

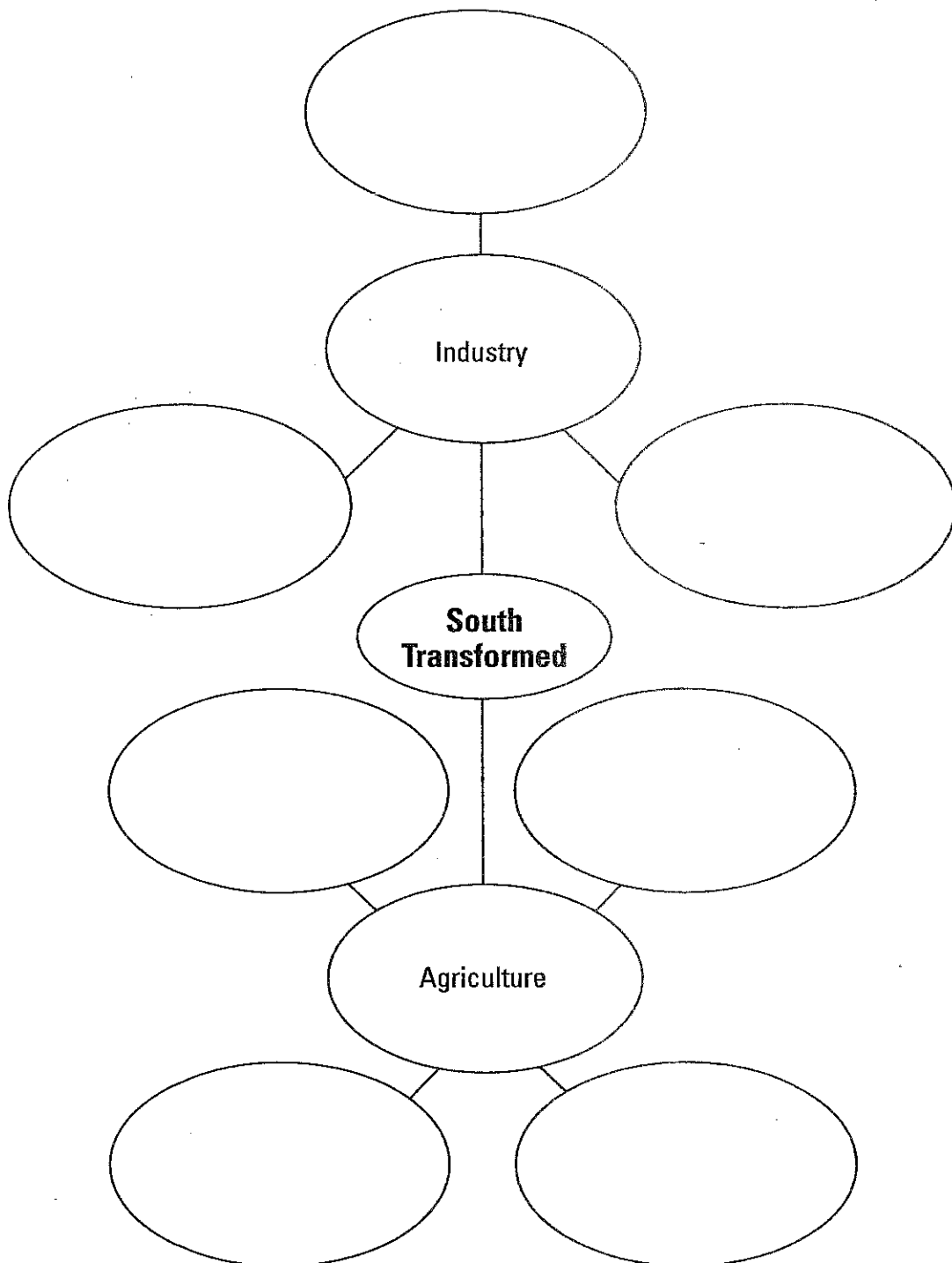
CHAPTER  
**6**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE NEW SOUTH

**Focus Question:** How did the southern economy and society change after the Civil War?

*As you read, fill in the concept web below with details about how the South changed after the Civil War.*



CHAPTER  
**6**  
SECTION 1

**Section Summary**

**THE NEW SOUTH**

**READING CHECK**

What were the goals of the Farmers' Alliance?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *component* mean in the underlined sentence? Use context clues in the surrounding sentences to help you figure out the meaning of *component*.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Supporting Details**  
Provide three examples of how the southern economy changed after the Civil War.

