

THE LAST WEST AND THE NEW SOUTH 1865-1900

Period 6.2

Mrs. Eakin LCMR APUSH

The West

Reality vs Myth

Rancher vs Farmer

Native Americans

Asian Immigration

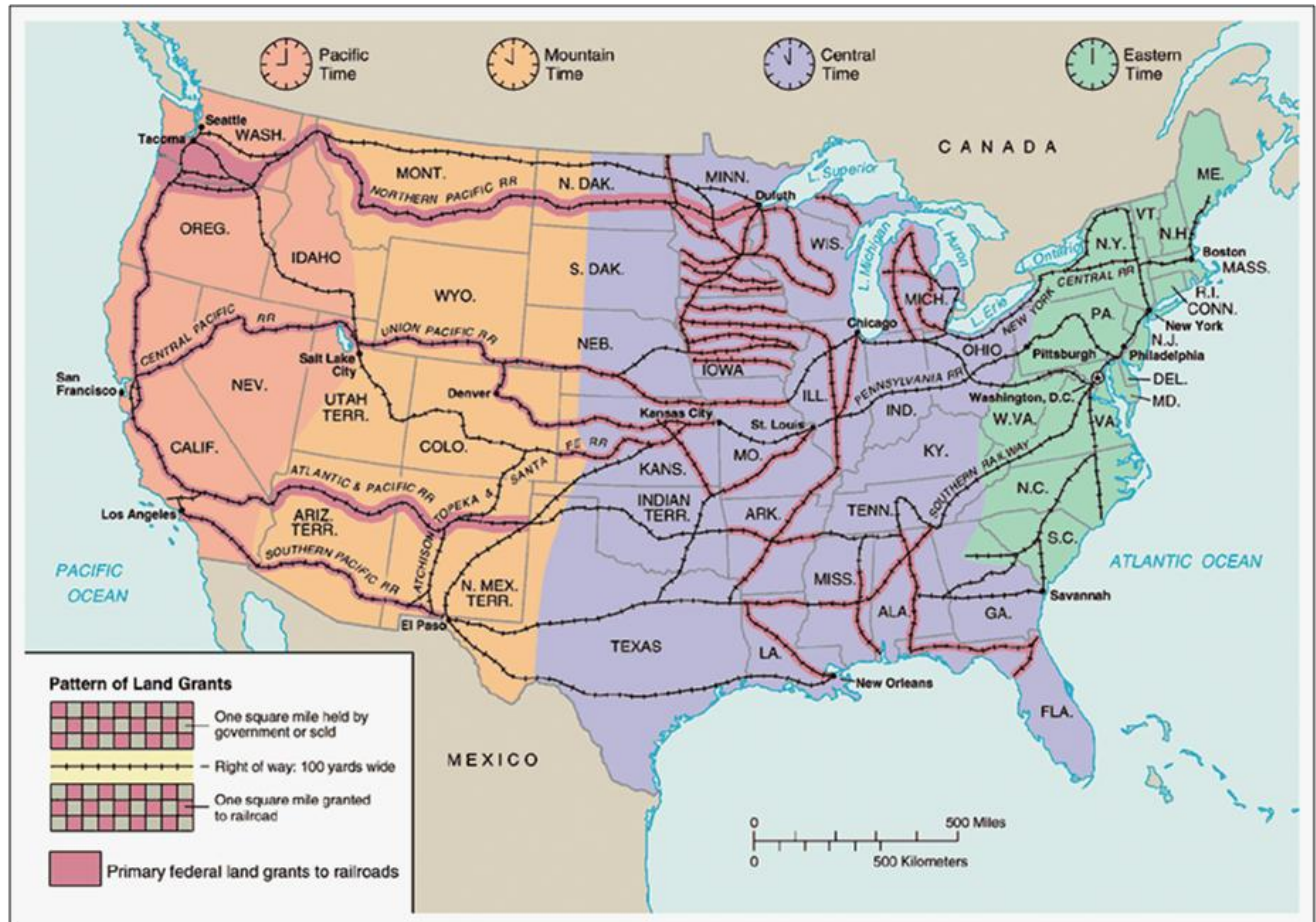
Conservation & Preservation

The Last Frontier

Rail Road
Construction

Time Zones

Land Grants



The US is linked by Rail

