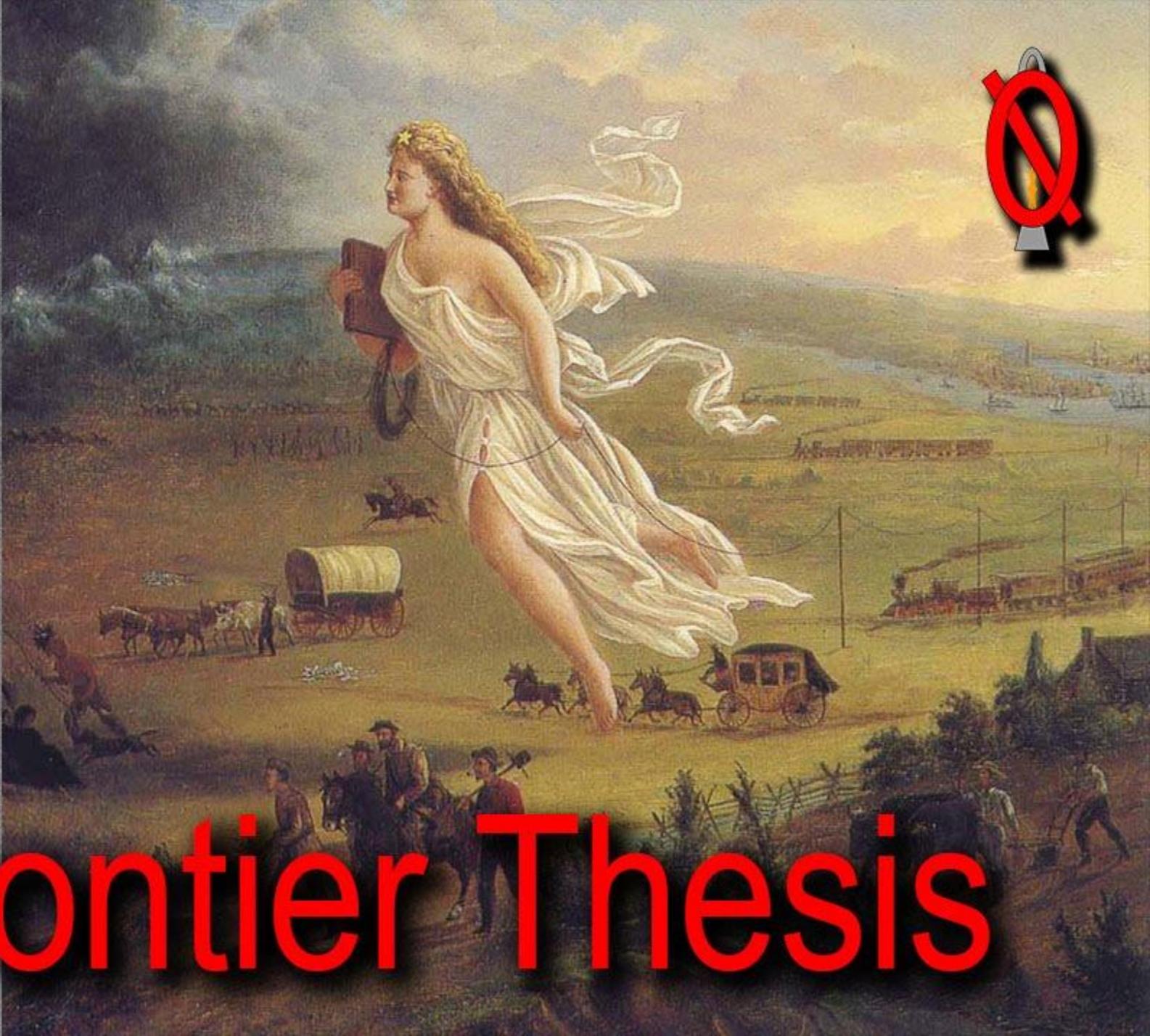
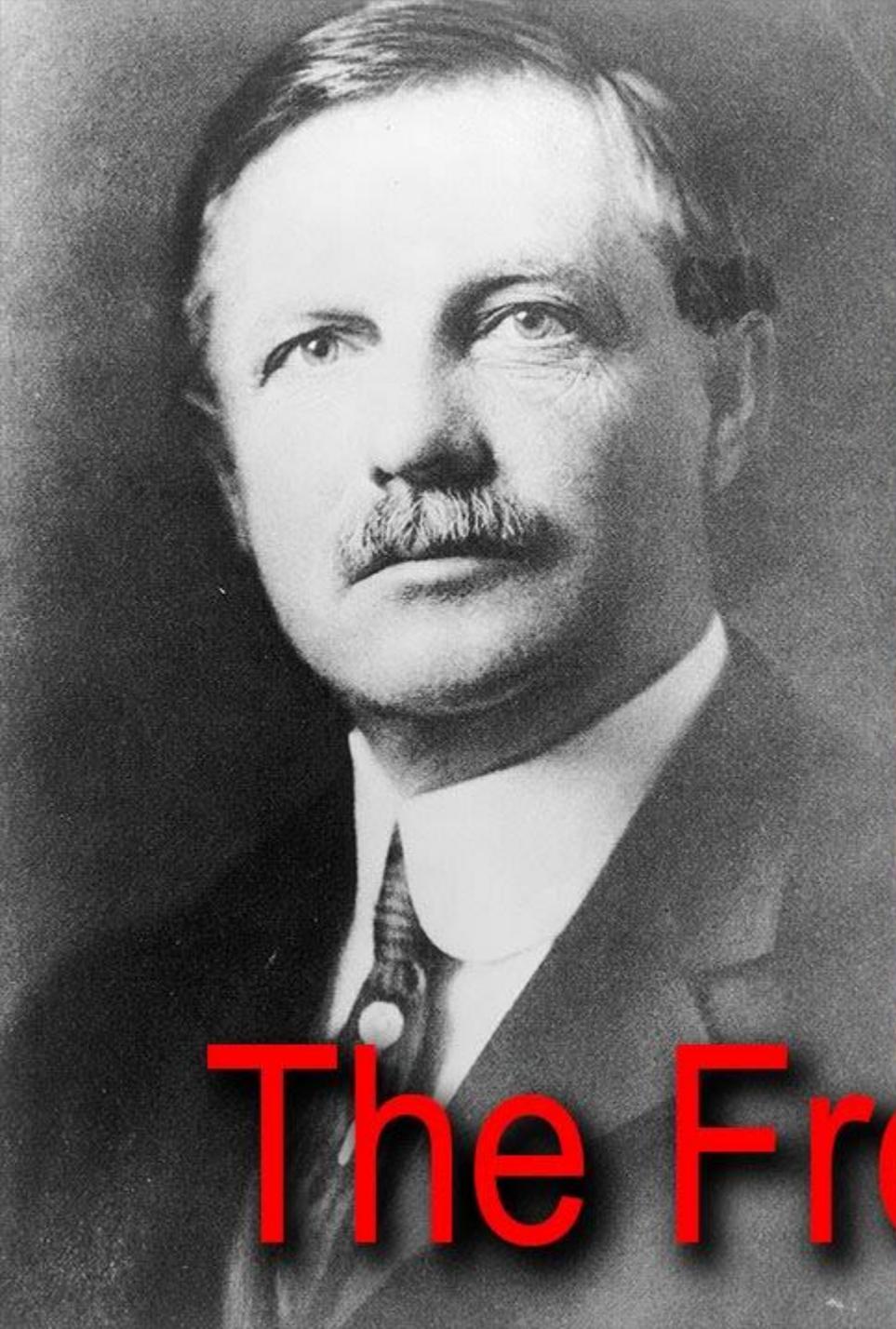


