

Social Studies

Chapter 4: The Nation Reunited

Name: Key

I. Reconstruction

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A. One More Tragic Death

1. Lincoln inaugurated for a second term
2. felt the south shouldn't be punished
3. **assassinated** - murder of important leader
 - a. five days after the war
 - b. Ford's Theatre
 - c. John Wilke's Booth
 - 1.) actor and killer
 - 2.) supported Confederacy
4. shocked north and south

B. The President's Plan

1. V.P. Andrew Johnson took over
2. returned power to the southern states
 - a. if they pledged loyalty
 - b. were forced to abolish slavery
 - c. 13th Amendment - ended slavery in the U.S.
 - d. could hold office, etc.
3. northerners angry because Southerners got off easy
4. no one worried about the slaves
5. **black codes** were passed
 - a. laws limiting rights of former slaves in the south
 - b. not allowed to vote
 - c. not allowed to travel freely
 - d. couldn't own property
 - e. couldn't work certain places
 - f. work without pay

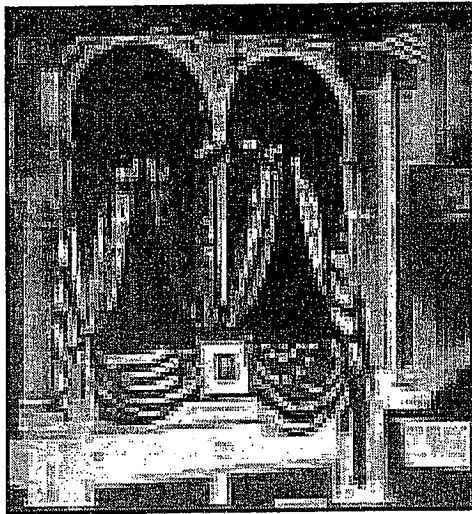
C. Congress's Plan

1. replaced the president's plan
2. their plan:
 - a. put southern states under military ruled
 - b. ended their governments
 - c. made them rewrite constitutions giving blacks and whites equal rights
 - d. also had to approve the 14th Ammendment, saying slaves

- (equal?)
were Citizens under the Constitution
3. Johnson disagreed
 - a. was impeached
 - b. was **acquitted** - verdict of not guilty
 - c. still not respected

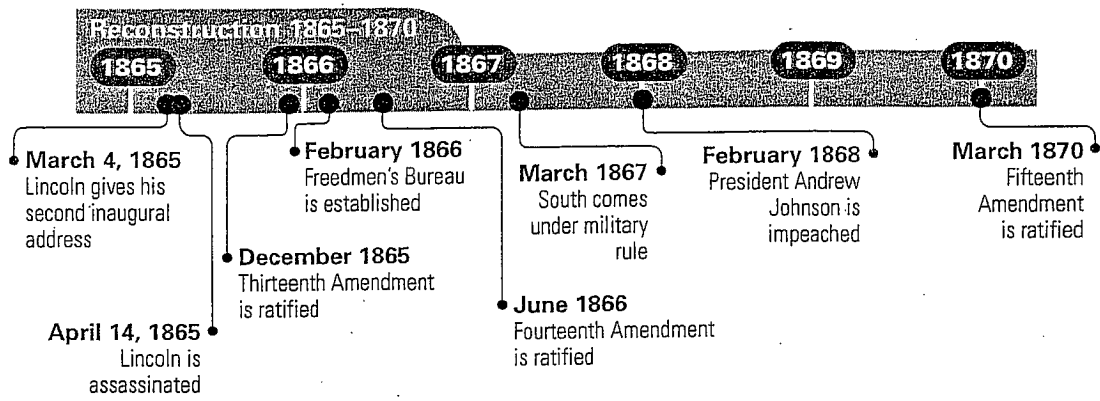
D. Reconstruction Governments

1. African Americans elected into office for awhile
2. most confederates accepted this
3. many against equal rights, though
 - a. no voting
 - b. no holding offices
4. 15th Amendment - all men have the right to vote



Reconstruction

Directions Read the time line below of events surrounding Reconstruction. Then answer the questions that follow.