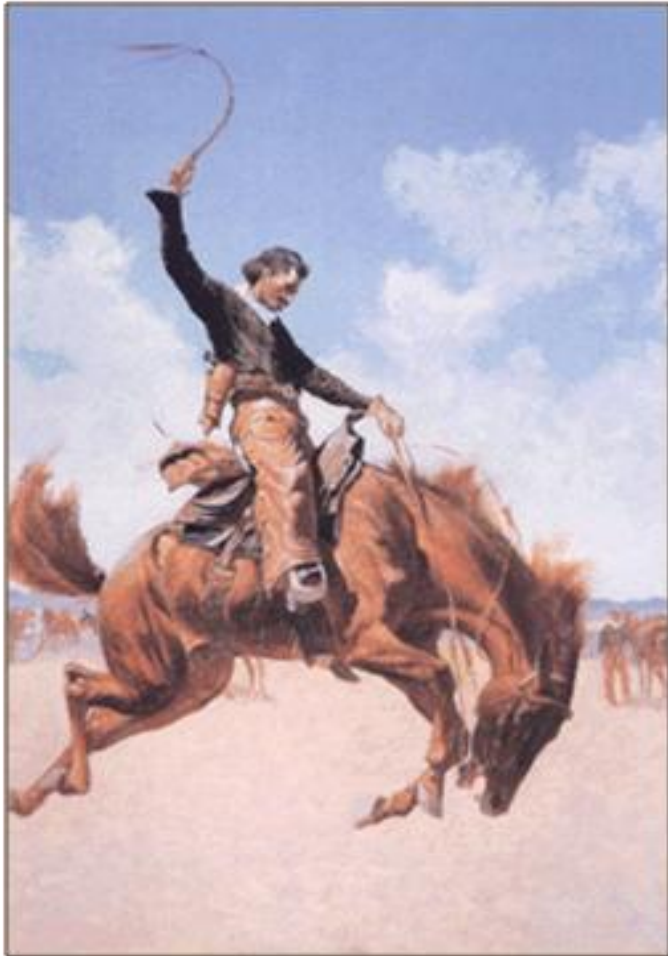
May 1869

Promontory UT

Golden Spike set
as the Union and
Central RR joined
for first
transcontinental
RR



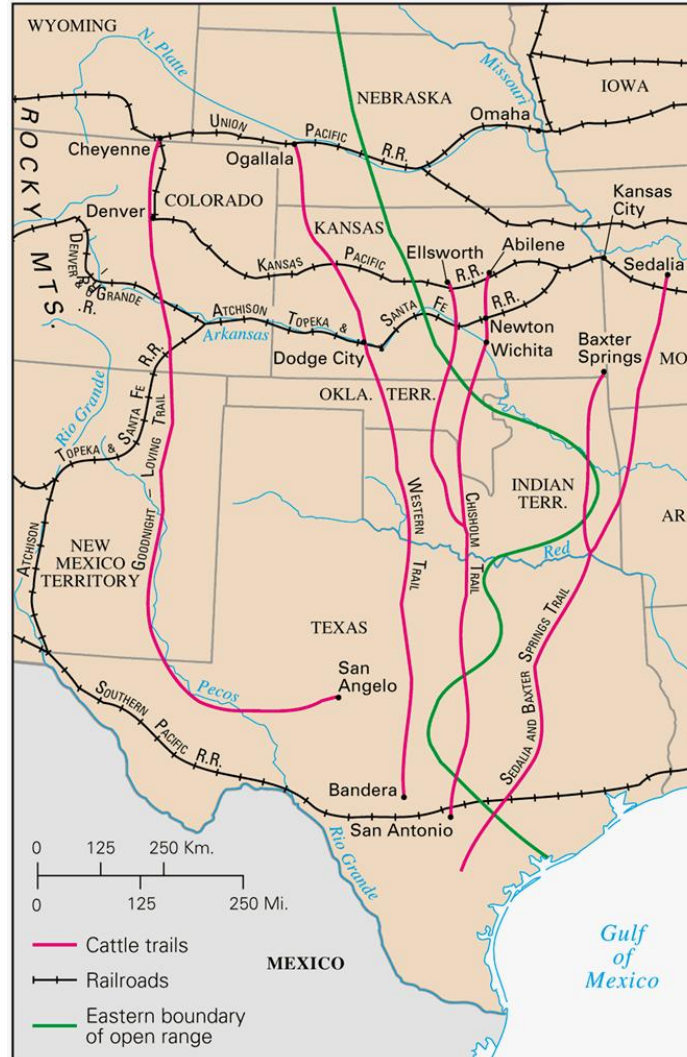
Ranchers and Cowboys



*Open lands for grazing leads to more cattle (5 million 1860's) and a change in American diet.

