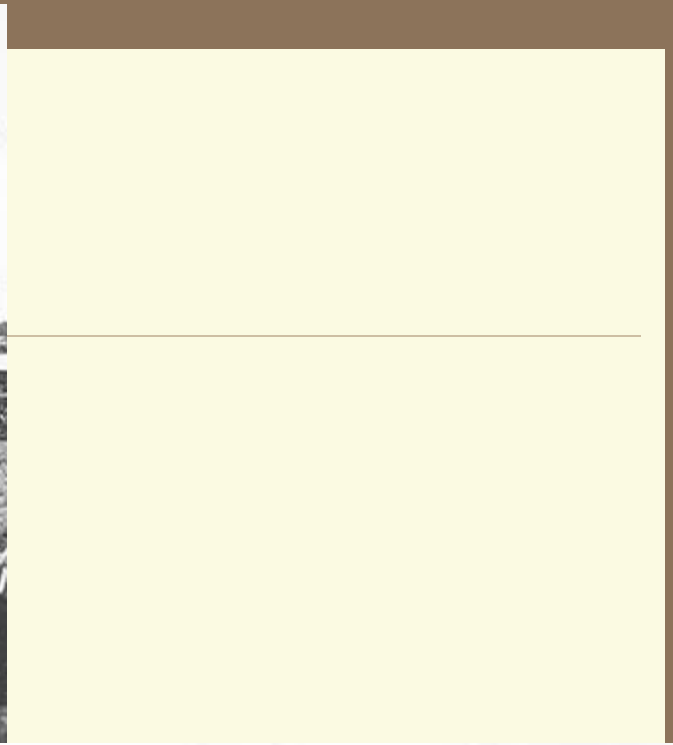
□ constant demands for more land to be opened for settlement

□ **Oklahoma Land Rush 1889**

□ *closes the frontier

Oklahoma Land Rush, 1889–1906





Farmer's Crisis in the West

□ **Problems for Western Farmers**

□ w/ NAs – culture clashes, land

□ w/ cattle ranchers – fencing

□ w/ RRs – land, USG favoritism

□ w/ attitudes – “hayseeds”

□ w/ nature – examples







Country School House in Wyoming.





Farmer's Crisis in the West

□ **Overproduction**

□ *great demand back east

□ *improved machinery

□ *increased 150% – staple crops

□ *1.6m acres 1870, 14m by 1900

□ *labor – 50 hrs/acre down to 10

Farmer's Crisis in the West

- **New Problems Arise b/c of Overproduction**
- *lack of crop diversity – huge surpluses despite high demand
- *storage/shipping fees
- *high interest rates on loans
- *high property taxes
- **no national voice

Rise of Populism

□ Organizing - Politics

□ 1. The Granger Movement

□ *Oliver Kelley 1867

□ *educational and social

□ *RR regulation by USG

□ *formation of **cooperatives**

□ declined by the 1880s

Rise of Populism

□ 2. **The Alliance Movement**

□ regional farmers alliances began to form 1880s

□ better prices, reduced RR shipping costs, overhaul of US banking system – goals

Rise of Populism

- Northern Alliances – Repub, high tariffs, RR regulation
- Southern Alliances – Democ, anti-tariff, banking reform

Rise of Populism

- National Farmer's Alliance
- merged South and Southwest
- excluded bankers, RR officers, blacks
- Colored Farmer's Alliance
- Alliances totaled over 1 million by 1888
- Meeting held in Ocala 1890 – to unite

STATE OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING:

THE NEBRASKA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY GRANT UNTO

John G. Turner, P. Trimble, Peter Hegan,
John Buhner, John Ernst,
C. L. Brandage,

Francis Hegan, J. A. Faulk,
W. Chamberlain,

R. T. Chamberlain, S. M. Stafford,

of the Precinct of _____ County of Cedar State of Nebraska, this
CHARTER, under which the said parties are authorized to organize as a FARMERS'
ALLIANCE, under the name of St. James Farmers' Alliance No. 1994
of the State of Nebraska. And they, their associates and successors, are declared to be
entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution, laws and usages of
the organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have caused this charter to be signed by our President and Secretary, and have attached
the Seal of the Nebraska State Farmers' Alliance of the United States of America, on the
day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety

M. Thompson, J. A. Powers, President



Farmers' Alliance PICNIC!