- 1 Was the Thirteenth Amendment ratified before or after President Lincoln gave his second inaugural address? _____
- 2 What happened to President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865?

- 3 About how many years passed between President Lincoln's assassination and President Johnson's impeachment? _____
- 4 What two events shown on the time line both happened in the month of February? _____

- 5 Was the Freedmen's Bureau established before or after the South came under military rule? _____

- 6 How many constitutional amendments were passed between 1865 and 1870?

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II. The South After the War

A. The Freedmen's Bureau

1. much of the south had been destroyed in the war
2. years following the war were hard but good for African Americans
3. **freedmen** - men, women, + children who had been slaves
4. aided all needy people in the south
5. provided food and supplies
6. rebuilt farms
7. built 4,000 schools and hired thousands of teachers
8. tried to give land, but government gave it back to land owners

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B. Sharecropping

1. worked on plantations for pay
2. landowner gave worker a cabin, mules, tools, and seeds
3. worker farmed the land
4. landowner paid the worker in crops
5. still, very little

C. Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

1. tax increase to rebuild things
2. **carpetbaggers** - Northerners who moved South to take
(carried bags made from carpet) advantage during Reconst.
3. **scalawag**
 - a. rascal
 - b. white Southerners who started working with northern forces
 - c. wanted to cooperate with the North in order to prosper

D. Reconstruction Ends

1. votes used to be published in the papers!
2. **secret ballot** - voting method not allowing others to know how voted
3. Southerners regain control
 - a. formed secret Societies
 - b. kept African Americans from voting
 - c. Ku Klux Klan used violence
4. **segregation**
 - a. practice of keeping people separate based on race/culture
 - b. African Americans forced to go to different schools, churches, etc.
5. Troops left the south and things returned to the way they had been before

The South After the War

Directions Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Then use the vocabulary words to fill in the blanks of the sentences below.



- | | |
|---|------------------|
| _____ ① former slaves | |
| _____ ② government agency | |
| _____ ③ the practice of paying farm workers in harvested crops | A. segregation |
| _____ ④ Northerners who went South during Reconstruction. | B. bureau |
| _____ ⑤ a method of voting in which no one knows for whom you voted | C. secret ballot |
| _____ ⑥ separation of people based on race | D. freedmen |
| | E. carpetbaggers |
| | F. sharecropping |

⑦ The _____ is one of the most important parts of a fair election.

⑧ There are still many _____ in the United States government.

⑨ Life was hard for the _____ after the Civil War since few of them had enough money to buy their own land.

⑩ _____ were given their name because of the suitcases many of them used to carry their belongings.

⑪ The practice of _____ kept people apart in most public places.

⑫ Under the _____ system most farmworkers found it difficult to make a living.

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A. Miners

1. **boom** - time of fast economic or population growth
 - a. gold or silver discovered (Pike's Peak)
 - b. miners rushed in and set up camp
 - c. grew into towns
 - d. businesses and farms started
 - e. **refinery** - factory where metals, fuels, and other materials are cleaned and made into usable products
 - f. **prospectors** - those searching for gold, fought
 - g. families arrived
 - h. set up schools, governments, etc.
 - i. all the minerals were mined quickly
2. **bust** - time of fast economic decline
 - a. ghost towns - abandoned

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B. Ranchers

1. cattle ranching huge in vast grasslands of the west (especially in Texas)
 - a. huge demand in the East
 - 1.) meat
 - 2.) leather
 - 2.) soap and candles from the fat
 - b. more railroads were built
 - c. **long drives** - took to port cities on the railroads
 - d. sent to Chicago and prepared
 - e. sent to the East