*Cowboys hired at about \$1 a day, many Mexican and African American

The Cattle Trails



Farming

The Steel Plow

The Water Pump

Technology
allows farming
on the great
Plains

Harsh
environment
caused those
who stayed to
change the land
and adapt



Barbed Wire

Joseph
Glidden's
invention
closed in the
open west

Now it is
ranchers vs
farmers



And the Tensions Build



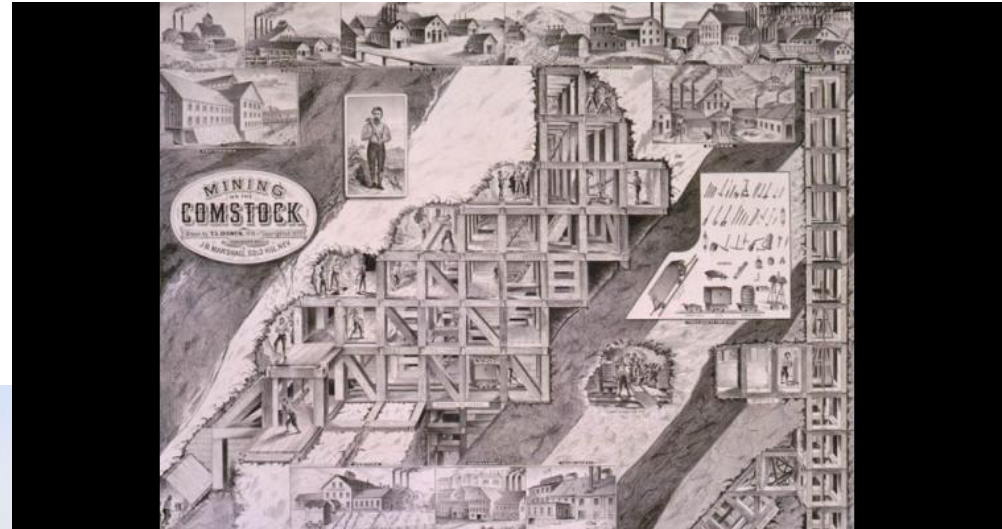
Myth vs Reality



Miners



Myth vs Realty mining



Chinese Immigration

Many leave China for the US due to massive overcrowding, unemployment, and starvation.

Chinese Exclusion Act 1882 – 1st act to restrict immigration based on race and nationality



CHINESE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA—SKETCH ON BOARD THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP "ALASKA"—[See Page 415.]