The West and the new South

1865-1900



The Frontier Thesis

Intro: Frederick Jackson Turner: “Significance of the Frontier in American History” (1893)

- A. Turner argued the closing of the frontier had ended an era in American history.
- B. He used the census report of 1890 to explain that settlement of the frontier had created the American character and spurred American development.
- C. His essay illustrates the psychological power of the frontier in that, with its passing, Americans began to realize that revitalized opportunities were also vanishing.

What do you think about Turners thesis?

- Share at your table.
- Then as a class.



Agricultural Regions, 1889-1900

Zoom In + ○ ○



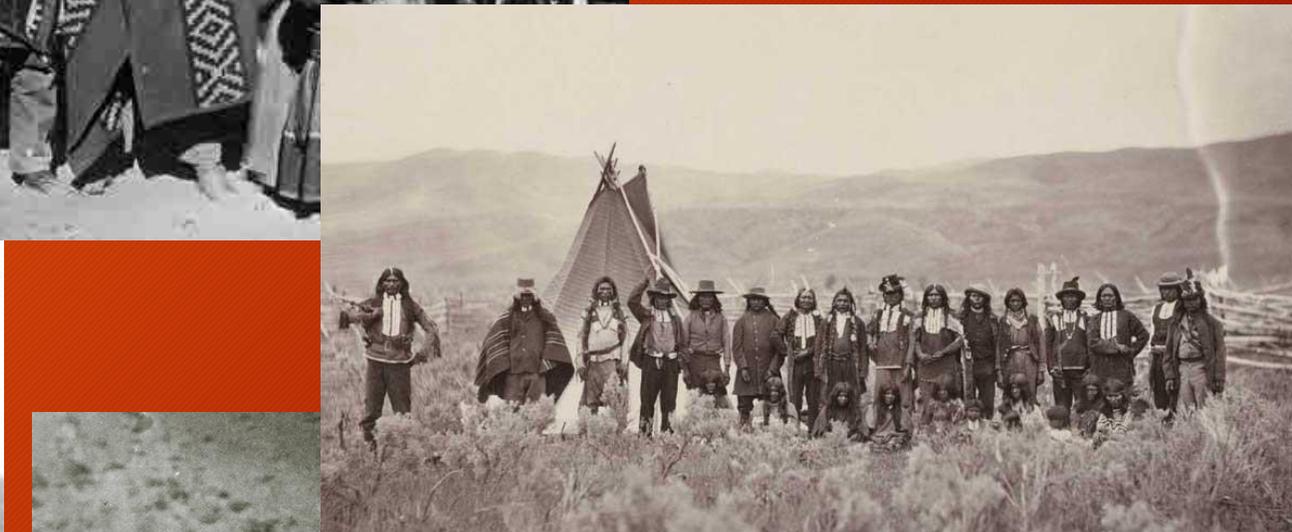
What does this tell us?

What about this?