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C. Homesteaders

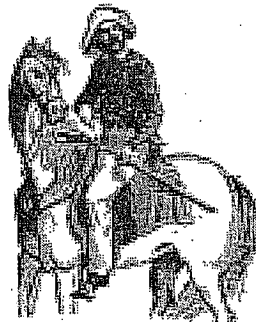
1. Homestead Act opened Great Plains to settlers
2. **homesteaders** - people who settled plots of land
 - b. got 160 acres of land
 - c. had to be head of family and 21 years old
 - d. had to live on it for 5 years
 - e. thousands of Americans and immigrants came
3. living on the plains
 - a. few streams and trees
 - b. Sod for houses
 - c. lack of mail
 - d. bad weather
 - 1.) drought + fires

- 2.) dust storms
- 3.) floods
- 4.) Snow and cold
4. technology helped
 - a. Steel plow - cut through sod
 - b. Windmill - pump water from ground
 - c. Russian wheat - needed less water
 - d. reaper - for harvesting
 - e. barbed wire and fences - kept cattle off/on the land
5. conflict
 - a. **open range** - free grazing land
 - b. blocked off by farmers' fences
 - c. led to fighting
 - d. ranchers cut fences
 - e. farmers shot cattle
6. enough people, the last frontier "closed"

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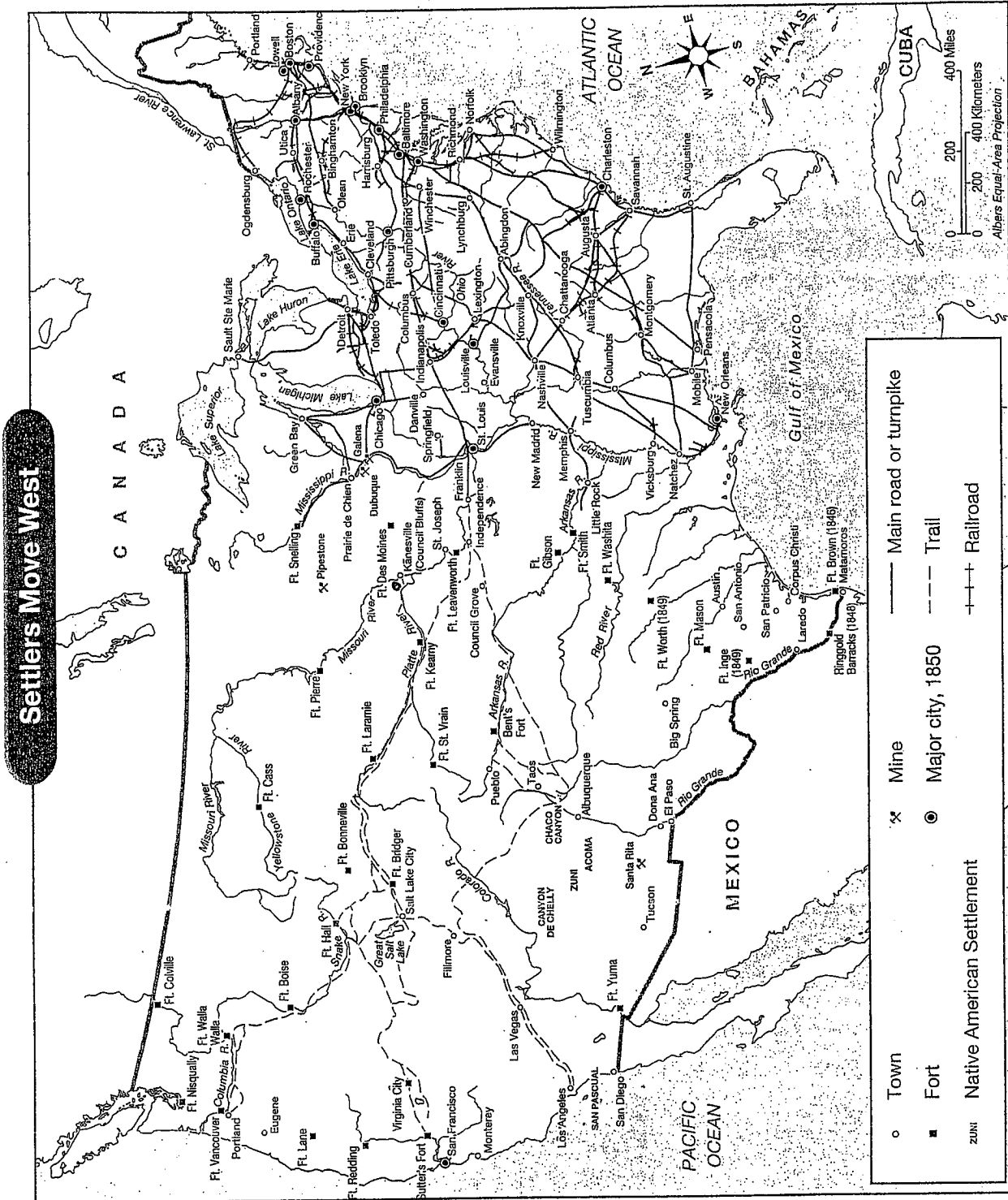
D. Conflict in the West