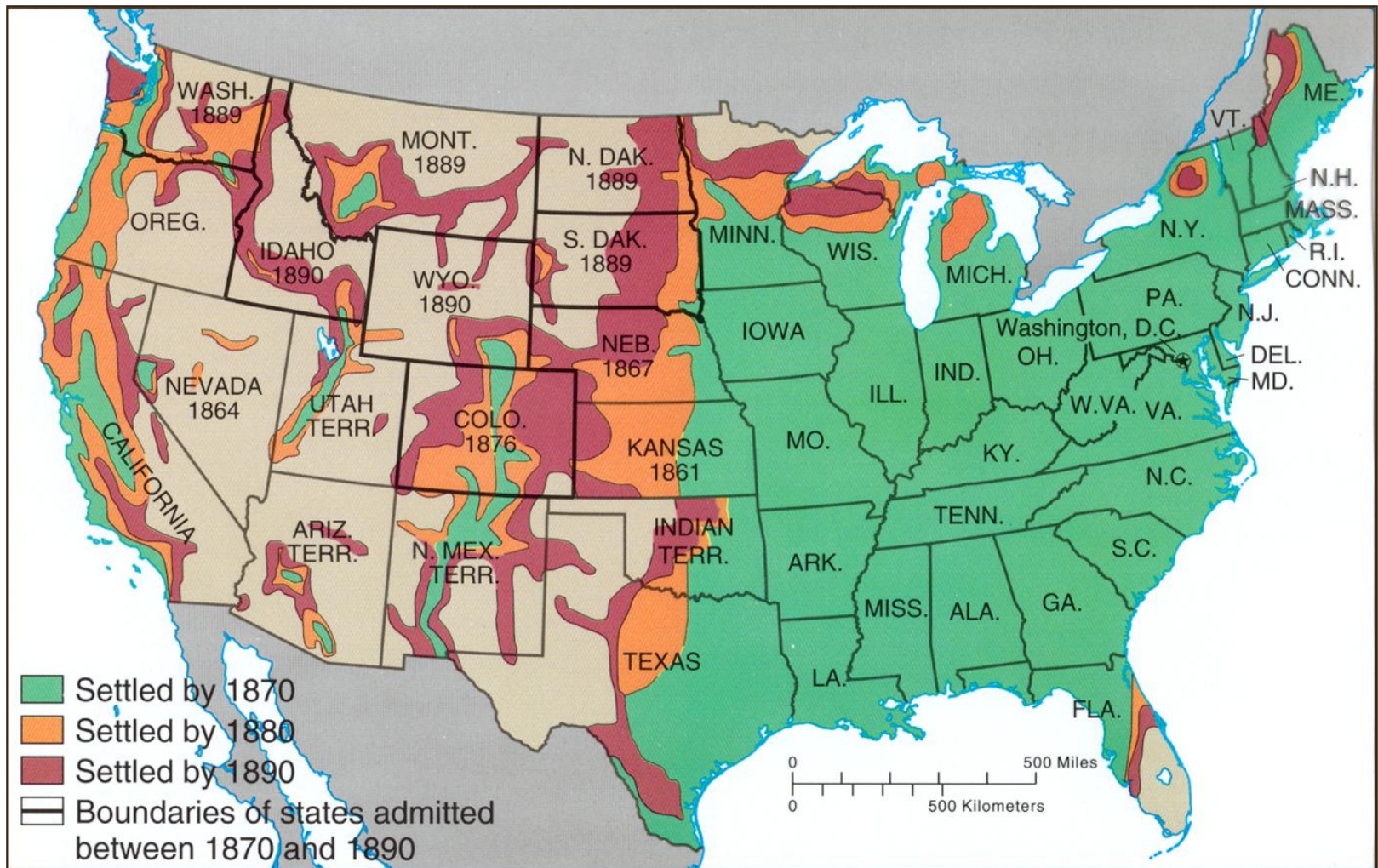


Fredrick Jackson Turner's Frontier Thesis

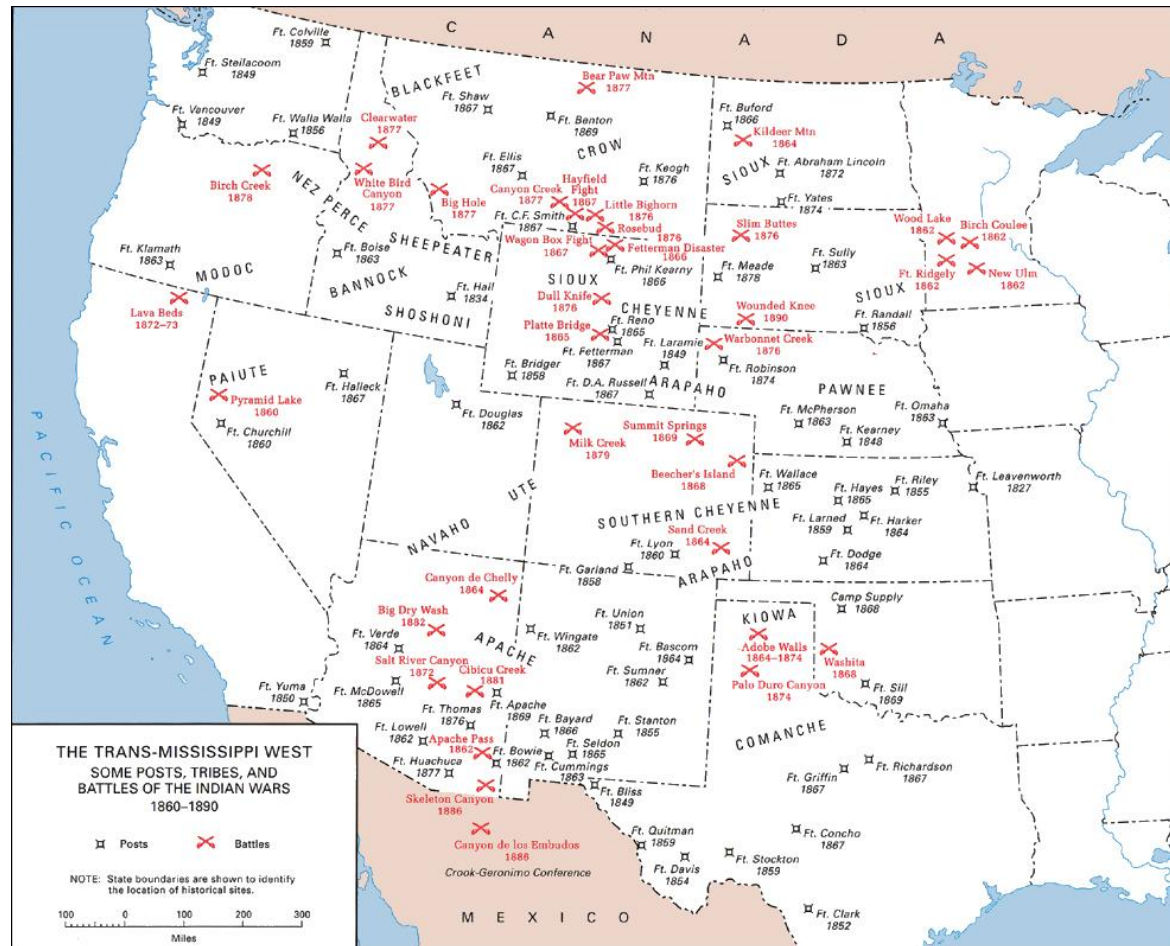
- 1893 – *The Significance of The Frontier in American History*
- Western Frontier shaped the American identity
- As a result we are more democratic, optimistic, and individualistic
- Frontier as a safety valve
- Frontier was now closed