The members of the Farmers' Alliance of
Dover Township will hold a Picnic in

MOON'S GROVE

Wednesday, Aug. 28, '9

President of the Day, J. W. Stewart, of Dover
VICE-PRESIDENTS,

L. L. KING, Fossil Twp. Alder,
JOHN HIGGS, Fossil Alder,
EDWARD MITCHELL.

Marshal, Wm. B. Douglas. • Auds

—PROGRAM—

Singing by F

The Elder Court

"Truth Against the World"

PEOPLE'S PARTY PICNIC!

AT
Coberly's
Grove

Rise of Populism

- **3. The Populist Movement**
- *formation of the **People's Party**,
Kansas – June 1890
- Adopted the **Ocala Demands** as their
platform
- **Platform** – window to future!!
- a) gov't control of RRs, telephone,
telegraph

Rise of Populism

- b) an 8 hour work day
- c) immigration restriction (term?)
- d) graduated income tax
- e) direct election of senators
- f) recall, referendum, secret ballot
- g) free coinage of silver

Rise of Populism

- **Monetary Debate of the Day**
- Gold Standard – supported by the wealthy, banks, industry, and USG
- Silver Standard – more appeal to farmer, common man

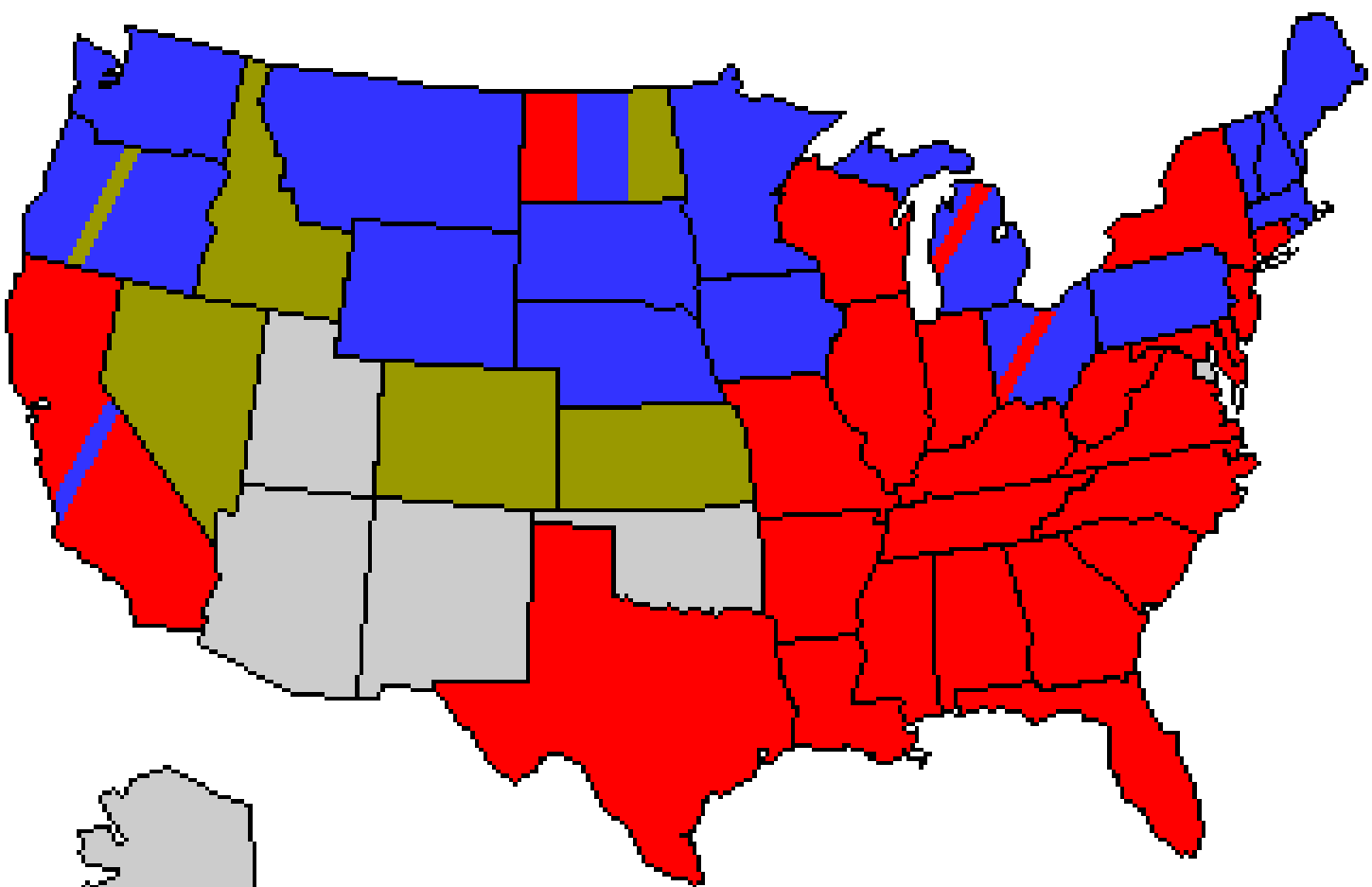
Rise of Populism

□ Election of 1892