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Before the Civil War, the South had shipped its raw materials abroad or to the North for processing. In the 1880s, northern money helped the South to build its own factories. Transportation was also a key component of industrialization. As southern rail lines expanded, they joined rural areas with urban hubs. Despite these changes, the southern economy continued to lag behind the rest of the country. The South first had to repair the damages of war. Although the South had plenty of natural resources, it did not have enough skilled labor and capital investment. Wages were low and most of the region's wealth was in the hands of a few people.

Before the Civil War, most southern planters had concentrated on **cash crops** such as cotton and tobacco, which they grew to be sold. Cotton remained the centerpiece of southern agriculture, although many European textile factories had found other suppliers during the war, so the price had fallen. In the 1870s, Texas farmers began to organize and to negotiate as a group for lower prices for supplies. Local organizations joined to form the **Farmers' Alliance**. Alliance members tried to force railroads to lower freight prices. They also wanted the government to regulate the interest that banks could charge for loans.

Black southerners now had the right to vote. New opportunities opened up for them. Perhaps the most important goal was education. Hundreds of schools and dozens of teachers' colleges enabled African Americans to learn to read. However, some white southerners focused their own frustrations on trying to reverse the gains African Americans had achieved during Reconstruction. Groups such as the Ku Klux Klan used terror and violence to intimidate African Americans. Many African American freedoms were whittled away. Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1875** to guarantee black patrons the right to ride trains and use public facilities. However, the Supreme Court ruled that decisions about who could use public accommodations was a local issue, to be governed by state or local laws. Southern municipalities took advantage of this ruling to further limit the rights of African Americans.

**Review Questions**

1. Why did the southern economy lag behind the rest of the country in the late 1800s?

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2. How did the Civil Rights Act of 1875 affect African Americans?

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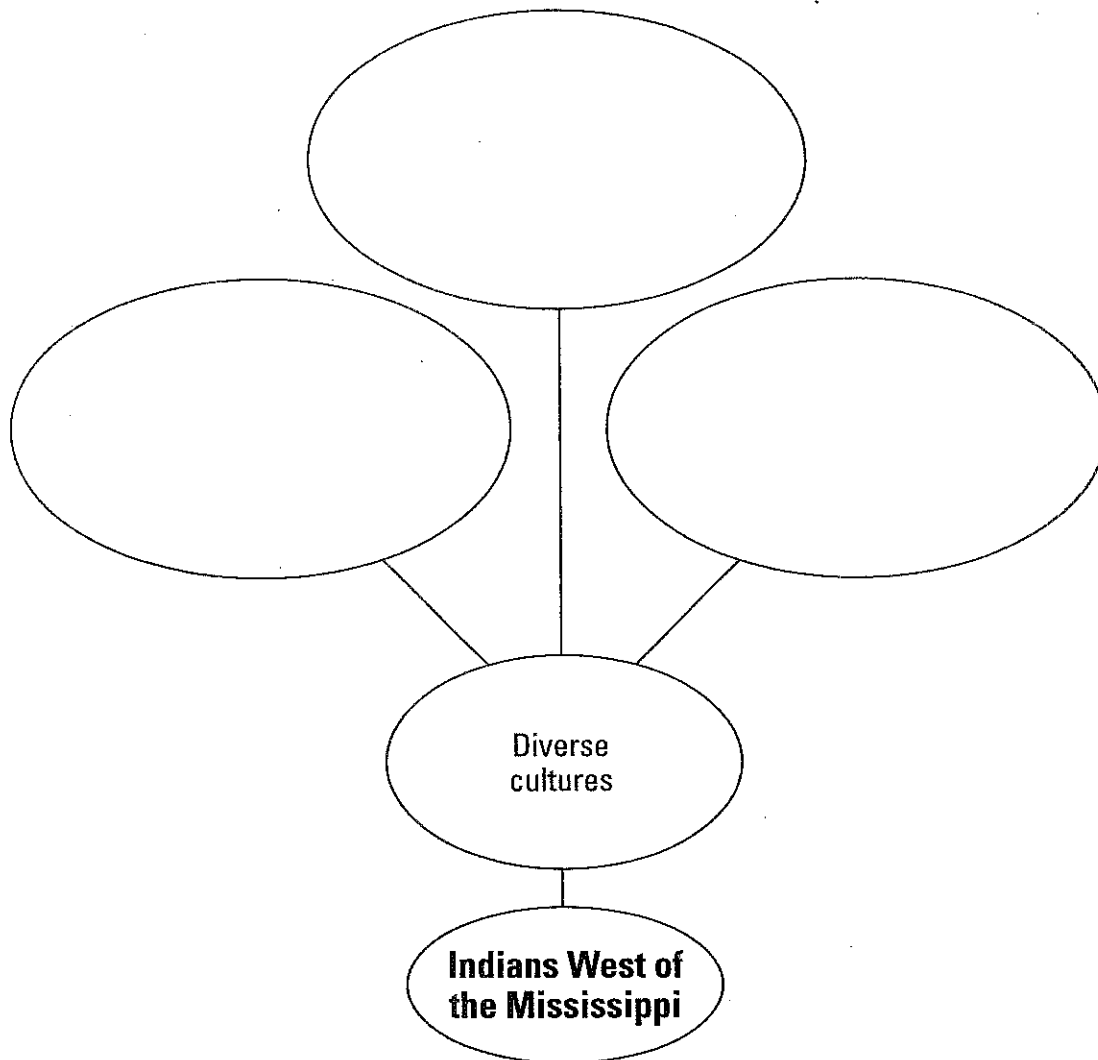
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CHAPTER  
**6**  
SECTION 2