Settlement 1870 - 1890

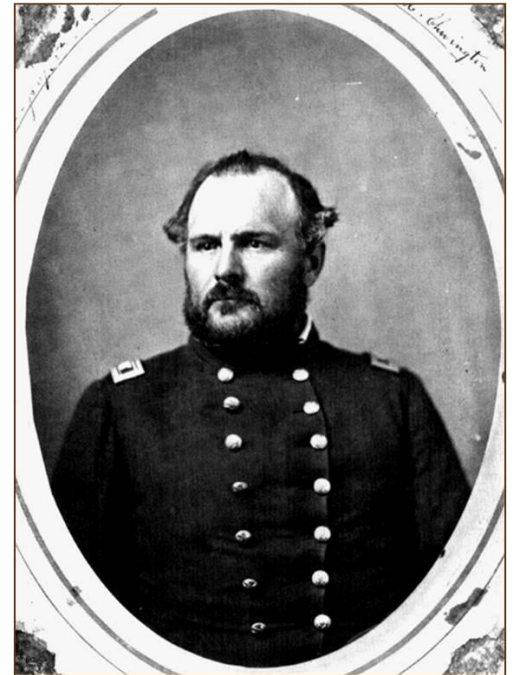


Native American Tribes 1860-1890



Relations are strained

- “Kill and scalp all, big & little!” –
Sandy Creek Massacre –
November 29, 1864
- Col. John Milton Chivington