1. buffalo began to die as settlers moved onto the land
2. were killed to lay track for the railroad
3. loss of buffalo and land made Indians sign treaties
4. **reservations** - area of land set aside by gov. for Native use only
5. Great Sioux in Black Hills
 - a. gold discovered
 - b. forced to move
 - c. Custer attacked at Little Bighorn River
 - d. chief - Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse fought
 - e. Indians were defeated and forced onto reservations
6. Nez Perce
 - a. attempted to escape into Canada from Oregon
 - b. surrendered
7. many Native Americans now on reservations, but U.S. citizens



Settling the Last Frontier

Directions Study the map below.



Settlers Move West

- Town
- Fort
- zuni Native American Settlement
- ✕ Mine
- Major city, 1850
- Main road or turnpike
- - - Trail
- + + + Railroad

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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the map and key on the preceding page to help you answer the questions. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

- 1 In what part of the country were most railroads located?

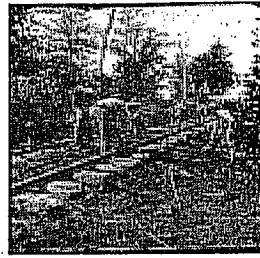
- 2 What Texas fort was the farthest west? _____
- 3 In what parts of the country were most forts located? _____
- 4 Could you travel by railroad from St. Louis, Missouri, to Salt Lake City?

- 5 How might you travel from Norfolk, Virginia, to Wilmington, North Carolina?

- 6 Find the area that represents your state on the map. How settled was it? What might life have been like for the settlers who lived there?

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P.222 IV. The Rise of New Industries



A. The Transcontinental Railroad

1. railroads moved people, raw materials, and finished products (made trade easier so economy grew)
2. **transcontinental railroad** - crossed entire continent
 - a. Union Pacific - from Omaha in the Midwest
 - b. Central Pacific - from Sacramento in the West
 - c. had to build bridges and blast holes
 - d. Union Pacific made it farther because easier
 - e. drove a golden spike in where they met in Promontory Point, Utah
3. improvements made trains safer
 - a. air break - stopped every car (Westinghouse)
 - b. telegraph - station and train could communicate

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B. The Steel Industry

1. Andrew Carnegie
 - a. **entrepreneur** - person who sets up & runs a business
 - b. used Bessemer process to make stronger steel
 - c. bought steel mills, iron and coal mines to supply them, and boats to move the steel
 - d. made steel much cheaper
 - e. became very rich and built schools and libraries
2. steel changed America
 - a. steel rails replaced weak iron rails
 - b. skyscrapers instead of brick and wood buildings
 - c. huge bridges

C. The Oil Industry

1. John D. Rockefeller
 - a. had **capital** - money needed to start/improve a business
 - b. bought businesses until he owned it all (barrels, etc.)
 - c. produced oil at the lowest price
2. high demand for oil
 - a. kerosene for oil lamps
 - b. car engine and cars were invented

