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
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
Land Use 1880’s
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)
- 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