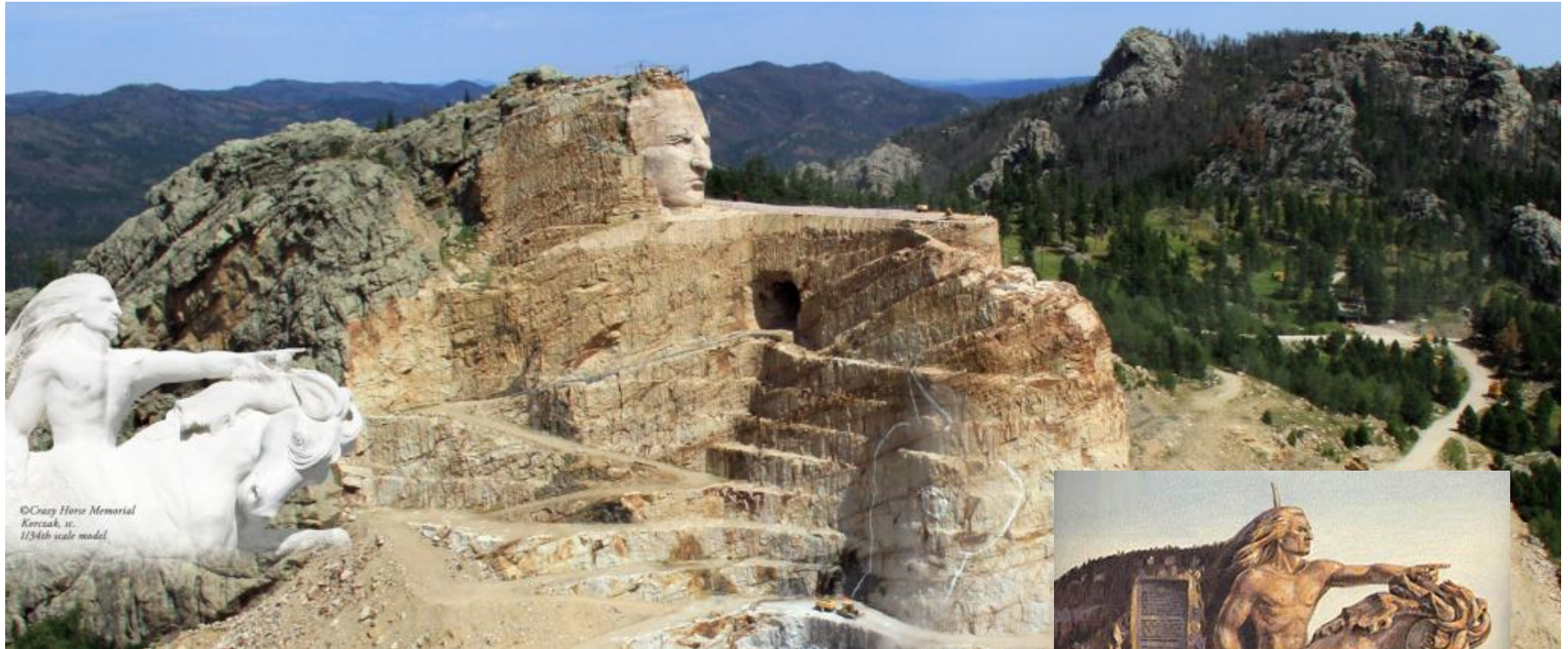
Gold! Battle of Little Big Horn 1876



Chief Sitting Bull
Chief Crazy Horse
Gen George Custer



Crazy Horse Memorial SD



Helen Hunt Jackson

- 1881 - *A Century of Dishonor*
- Sympathy for Native Americans but leads to assimilation push



Dawes Severalty Act 1887 & Carlisle School PA



Ghost Dance and The Wounded Knee Massacre

Last attempt
The Ghost
Dance
movement

Ended in Dec
1890 at the
Wounded
Knee
Massacre

At right is
Spotted Elk's
(aka Big
Foot)lifeless
body



Southwest and Latino Population

- After War with Mexico ended 1848, Mexicans who chose to stay were often persecuted.
 - ▣ Loss land to Anglos
 - ▣ Violence
 - ▣ Hard to find jobs

*Hispanic culture preserved in towns and communities

*No closed border until 1917 so very fluid movement

Conservation v. Preservation





The New South

Changes since the Civil War

The south attempts to rise

Henry Grady Editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*

Believed the key to end the south's poverty and dependency was industrialization

South was too poor

Went north looking for investors

Eventually the RR, textile industry, steel, lumber, and tobacco industries all grew, but it was northern investors who made all the money



Southern Poverty factors

- ❑ Late start to industrialization
- ❑ Poorly educated labor force
- ❑ Sharecropping
- ❑ Racial segregation

Redeemers of the South



Plessy v Ferguson and Jim Crow

- Civil Rights Cases of 1883
- Plessy v Ferguson 1896
- Jim Crow Laws



Plessy v Ferguson and Jim Crow



Discrimination

- ❑ Literacy tests
- ❑ Poll taxes
- ❑ White only political primaries
- ❑ Grandfather clauses
- ❑ Barred from juries
- ❑ Lynching
- ❑ Work discrimination



Responses to Discrimination

- Ida B. Wells – newspaper
- Bishop Henry Turner – International Migration Society (to Africa, others to Kansas and Oklahoma)
- Booker T. Washington – Tuskegee Institute, seeking economic self-help – National Negro Business League
- W.E.B. Du Bois – critical of Washington's approach – demanded end to segregation