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE AMERICAN INDIANS**

**Focus Question:** How did the pressures of westward expansion impact Native Americans?

A. As you read, fill in the concept web below with details about Native Americans west of the Mississippi.



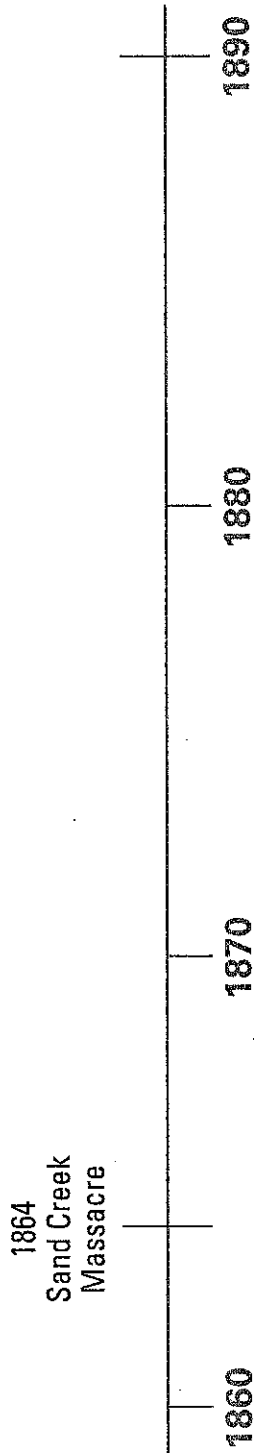
CHAPTER  
**6**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE AMERICAN INDIANS

**Focus Question:** How did the pressures of westward expansion impact Native Americans?

**B.** Use the timeline below to record important dates and events in the Indian Wars.



CHAPTER  
**6**  
SECTION 2

**Section Summary**

**WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE AMERICAN INDIANS**

By the end of the Civil War, about 250,000 Indians lived in the region west of the Mississippi River known as "The Great American Desert." Geography influenced their cultural diversity, but all Indian cultures saw themselves as part of nature and considered it sacred. By contrast, many whites viewed the land as a resource to produce wealth. In the early 1800s, the government began to move Native Americans out of the way of white settlers. Things changed when gold and silver were discovered in Indian Territory. In 1851, the government began to restrict Indians to smaller areas. By the late 1860s, they were forced to live on reservations, where they lacked adequate resources.

