

## Fraser: Chapter 18

Complete the following exercises in order *as you read* the chapter.

### INTRODUCTION

Introductions provide a valuable guide to the material you are about to read, telling you what topics will be covered and how they fit together. If you keep the "big picture" provided by the introduction in mind as you read the chapter, you'll find it much easier to organize your notes, identify important information, and avoid getting lost in the details. With this in mind, re-read the introduction to Chapter 18. As you read, make a list of the key topics you expect to learn about.

#### Key Topics

#### Key Terms

When you finish reading the chapter, identify and explain the importance of the following terms. Use this list to review your understanding of the chapter.

## Conflict in the New South

### Graphic Note Taking: Outline

In the 1880s, some in the South believed it was time for the region to enter a new era. In their view, a New South was being born, one which was unapologetic about the past and optimistic about the future. At the same time, however, many southerners, especially African Americans, were left out of the prosperity the New South promised. As you read the section, create an outline like the one included below to help you trace developments in the South in the late nineteenth century. You'll use your outline to answer a question when you finish this section.

#### I. The New South

##### A. Economic Development

1. Prior to the Civil War, South had far fewer miles of railroad track than North
2. Railroad boom provided jobs and created new social and economic connections
3. New industries helped diversify the southern economy

### Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. How did the railroad boom of the late nineteenth century affect the South?

2. What impact did the new state constitutions of the 1890s have on southern blacks?

3. How did Booker T. Washington propose that blacks respond to the challenges posed by segregation and discrimination?

### Making Connections

Take another look at the photograph of a southern parade float on page 542 of your text book. What might explain the nostalgia many late nineteenth-century southern whites felt for the Old South?

### Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up

Use your notes to answer the following question. What was new about the New South? In what ways was the New South very much like the Old South?

## Graphic Note Taking: Mastering the Details

The 1870s and 1880s were difficult times for American farmers. Increasingly vulnerable to global economic developments and business cycles, farmers organized to increase their economic power and to gain a political voice. As you read the section, create a list of important farmers' organizations, noting the membership and agenda of each organization you include. You'll use your list to answer a question when you finish this section.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. What kinds of economic problems did farmers face in the late nineteenth century?
2. What were the main objectives of the Farmers' Alliance under the leadership of Henry Macune?
3. Why was government policy regarding the money supply such a vital issue for farmers in the late nineteenth century?

## Making Connections

Take another look at the Grange poster on page 549 of your text book. What values did the poster celebrate?

Use your notes to answer the following question. What issues were most important to farmers in the

### Workers Protest and the Rise of Organized Labor

#### Graphic Note Taking: Compare and Contrast

At the same time that farmers were organizing to advance their shared interests, other kinds of workers were creating organizations designed to give them a collective voice. As you read this section, use a table like the one included below to compare and contrast three important labor organizations: the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the International Workers of the World. You'll use your table to answer a question when you finish this section.

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	Membership	Goals	Achievements
Knights of Labor			
American Federation of Labor			
International Workers of the World			

#### Reviewing the Facts

Provide a short answer (3-4 sentences) for each of the questions below. It's OK if you need to go back and re-read parts of the section in order to find the answers. The purpose of these questions is not to test you, but to help you discover how much you know and what you might need to review.

1. What were some of the long-term consequences of the Great Railroad Strike of 1877?

2. What were the goals and principles of the Knights of Labor under Terrance Powderly's leadership?

3. What was the long-term impact of the Haymarket bombing?

**Making Connections**

Take another look at the image of federal troops escorting a Pullman train on page 560 of your text book. How did the artist see the strike? What role did he or she suggest the government played in ending it?

**Graphic Note Taking: Follow Up**

Use your notes to answer the following question. What were the most important differences between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor?