

## Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What problems did farmers and African Americans face in the South?

What threats to their existence did Native Americans encounter in the West?

How did some Native Americans resist?

What was the Dawes Act?

## Reflect

Focus Question: Why did immigrants come to the United States, and how did they impact society?

# Ch3.3 The South & West Transformed

## The New South

- **After Reconstruction ended, southerners hoped to build a “New South.”**
  - Business leaders worked to diversify the economy and support manufacturing.
    - Textile, lumber, and steel industries .....
    - ..... construction boomed.
- **Despite such progress, however, problems persisted.**
  - The southern economy grew more ..... than economies in the North and Midwest.
  - A shortage of capital led to dependence on northern .....
  - High illiteracy rates and discrimination weighed down the region.
- **For many southern farmers, it was a struggle to survive.**
  - The price of ..... —their main crop— plummeted after the war.
  - Boll weevils wiped out entire crops.
  - The **sharecropping** system added to the hardships as many farmers fell into a cycle of .....
- **Life was especially hard for African Americans, who suffered bitter setbacks.**
  - Newfound political and civil ..... were stripped away.
  - Groups like the Ku Klux Klan ..... African Americans.

## The West

### Native American Resistance

- In the West, meanwhile, the threat to Native Americans grew even more urgent.
  - Settlers continued to ..... Native Americans from their lands.
  - The ..... were being hunted nearly to extinction.
  - The government was forcing Native Americans to move onto reservations.
  - Some Native Americans fought to defend their lands.
    - The Sioux were victorious at Little .....
    - Chief ..... and the Nez Percé were defeated after attempting to retreat to Canada.
  - Indian resistance was eventually crushed, and Native Americans were moved onto reservations.
  - The ..... **Act** gave the government the authority to divide reservations into privately owned plots and urged Native Americans to **assimilate**.
    - In time, however, many lost their land and fell into poverty.

## Answer the Qs in the margin.

Explain the connection between Ghost Dances and Wounded Knee.

What discoveries and technical innovation encouraged westward migration?

What difficulties did farmers on the Great Plains encounter?

What impact did the railroads have on ranching?

What effect did the creation of barbed wire have on ranching and cowboys?

- Some Indians looked to the ancient ritual of the ..... Dance to help regain their spirit.
  - Fearful of insurrection, authorities banned Ghost Dances.
  - In 1890, tragedy struck when officials tried to stop a Ghost Dance.
  - Soldiers killed 250 Native Americans, mostly women and children, at .....

### Settlers (Farmers, Ranchers & Cowboys) & Miners

- As Native Americans were being forced onto reservations, ..... of settlers continued to move west.
- Among the first were ....., attracted by discoveries of gold and silver in the mid-1800s.
- Mining towns boomed—until the gold and silver ran out.
- The transcontinental ..... helped open the West to long-term development.
  - Railroads were soon carrying people and products across the country.
- Frontier farmers realized their dream of owning their own land, but many found life on the Great Plains to be lonely and difficult.
  - There were few trees, little rainfall, and ..... of grasshoppers.
  - Homes were built of sod and heated by burning dried buffalo dung.
  - With no ....., barbed wire was used for fencing.
- Other settlers turning to ranching.
  - At the end of the Civil War, some 5 million head of cattle roamed freely in Texas.
  - Ranchers began rounding up the ..... as the demand for beef grew.
  - Ranchers hired ..... to herd the cattle north to railroad lines.
  - The long cattle drives ran along well-worn trails ending at railroad .....
  - From there, the cattle was shipped east.
  - In time, ranchers began to raise steer on the open range, closer to the railroad lines.
    - A series of terrible winters ended open-range ranching.
    - No longer able to rely on open grazing lands, ranchers began to ..... their land and raise feed for their herds.

## Reflect

**SUMMARY-** Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:

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