□ James Weaver – Populist candidate

□ over 1m popular votes

□ 22 electoral votes



1892		
AL	KY	ND
AK	LA	OH
AZ	ME	OK
AR	MD	OR
CA	MA	PA
CO	MI	RI
CT	MN	SC
DE	MS	SD
DC	MO	TN
FL	MT	TX
GA	NE	UT
HI	NV	VT
ID	NH	VA
IL	NJ	WA
IN	NM	WV
IA	NY	WI
KS	NC	WY

Cleveland (DEM) - 277
 Harrison (REP) - 145
 Weaver (PP) - 22



Rise of Populism

□ **US Gov't Solutions**

□ *Morrill Land Grant Acts 1862, 1890 – Agricultural Colleges

□ ex. Texas A&M

□ *Hatch Act 1887 – science applied to agriculture

□ But was this the solution?

Rise of Populism

- **Populist Leaders – Voices of Protest**
- **Mary Elizabeth Lease**
- “raise less corn, more hell”
- **“Sockless” Jerry Simpson**
- **Hamlin Garland – *Main Traveled Roads***
- subject?

Rise of Populism

□ **Panic of 1893**

□ Overspeculation in RRs

□ Overspeculation in new industries –
oil, steel

□ Lack of gov't regulation

□ worst depression yet – high
unemployment, inflation, labor strikes

□ farmers especially hurt

Conclusions

□ Election of 1896

□ **William McKinley (R)** – support in North and Midwest, cities, industrial centers