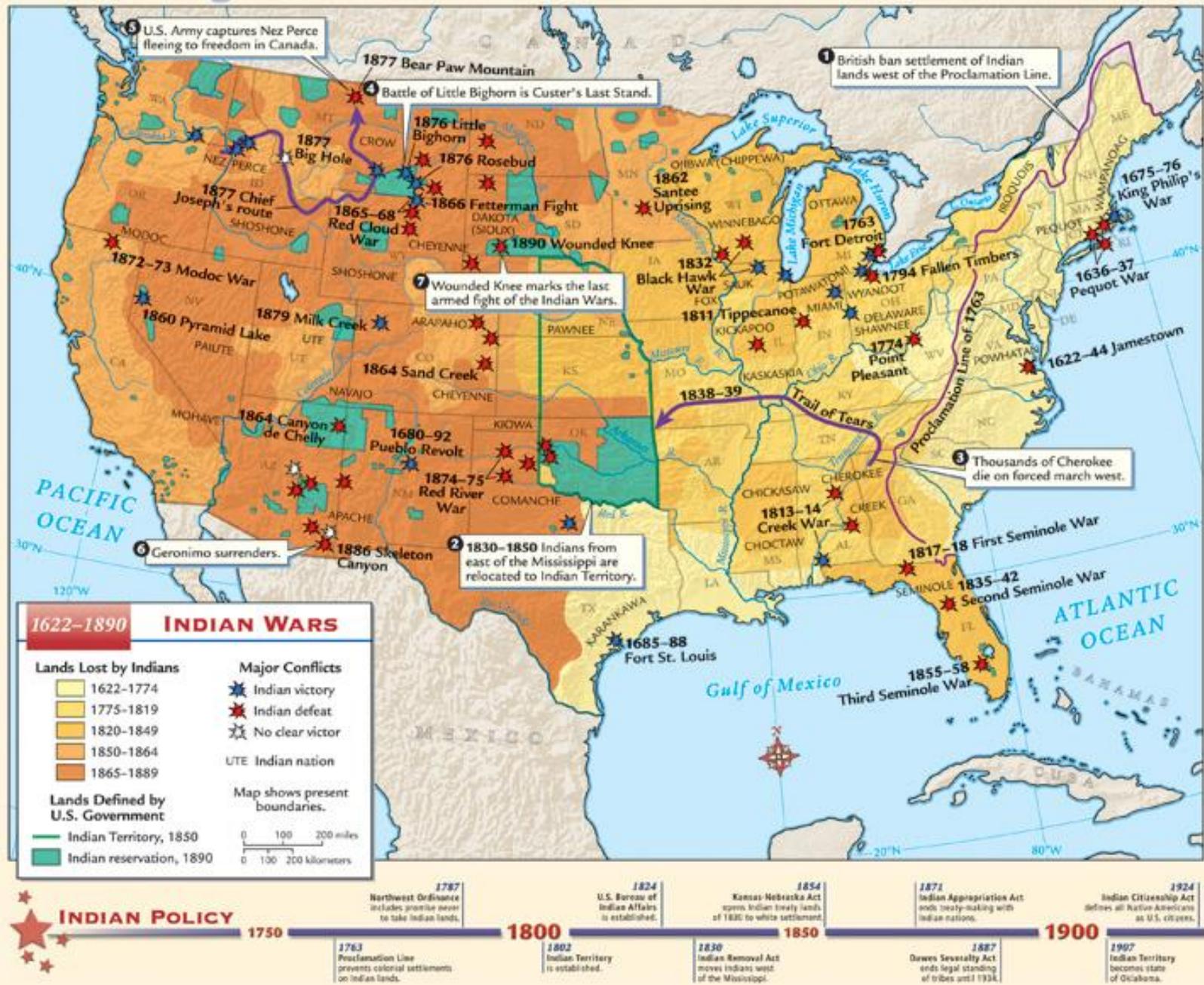


I. The “great West”

- A. Great Plains to California
- B. Massive waves of migration following the civil war
- C. Largely inhabited: Sioux and Comanche, southwestern peoples such as Apache and Navajo, and northwestern groups including the Nez Perce and Shoshoni.
- D. By 1890 all states except for 4 territories: homestead act 1862
- E. Natives in the Way
- F. African Americans: many moved west, Oklahoma and Kansas, California



What can we learn from this?



The Ghost dance, What was it? Why?



II. Americans vs. American Indians

A. Plains Indians

- Spanish horse and bison, hunter society, tribal competition, lack of unity
- US policy: independent nations/ wards of the state, corrupt officials, conflict with settlers
- Concentration policy 1851
 - Fort Laramie- Sioux, Bureau of Indian affairs

B. War: 1868-1890

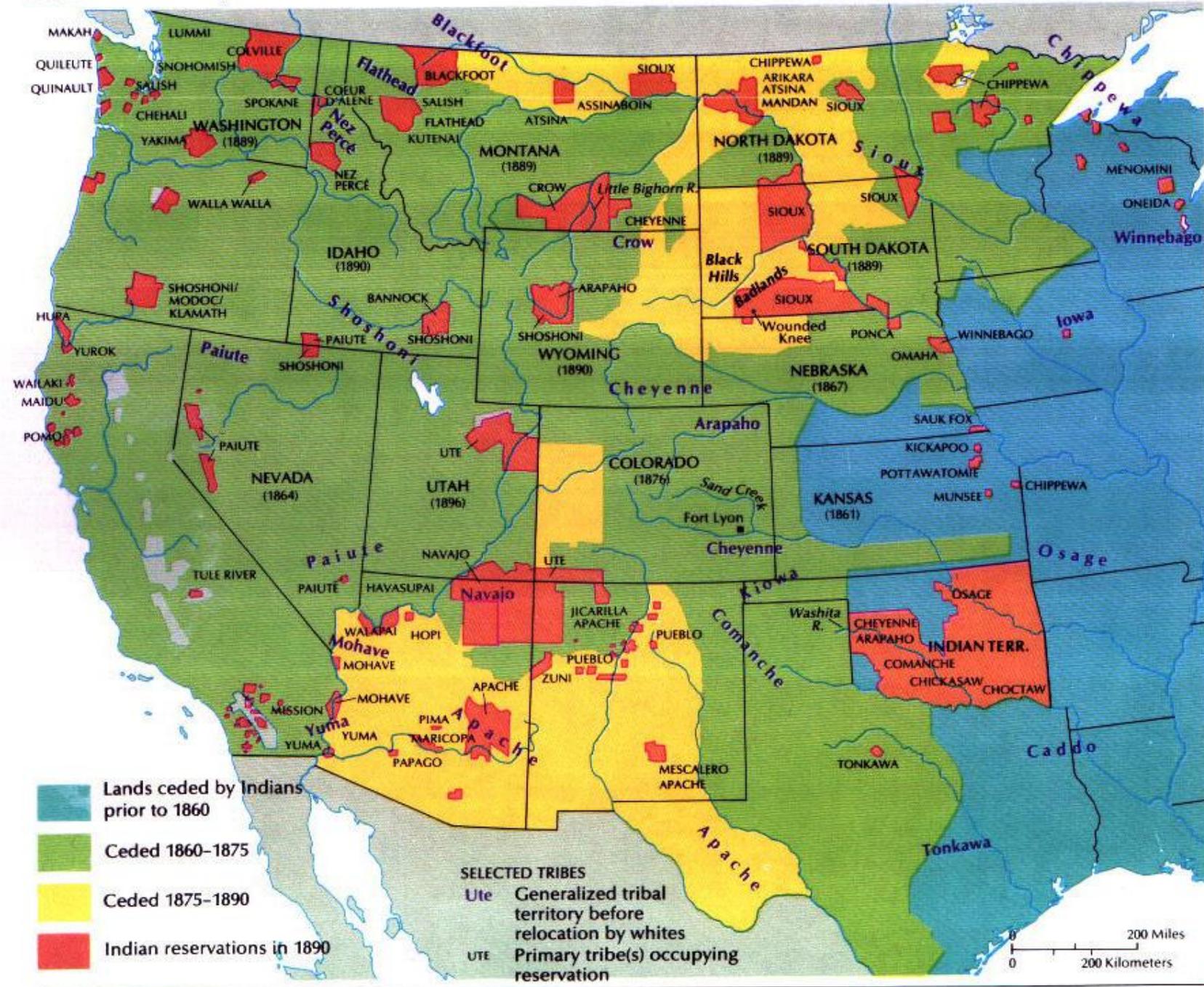
1. Ex civil war soldiers v. expert plains warriors
2. Sand creek massacre: 1864 Colorado,
3. Sioux war 1876-1877: sitting bull, battle of little big horn, crazy horse
4. Nez Perce, Chief Joseph
5. Apache, Geronimo
6. Wounded Knee 1890. "Ghost Dance"





What has happened by 1890?