In 1864, Colorado militia attacked an unarmed camp of Cheyenne and Arapaho. The **Sand Creek Massacre**, as it came to be known, spawned more warfare between Plains Indians and white settlers. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills, the Sioux, led by chiefs Crazy Horse and **Sitting Bull**, tried to drive white prospectors out of Sioux lands. At the **Battle of Little Big Horn** in June 1876, the Sioux killed all the United States Army cavalry forces led by George Custer. In 1877, the Nez Percés tried to escape to Canada when the federal government wanted to relocate them to a smaller reservation. The Nez Percés were captured just short of the border and relocated to a barren reservation in Oklahoma. Their leader, **Chief Joseph**, traveled twice to Washington, D.C., to lobby for mercy for his people. In 1890, hostilities broke out at **Wounded Knee**, South Dakota, over a religious revival based on the Ghost Dance. The cavalry outgunned the Indians.

Policymakers hoped that Indians would become farmers and **assimilate** into national life by adopting the culture and civilization of whites. In 1887, Congress passed the **Dawes General Allotment Act**. It replaced the reservation system with a system under which each Indian family was granted a 160-acre farmstead. To help speed assimilation, missionaries and other reformers established boarding schools where Indian children were taught to live by the rules of white America.

**Review Questions**

1. What differing beliefs caused white settlers and Native Americans to clash over land use?

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2. What measures were taken to assimilate Native Americans into national life?

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**READING CHECK**

Who was Chief Joseph?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *adequate* mean in the underlined sentence? Read the underlined sentence aloud, but leave out the word *adequate*. What word could you use in its place? Use this strategy to help you figure out the meaning of *adequate*.

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**READING SKILL**

**Recognize Sequence** How did life change for Native Americans after gold and silver were discovered in Indian Territory?

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CHAPTER  
**6**  
 SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**TRANSFORMING THE WEST**

**Focus Question:** What economic and social factors changed the West after the Civil War?

*Use the chart below to record details about changes in the West.*

<b>Western Settlement</b>	<b>Farmers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<b>Ranchers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<b>Railroads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<b>Miners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

CHAPTER  
**6**  
SECTION 3

**Section Summary**

**TRANSFORMING THE WEST**

Mining was the first great boom in the West. Mining camps sprang up quickly. To administer justice, miners set up rules of conduct and procedures for settling disputes. At first, mining was done by individuals who found the minerals in the surface soil or a streambed. By the 1870s, big companies took over the industry. The federal government supported these companies by providing them with cheap land and patents for new inventions. Mining wealth helped fuel the nation's industrial development.

As industry in the West grew, the need for a **transcontinental railroad** linking the East and the West became apparent. Congress supported its construction in two ways: It provided money in the form of loans and made **land grants**, giving builders wide stretches of land, alternating on each side of the track route. Work on the railroad began in 1863 and was completed in 1869. Railroads had far-reaching effects. They tied the nation together, moved products and people across the continent, and spurred industrial development. They also stimulated the growth of towns and cities and intensified the demand for Indian land.

Cattle ranching was another western boom. With railroads to move meat to eastern markets, the race was on for land and water. At first, cattle were raised on the **open-range** system. Property was not fenced in, and cattle were branded to identify them. Cowboys learned much from the Mexican vaqueros. By the mid-1880s, the heyday of open-ranching came to an end.

The Great Plains was the last part of the country to be heavily settled by whites. Under the **Homestead Act**, passed in 1862, the government offered farm plots to homesteaders. Some new settlers were former slaves called "**Exodusters.**" They followed an exodus out of bondage to a new "promised land" in Kansas and Oklahoma, where they planted crops and founded several all-black towns.

From the 1850s onward, the West had the widest diversity of people in the nation. Conflict came in many forms. There were ethnic tensions. Ranchers often belittled homesteaders. The last major land rush took place in 1889, when the federal government opened Oklahoma to homesteaders. The next year, the national census concluded that there was no longer a "frontier."

**Review Questions**

1. How did the railroads affect the settlement of the West?

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2. How did ranching change over time?

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**READING CHECK**

Who were the Exodusters?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *administer* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *administer*.

- manage
- dispute

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** Why were early settlers attracted to the West?

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