□ McKinley's campaign – Marcus Hanna – manager – modern politics born



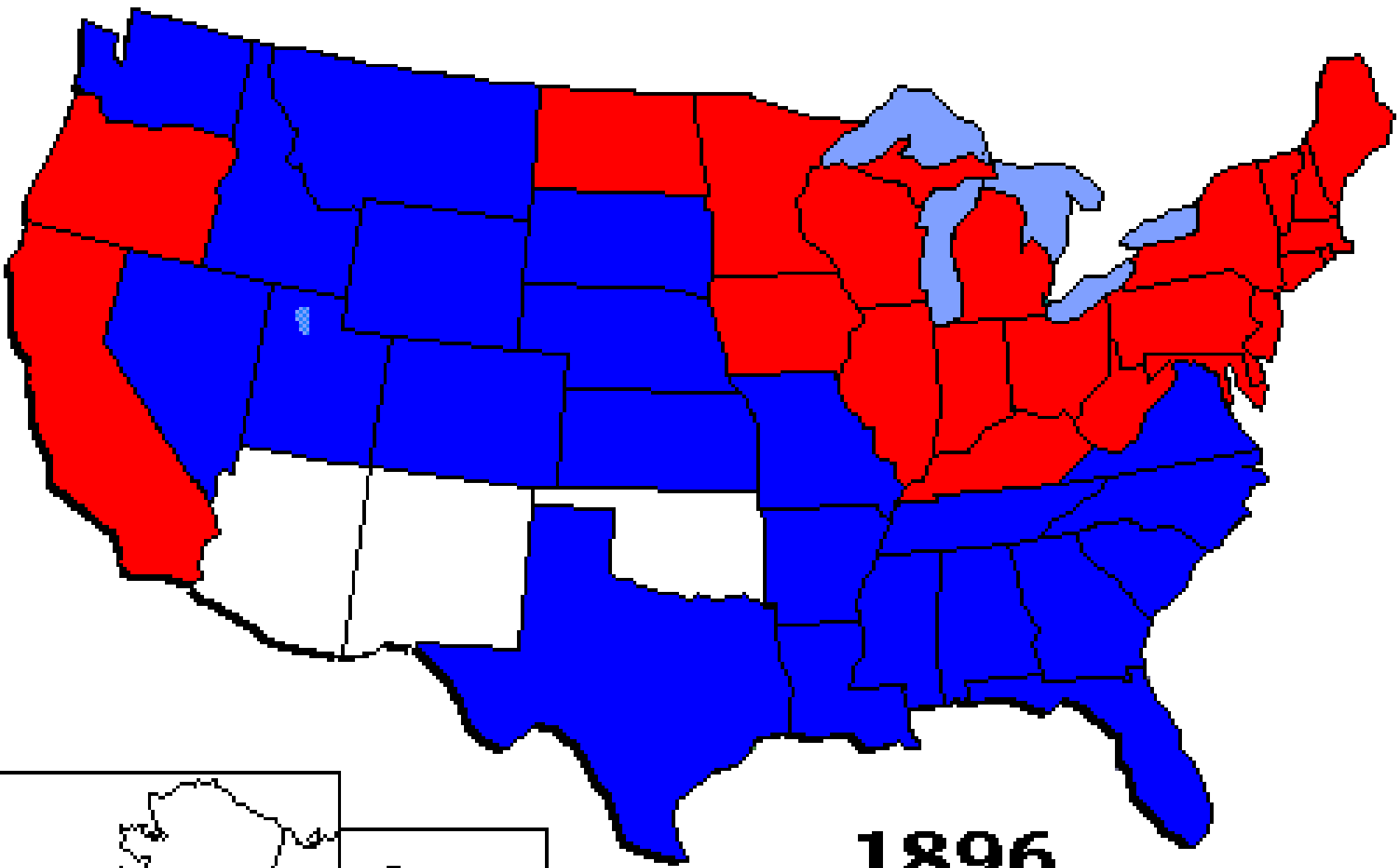






Conclusions

- **William Jennings Bryan (D)**
- took up Populist causes
- support in parts of South and Plains
- “*Cross of Gold*” speech
- McKinley wins 271-176



1896

E P

■ Demo. W. J. Bryan 176 48%

Conclusions

- **Populism Ultimately Succeeded/Failed?**
- 1. Solid South – Democratic – rise of demagogues – class and race agitation
- 2. National Democrats took over Populist issues
- 3. Increased farm prosperity
- 4. Ineffective regulation by the USG
- 5. U.S. Constitution sees effects 1916-1920

Conclusions

- **Frederick Jackson Turner**

- *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*

- America's personality and character was built on constant expansion

- where will the U.S. go now?

The New South

□ **The New South**

□ **1. Progressive Policies**

□ Henry W. Grady

□ Atlanta Constitution

□ Message to the south?

The New South

- Industries Emerge in the New South
- A. Steel
- B. Lumber
- C. Textile
- D. Oil
- E. Tobacco – James Duke

The Progressive Era 1900-1917



TRIS SPEAKER

Tris Speaker, the Boston Americans' hard hitting outfielder, came from Texas, where he batted .318 for the Houston team in 1907. For the 1908 season the Boston management sent him to Little Rock, where he batted .350. Recalled to Boston in 1909 he made 165 hits that year for a total of 242 bases, and in 1910 hit safely 183 times, for 252 bases. He is fast on his feet both in the field and when base-running.