Indian Relocation, 1860-1890



II. Americans vs. American Indians

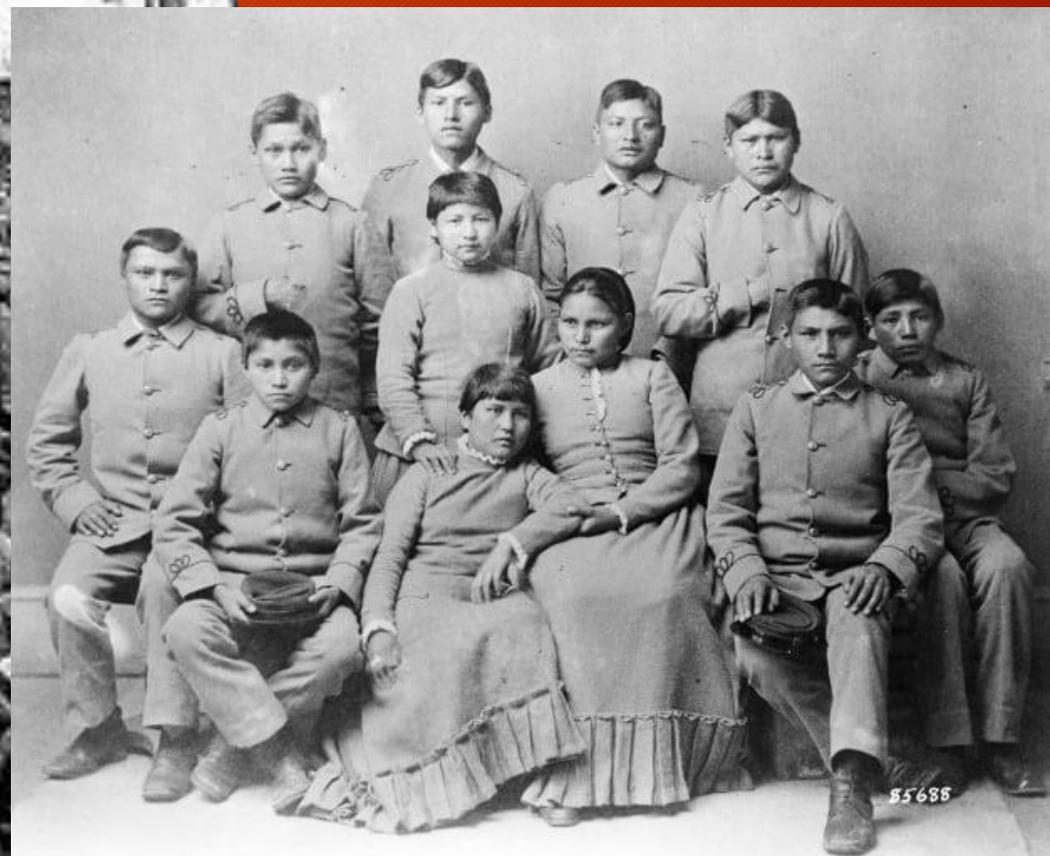
C. Results

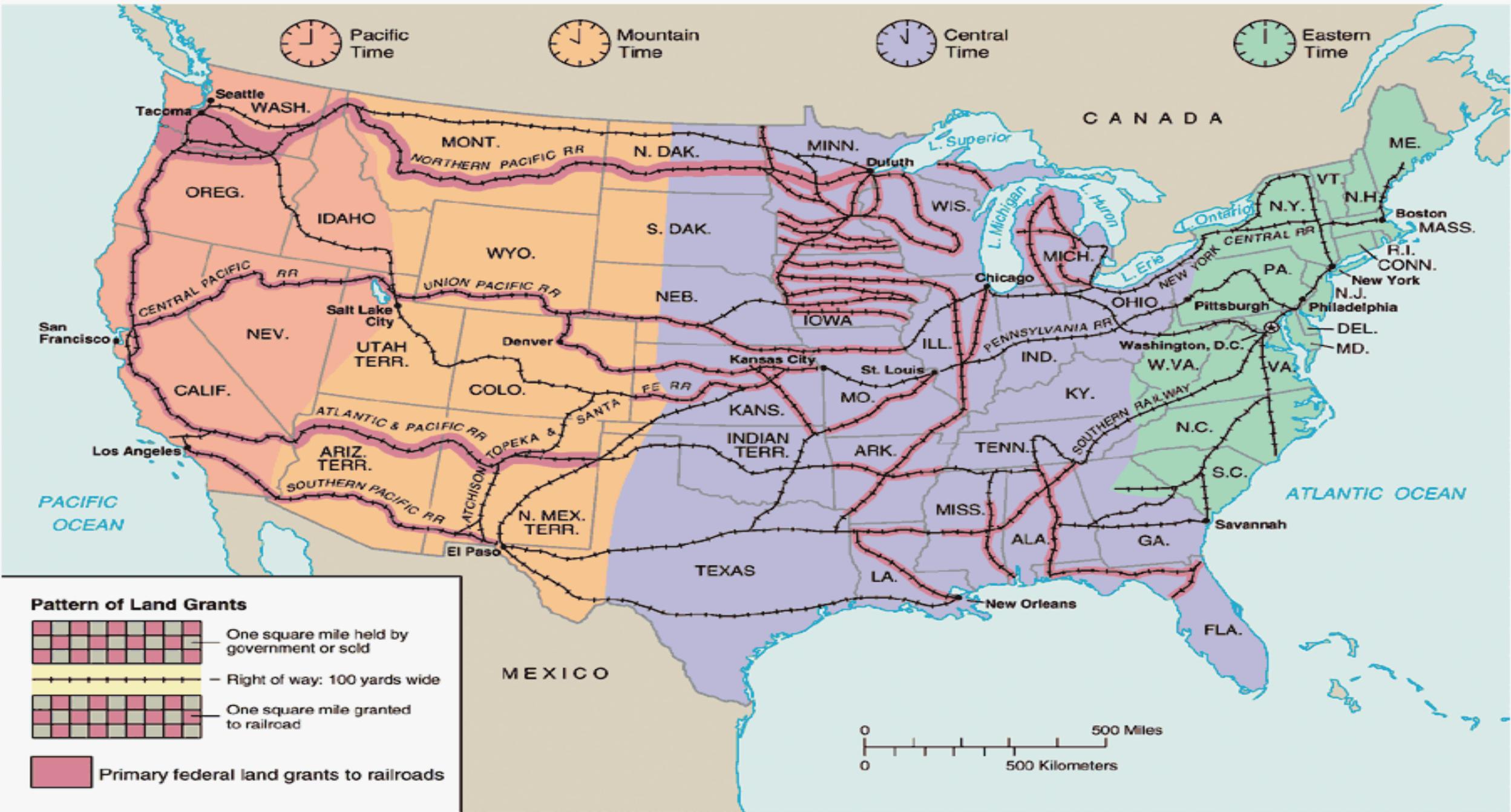
1. by 1890 all natives on reservations
2. bison gone
3. railroads across the west
4. disease

D. National Sentiment

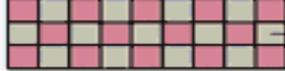
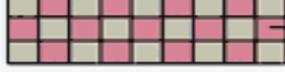
1. Helen Hun Jackson: *A Century of Dishonor 1881*
2. Dawes Severalty act 1887 (allotment act)/assimilation
 - attempted to eliminate tribes as an institution
 - until 1924 new deal

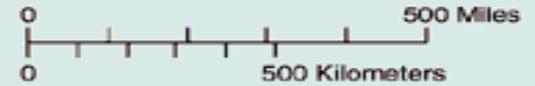
“kill the Indian, save the man”
What does this mean?