Farming Problems

Changes to Farming

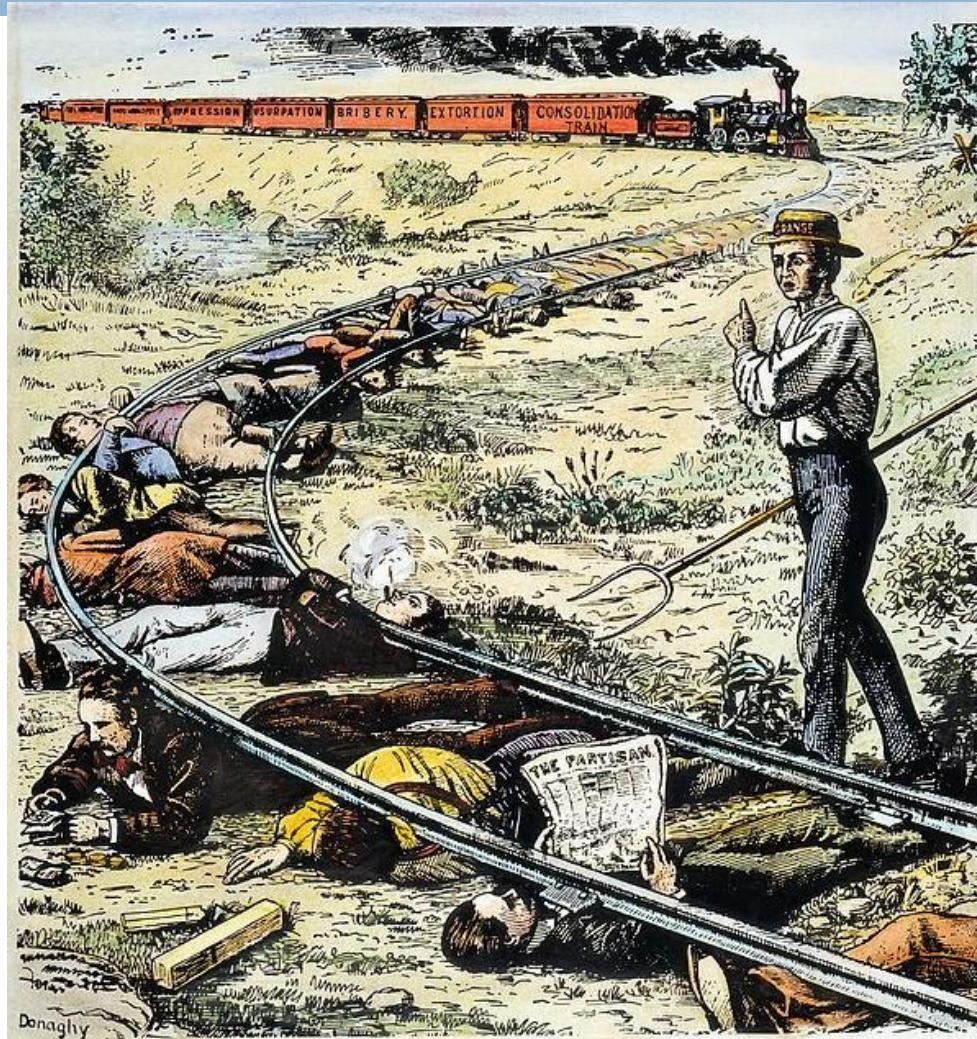
- ❑ Increasingly mechanized and specialized
- ❑ Smaller farmers forced out, debts accumulated
- ❑ Prices fell as production increased, dollars worth more hurting farmers
- ❑ Prices on goods kept high due to trusts
- ❑ RR had discriminatory rates and charges
- ❑ Taxes on property but not stocks thus seemed unfair to the farmer

Farmers Fight Back

- The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry – first a social and educational organization



HIPP this political cartoon



Farmers Fight Back

- ❑ Munn v Illinois – states can regulate trade to prevent price fixing etc
- ❑ Interstate Commerce Act 1886 – first federal effort to regulate interstate trade
- ❑ Farmers' Alliances – state groups, set up to not just educate but also push economic and political goals
- ❑ Ocala Platform – 1890 presidential race, a platform to promote farmers needs

Ocala Platform - 1890

- ❑ Direct election of senators
- ❑ Lower tariff rates
- ❑ Graduated income tax
- ❑ New banking system regulated by federal gov't
- ❑ Increase the money in circulation with Treasury notes and silver
- ❑ Federal storage of crops
- ❑ Federal loans to farmers