	G.	B.	F.
1908.....	127	.350	.967
1909.....	143	.309	.973
1910.....	141	.340	.957

2-87-204. 529

BASE BALL SERIES 400 DESIGNS

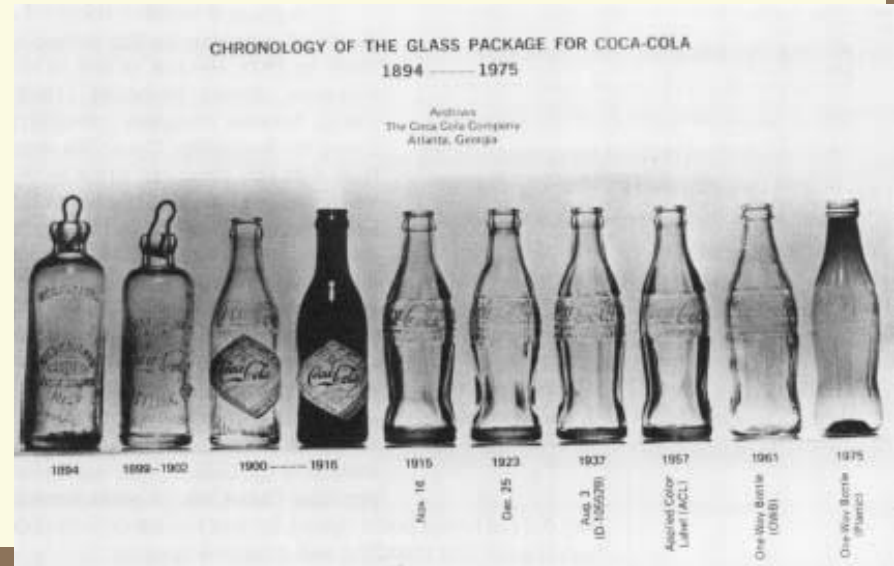
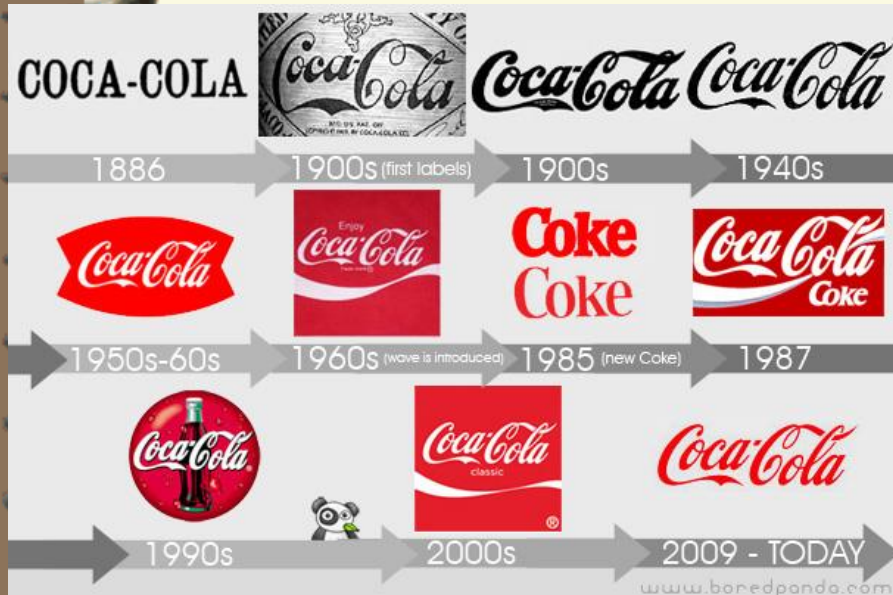
HASSAN CORK TIP
CIGARETTES
The Oriental Smoke
FACTORY NO 649 1ST DIST N.Y.