Pattern of Land Grants

-  One square mile held by government or sold
-  Right of way: 100 yards wide
-  One square mile granted to railroad
-  Primary federal land grants to railroads





III. Impact of the transcontinental railroad

A. Established three western frontiers

1. Mining
2. Ranching
3. Farming

B. Towns sprang up along railroad routes

1. Railroads were given land by the U.S. government in alternating squares miles, 10 miles-wide on each side of the railroad track in a checkerboard pattern.
2. Railroads sold much of this land to settlers.
3. More people bought land from the railroads than received land from the Homestead Act.

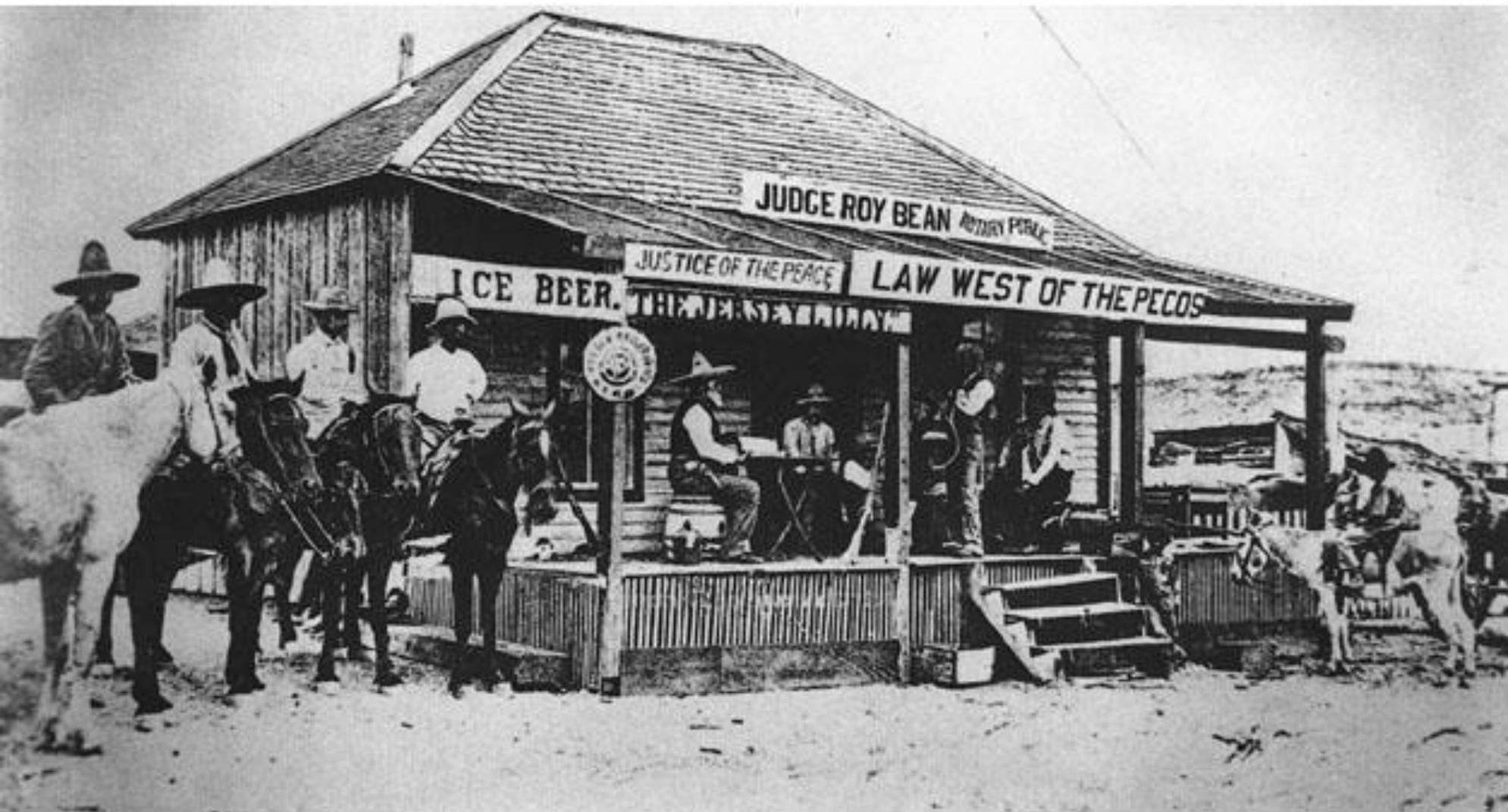
Major Mining Strikes in the West, 1849–1880*