D. Thomas Alva Edison

1. one of most important inventors and industrial leaders
 - a. new telegraph system
 - b. lightbulb
 - c. improved telephone
 - d. central power station for electricity

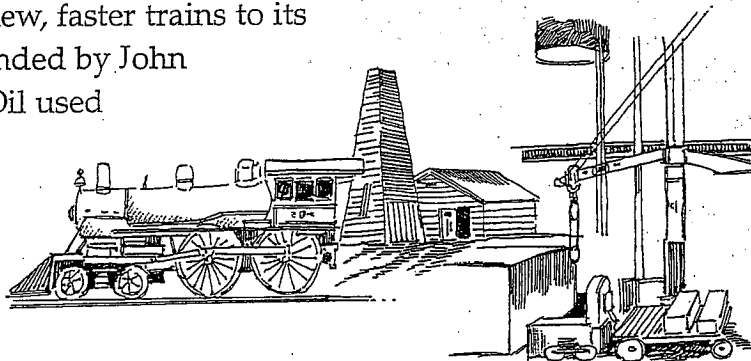
The Rise of New Industries

Directions Read the passages below, and answer the questions that follow.

In the 1800s the United States government made land grants to several railroad companies. More than 130 million acres were given to the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Central and Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific railroads. In addition, western states gave the railroads 49 million acres. These land grants allowed the railroad industry to open new markets in the West for goods produced in the East.

One effect of the railroad boom was the need for stronger track. When the railroads were first built, the rails were made of iron. With the arrival of bigger and faster locomotives, however, these iron rails were not strong enough to withstand the weight of the new trains. A man named Henry Bessemer invented a way to make steel tracks strong enough for the larger locomotives. As a result, many companies were able to ship their products throughout the United States at a faster pace.

One company that used the new, faster trains to its advantage was Standard Oil. Founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1867, Standard Oil used the trains to ship oil all over the country. By 1882 Standard Oil controlled almost all of the oil refining and distribution in the United States.



- 1 Where did the railroad companies get the land on which they built the lines? _____

- 2 What effect did replacing iron rails with steel rails have on how United States companies could ship their products? _____

- 3 What company did John D. Rockefeller found in 1867? _____

- 4 What role do you think the railroads played in the growth of Standard Oil? _____

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P.266 V. A Changing People

A. Immigrants from Europe

1. old immigration

a. from northern and western Europe

b. Britain, Germany, and Ireland

c. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden

2. new immigration

a. southern and eastern Europe - poor

b. Austria, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Poland, and Russia

c. **advertisement** - public announcement that tells people about product or opportunity (come to America)

3. life for immigrants

a. came through Ellis Island

b. many checkpoints for health, papers, and a plan

c. settled in cities with their own people

d. lived in **tenements** - poorly built apartment buildings

e. worked for low wages

f. had Americans change their names

B. Immigrants from Asia

1. China

a. came through Angel Island after the gold rush

b. some had to wait years to enter America or didn't at all

c. worked for low wages

d. helped build the railroad

C. Reaction to Immigrants

1. reacted harshly

2. felt they were too uneducated

3. worried they would take all the jobs

4. **prejudice** - unfair feeling of dislike for member of a group because of their background, race, or religion

a. taunted

b. "Irish need not apply"

c. physical attacks

d. wanted to stop immigration

5. **regulations** - controls

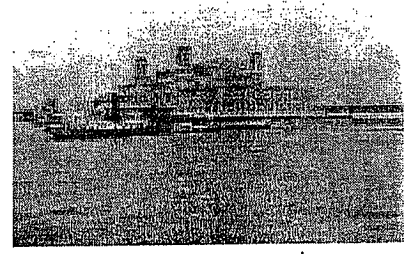
a. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act - no more immigrants for 10 years

D. African Americans on the Move

1. moved from the South to the West for more opportunities

2. soldiers fought Native Americans (buffalo soldiers)

3. Great Migration - when many moved North for a better life



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