Charlie Mitchell
WORLD'S CHAMPION

The New South

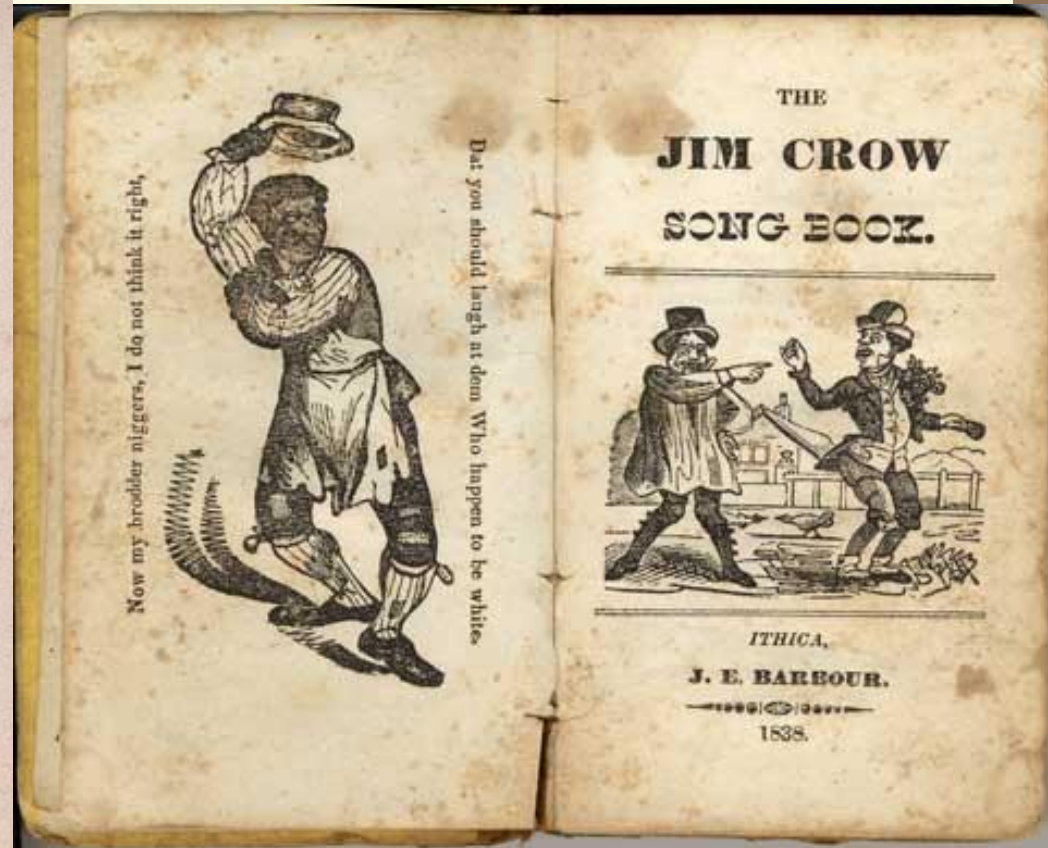
- Emergence of Atlanta GA
- Coca Cola – 1886
- Nationwide by 1895



The Progressive Era 1900-1917



MR. T. RICE
OR
THE ORIGINAL JIM CROW
New York Pub. by E. HILLEY, No. 29 Chatham St.