IV. Mining in the West

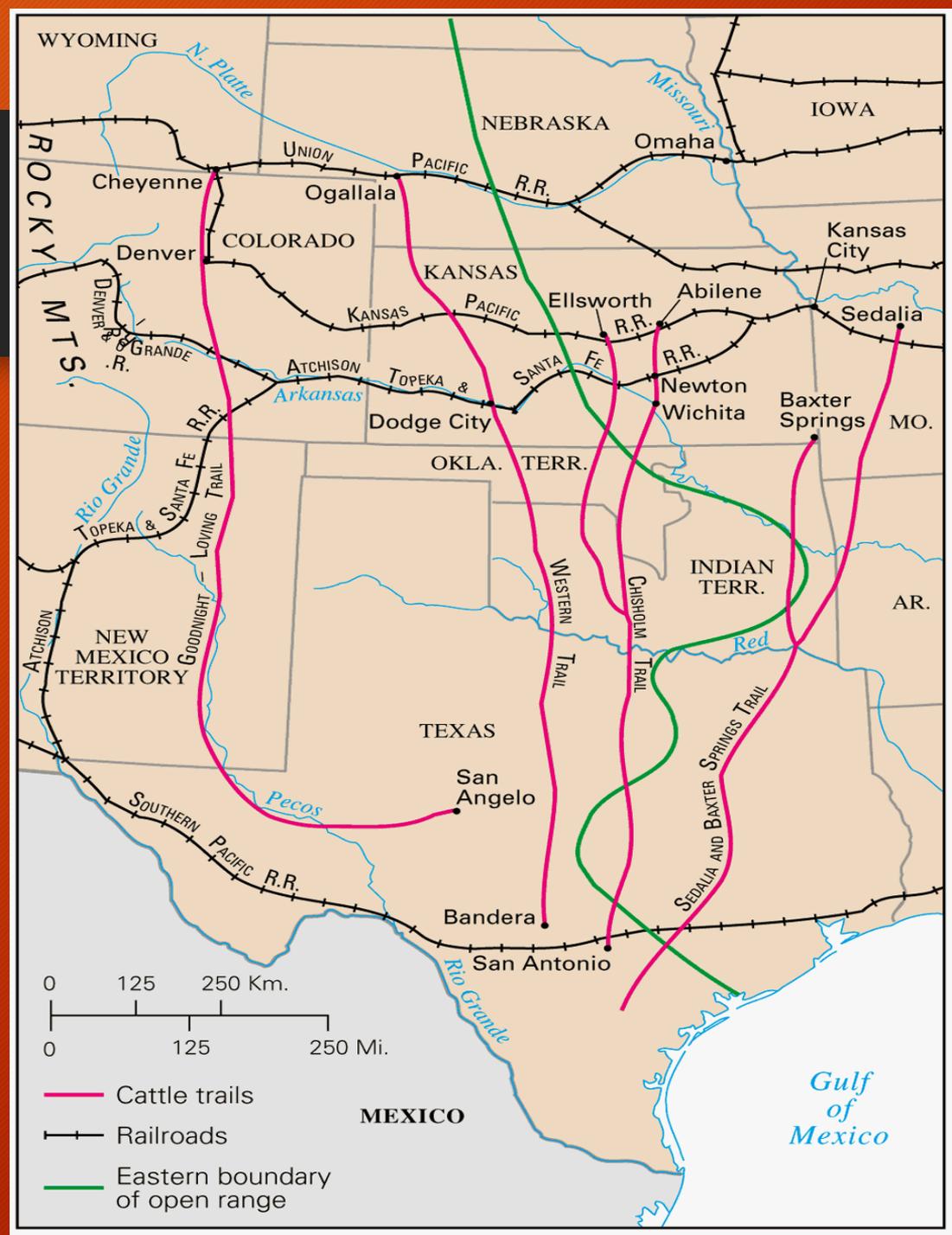
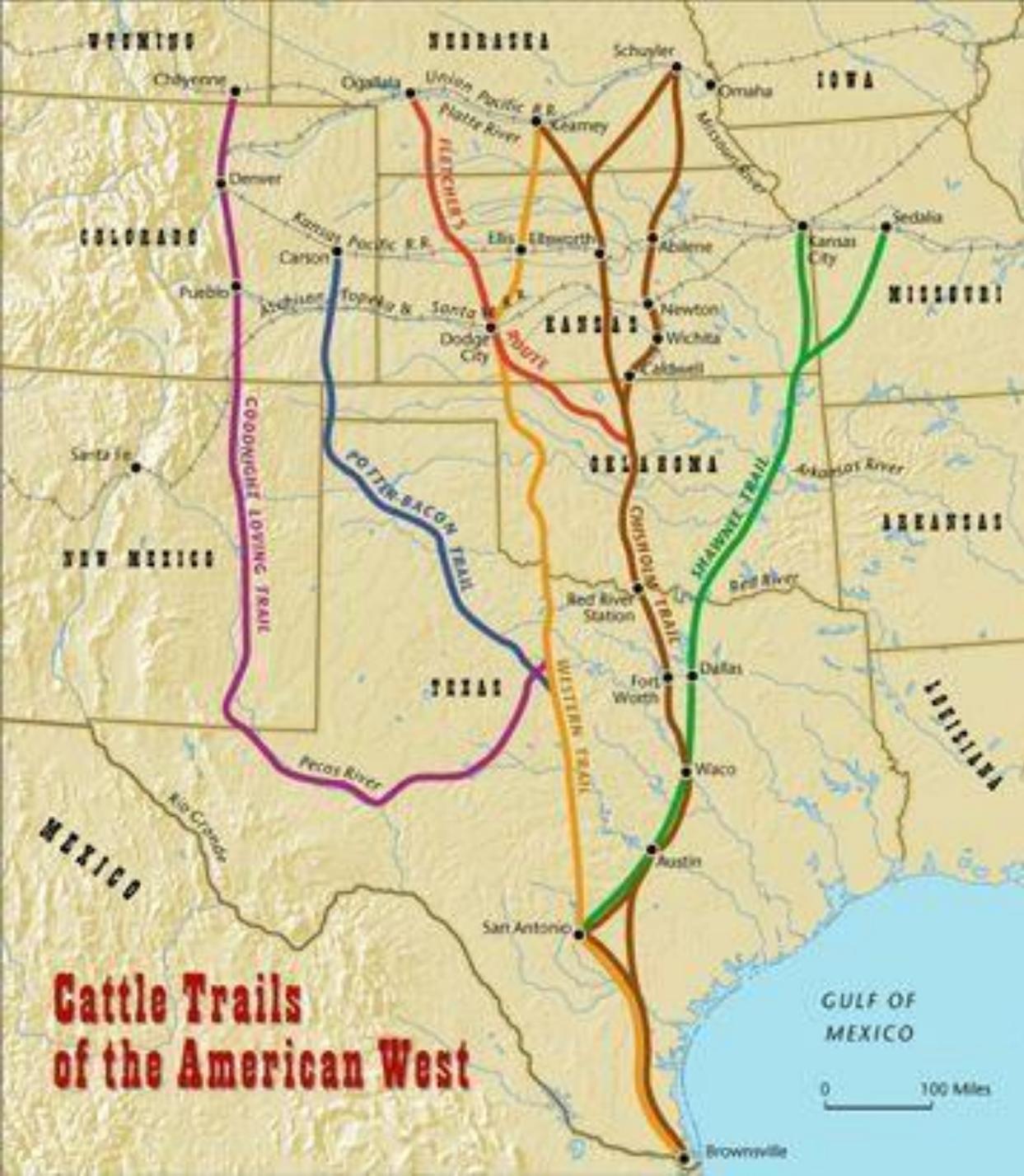
- A. Mineral-rich areas of the West were the first to be extensively settled.
- B. Pike's Peak, Colorado
- C. The Comstock Lode was discovered in Nevada in 1859 (gold and silver)
- D. Copper mining developed in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.
- E. Ghost towns emerged when mines petered out and towns were abandoned.
- F. Corporations gradually came to dominate mining which required large capitalization.
- G. Significance of mining:
 1. Attracted population and wealth to the "Wild West"
 2. Helped finance the Civil War
 3. Facilitated the building of railroads
 4. Intensified conflict between whites and American Indians
 5. Enabled the U.S. gov't to resume specie payments in 1879
 6. Introduced the silver issue into American politics
 7. Added to American folklore and literature (e.g. Bret Harte and Mark Twain)