The New South

□ 2. Regressive Tendencies

□ Post-Reconstruction

□ Rise of southern Democrats, Redeemers, KKK

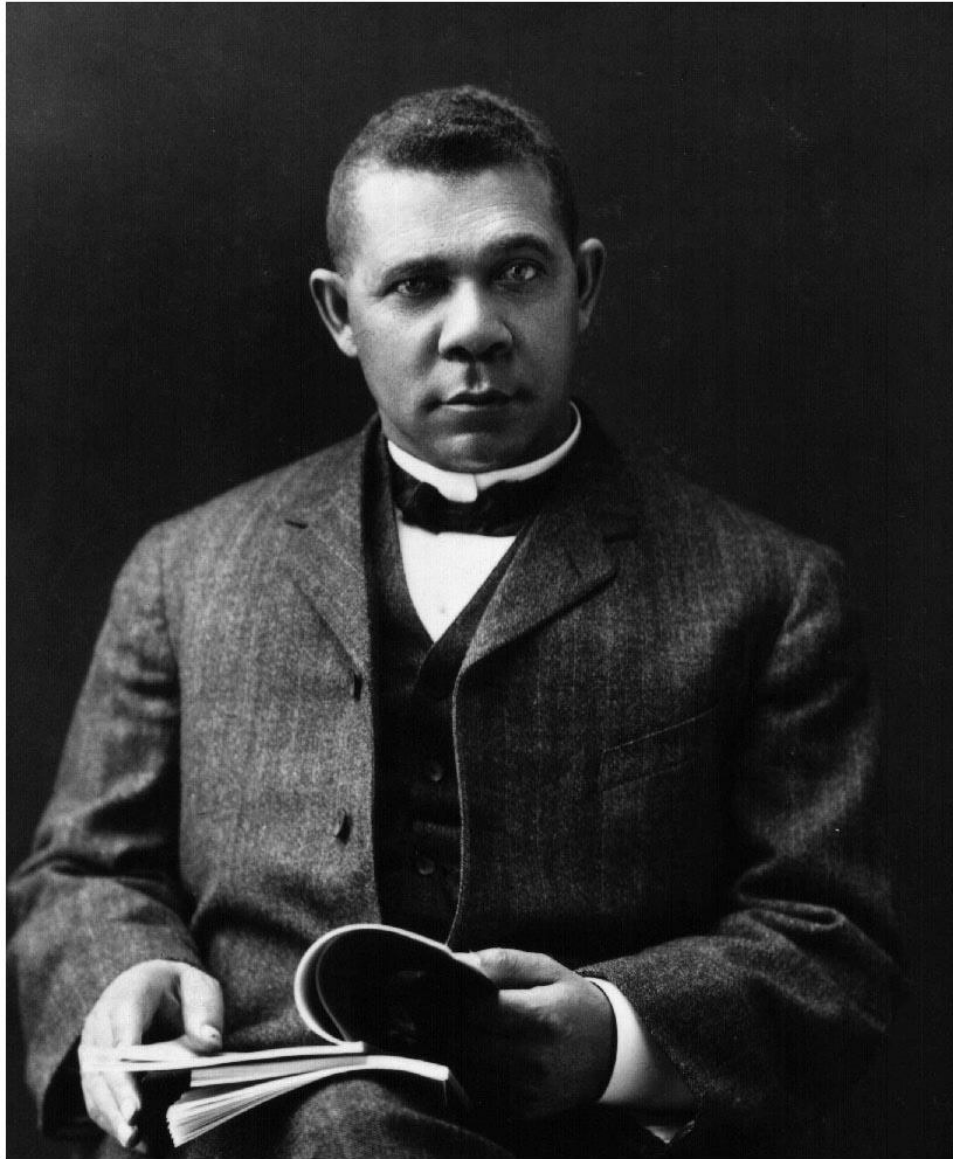
□ Segregation becomes legal – why?

□ *Plessy v. Ferguson* 1896

□ “separate but equal”

The New South

- From black codes to Jim Crow laws
- Examples?
- Lasts until the 1960s



The New South – Black Leaders

□ **Booker T. Washington**

□ Background

□ Strategy for equality – Atlanta
Compromise 1895

□ Economic equality 1st

□ Do menial jobs, learn skills
through job training - education

□ Tuskegee Institute



BALLAD OF BOOKER T.

1st draft
May 30, 1941

Old Booker T.

Was a practical man.

He said, Till the soil,

and Learn from the land.

Let down your buckets

Where you are;

In your own backyard.

~~Could~~ There could
~~Right~~ be a star.

Train you ~~heart~~, *head,*

Your ~~head~~, *heart,* and your hand.

To help yourself

And your fellowman

Thus Booker T.

Built a school,

With Book-learning there

And the workman's tool.

He started out

In a simple way---

For (Yesterday

Was not today.)

Sometimes he had *com-*

~~Compromise~~ in his talk---

For a man must crawl

Before he can walk

And in Alabama in '85

A joker was lucky

To ~~stay~~ ^{be} alive.

But ~~not~~ Booker T.

Was nobody's fool:

You may carve a dream

From an humble tool---

And the tallest tower

Can tumble down

If ~~it~~ ^{is} not rooted

In solid ground.

He said, Train your ~~heart~~, *head,*

Your head, and your hand

For ~~to~~ smart ^{ness} alone

Is ~~not~~ ^{scarcely} meet---

If ~~you~~ ^{you} haven't ~~got~~ ^{got}

/Something to eat.

Train your ~~head~~
Your ~~head~~, and your hand--

For Booker T.

Was a practical man.

The New South – Black Leaders

□ **W.E.B. Dubois**

□ Background

□ Sought full equality – econ, pol, social

□ Niagara Movement

□ Talented Tenth

□ NAACP





SOUTHERN HORRORS.
LYNCH LAW
IN ALL
ITS PHASES



MISS IDA B. WELLS,

The New South – Black Leaders

□ **Ida B. Wells**

□ *aka Ida Wells Barnett*

□ Fought for the passage of anti-lynching laws in the South



Photograph from Bettmann/Corbis

THE SHAME OF AMERICA

Do you know that the United States is
the Only Land on Earth where human
beings are BURNED AT THE STAKE?