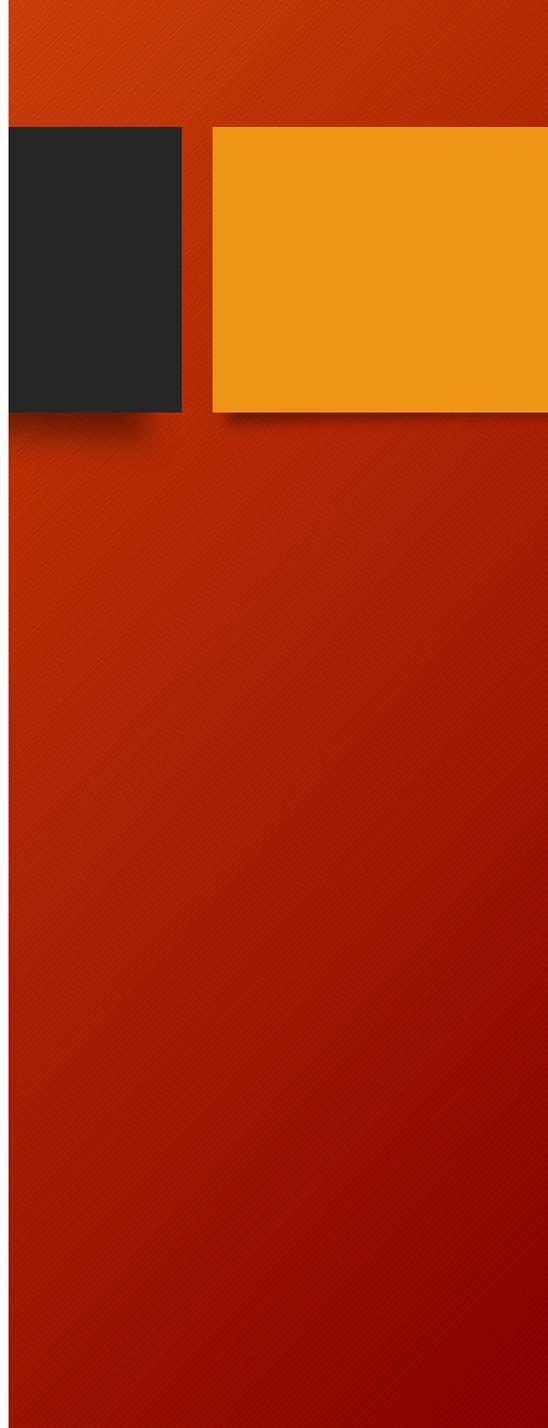










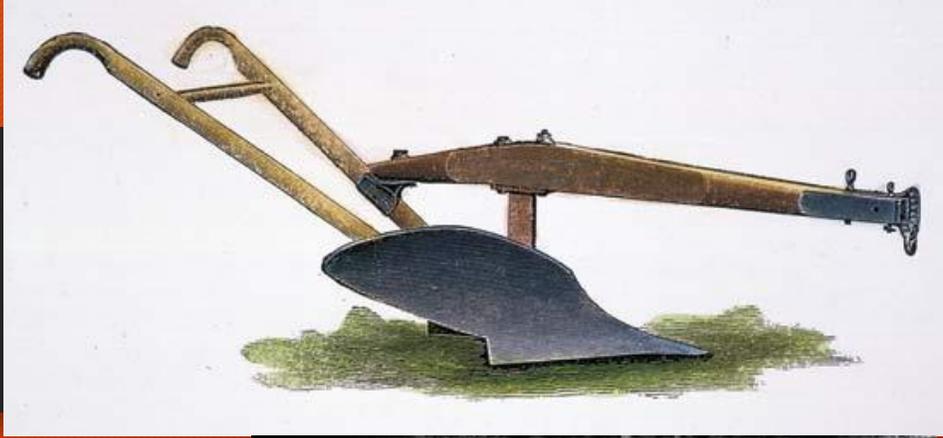




V. Ranching

- a. The transcontinental railroad facilitated transportation of meat to cities.
 - 1. stockyards (e.g., Kansas City and Chicago).
 - 2. Beef tycoons like the Swift's and Armour's emerged.
- b. The "Long Drive"
 - 1. Mexican ranchers had developed ranching techniques later used by Texans, then by Great Plains cattlemen and cowboys. Spanish words: *rodeo*, *bronco*, *lasso*
 - 2. Texas cowboys included former Confederate soldiers, northern whites, African Americans, and Mexicans.
 - 3. Cowboys drove herds through the plains until they reached a railroad terminal (e.g., Abilene and Dodge City in Kansas, Ogallala in Nebraska, and Cheyenne in Wyoming).
- C. Challenges to the "long drive"
 - 1. Homesteaders built **barbed-wire** fences that were too numerous to be cut down by the cowboys.
 - 2. The terrible winters of 1885-86 and 1886-1887 were followed by a scorching summer that killed thousands of steer.
 - 3. Overgrazing and overexpansion also took their toll.
 - 4. Ranchers built heartier stock and fenced them into controlled lands where they could feed and water them to keep them healthy.
- D. Latino resistance to white ranching in the Southwest

Why are these important?



FreeFoto.com

VI. Farming

A. Homestead act 1862

* Giving away land essentially

B. Results

- 500,000 pioneer families migrate west, 5x more bought land from railroad
- Many European immigrants
- 2/3 gave up
- Corporations got a lot more

C. Farming in the west

- Eastern farmers, special plows, improved irrigation
- Tough wheat from Russia, barbed-wire

New Technology Eases Farm Labor

Mechanized Reaper	Reduced labor force needed for harvest. Allows farmers to maintain larger farms.
Barbed Wire	Keeps cattle from trampling crops and uses a minimal amount of lumber, which was scarce on the plains.
Dry Farming	Allows cultivation of arid land by using drought-resistant crops and various techniques to minimize evaporation.
Steel Plow	Allows farmers to cut through dense, root-choked sod.
Harrow	Smooths and levels ground for planting.
Steel Windmill	Powers irrigation systems and pumps up ground water.
Hybridization	Cross-breeding of crop plants, which allows greater yields and uniformity.
Improved Communication	Keeps cattle from trampling crops and uses a minimal amount of lumber, which was scarce on the plains.
Grain Drill	Array of multiple drills used to carve small trenches in the ground and feed seed into the soil.
Bonanza Farm	Farms controlled by large businesses, managed by professionals, raised massive quantities of a single cash crop.

Sodbusters?





VII. End of the Frontier

A. Incredible population growth occurred in the West from the 1870s to the 1890s.

* New states: Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming. Utah was admitted in 1896 after it banned polygamy in 1890.

B. Oklahoma Land rush 1889

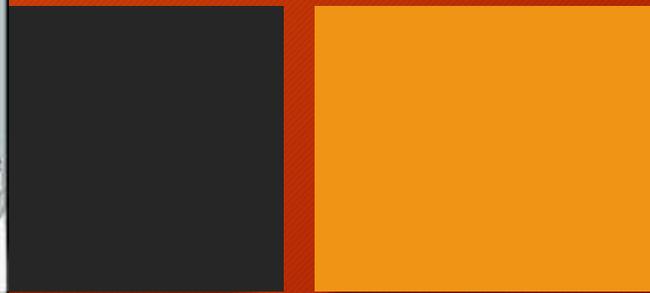
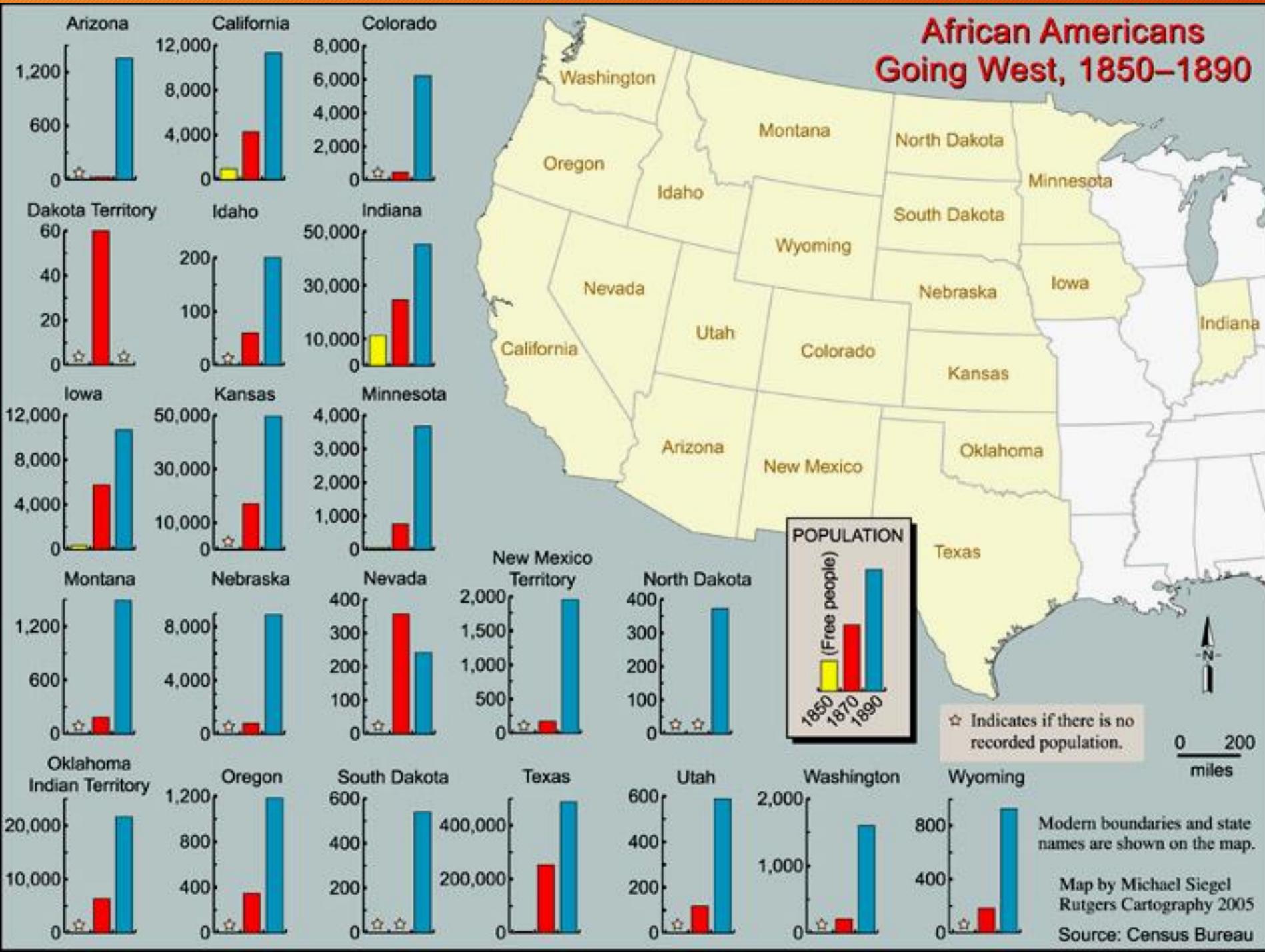
* 100,000 boomers, 2 million acres settled in one day, 1907 becomes a state

C. 1890 census

- No discernable frontier
- Does this mean there was no un-settled land?
- How will this impact farmers? And america?



African Americans Going West, 1850-1890





All-Black Towns of Oklahoma

Oklahoma Historical Society | www.okhistory.org

Oklahoma Historical Society
800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-521-2491

- Towns incorporated today
- Towns and settlements no longer inhabited or without local government

Early towns established before 1880

- Tulahassee ●
- Marshalltown ●
- North Fork Colored ●
- Canadian Colored ●
- Arkansas Colored ●



VIII. Large-scale farming and the mechanization of agriculture

A. Mississippi regions agricultural revolution

- Heavy machinery: powered machinery, the combine,
- Large farms concentrating on mono crop
- Entrepreneurial capitalists

B. Farms undergo massive change

- Crop lien system
- Economic problems: deflated currency, low food prices

IX. The "New South"

A. The changing South after the Civil War

1. Political: Southern whites saw the Democratic party as the only viable party.
2. Social: White leadership adopted "Jim Crow" laws that required separation of whites and blacks in public facilities.

B. Growth of southern industry

1. Henry Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* (newspaper), challenged the South to industrialize and modernize. He urged the South to out-produce the North commercially and industrially.
2. Major challenges to southern industrialization
3. The cotton industry developed further.
4. A coal mining industry grew along the Appalachian Mountain range
5. The Tobacco Trust
6. Iron and steel production developed in Birmingham, Alabama.
7. Thousands of miles of rail lines were built, though half were dominated by northern interests.

IX. The "New South"

C. Agriculture still dominated the southern economy; the South remained rural, while industrialism was slow to take hold.

1. The plantation system degenerated into a pattern of absentee land ownership with white **tenant farmers** or black **sharecroppers** tilling the land.
2. The crop-lien system was at the core of Southern agriculture - **sharecropping**.

D. Results of southern industrialization

1. By 1900, southern manufacturing remained at just 10% of the national level (same as 1860).
2. Per capita income in the South was 60% of the national average.
3. Average income in the South was only 40% of income in the North.
4. Sharecropping still dominated southern agriculture by 1900 (black and white tenant farmers accounted for 70% of southern farmers).
5. The South was still largely dependent on the North for banking resources and manufactured goods.