In Four Years, 1918-1921, Twenty-Eight People Were Publicly
BURNED BY AMERICAN MOBS

3436 People Lynched 1889 to 1922

For What Crimes Have Mobs Nullified Government and Inflicted the Death Penalty?

The Alleged Crimes	The Victims	Why Some Mob Victims Died:
Murder.....	1258	Not turning out of road for white boy in auto
Rape.....	871	Being a relative of a person who was lynched
Crimes against the Person.....	615	Jumping a labor contract
Crimes against Property.....	333	Being a member of the Non-Partisan League
Miscellaneous Crimes.....	453	"Talking back" to a white man
Absence of Crime.....	176	"Insulting" white man.
	3436	

Is Rape the "Cause" of Lynching?

Of 3,436 people murdered by mobs in our country, only 871, or less than 17 per cent., were even accused of the crime of rape.

83 WOMEN HAVE BEEN LYNCHED IN THE UNITED STATES

Do lynchers maintain that they were lynched for "the usual crime"?

AND THE LYNCHERS GO UNPUNISHED

THE REMEDY

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill Is Now Before the United States Senate

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was passed on January 26, 1922, by a vote of 220 to 119 in the House of Representatives

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill Provides:

That culpable State officers and mobsters shall be tried in Federal Courts on failure of State courts to act, and that a county in which a lynching occurs shall be fined \$10,000, recoverable in a Federal Court.

The Principal Question Raised Against the Bill is upon the Ground of Constitutionality.

The Constitutionality of the Dyer Bill Has Been Affirmed by—

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives
The Judiciary Committee of the Senate
The United States Attorney General, legal adviser of Congress
Judge Guy D. Goff, of the Department of Justice

The Senate has been petitioned to pass the Dyer Bill by—

29 Lawyers and Jurists, including two former Attorneys General of the United States

15 State Supreme Court Justices

24 State Governors

3 Archbishops, 85 bishops and prominent clergymen

29 Mayors of large cities, north and south.

The American Bar Association at its meeting in San Francisco, August 9, 1922, adopted a resolution asking for further legislation by Congress to punish and prevent lynching and mob violence.

Fifteen State Conventions of 1922 (3 of them Democratic) have inserted in their party platforms a demand for national action to stamp out lynchings.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is not intended to protect the guilty, but to assure to every person accused of crime trial by due process of law.

**THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS NOW BEFORE THE SENATE
TELEGRAPH YOUR SENATORS TODAY YOU WANT IT ENACTED**

If you want to help the organization which has brought to light the facts about lynching, the organization which is fighting for 100 per cent. Americanism, not for some of the people some of the time, but for all of the people, white or black, all of the time

Send your check to J. E. SPINGARN, Treasurer of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PAID FOR IN PART BY THE ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADERS.

DBQ Notes

- Lots of 2s/3s that should be 4s/5s
- Must Haves
 - ❖ Context
 - ❖ Thesis
 - ❖ Describe three docs
 - ❖ Explain three docs – purpose, POV, etc
 - ❖ Outside Information - must be different than Context

DBQ Notes

- Use of Docs
- Document 3 says.....
- Document 3 states.....
- Far too much quoting
- Thesis – appropriateness – hit the readers over the head
- I believe that.....
- Booker, Ida

Rise of Populism

- Declined by 1880
- Unorganized
- connected to politics – mistrust
- cooperatives failed over time
- RR regulation failed

The New South – Black Leaders

□ HW

- 1. What was W.E.B. Dubois' strategy for equality for blacks in the early 20th century? Why did he disagree with BTW's strategy? What civil rights organization did Dubois found?
- 2. What does “Gilded Age” mean? Who first coined the phrase?

The New South – Black Leaders

- **Quiz – on your own paper – 5 min.**
- 1. What was W.E.B. Dubois' strategy for equality for blacks in the early 20th century?
- 2. Why did he disagree with BTW's strategy?
- 3. What civil rights organization did Dubois found?
- 4. What does “Gilded Age” mean?
- 5. Who first coined the phrase?