**Reading Qs for Unit 1: Gilded Ag, Part A – New South and Great West**

**New South**

16.2 – Expanding Public Education

1. Compare the schooling experience of men vs. women in the early 1900s. (p.489)
2. What were some of the African American universities founded in the 1860s? How was this a big step in the direction of educating African Americans? (p.490-491)
3. What did Booker T Washington, a prominent African American educator, believe would be necessary to end racism towards African Americans? Identify and explain why. (p.491)
4. W.E.B. Du Bois founded the Niagara Movement in 1905. What was this movement and how was it different from Booker T Washington’s belief in the course of African Americans? (p.491)
5. Why do you think immigrants were more accepted into receiving an education rather than African Americans? List two reasons. Use your own knowledge in answering this question as well as the book. (p.489-490)

16.3 – Segregation and Discrimination

1. Voting restrictions were enacted in the late 1800s to prevent African Americans from being able to vote. List two of these restrictions and explain what they were. (p.493)
2. *Plessy v. Ferguson* was a case in 1896 that established Jim Crow laws for years to come. What did Plessy argue was violating his constitutional rights, and what was the outcome of the court case? (p.493,496)
3. Compare and contrast the conditions for African Americans in the North and in the South? Which conditions were better or worse compared to others? Bring up the book and your personal knowledge for this question. (p.494)
4. What group of workers made up a majority of the workforce in the Southwest and were vital to the development of mining and agriculture? How does the debt peonage system used on this group compare to conditions on African Americans in the South? (p.494-495)
5. In current times, some United States citizens worry that jobs are being taken away by immigrants. Which race of people were thought of in a similar way in the late 1800s and were forced into segregated schools and neighborhoods in the West? What sort of parallel can you draw between then and now? Draw upon your own knowledge and the book to answer this question. (p. 495)

**Great West**

13.1 – Cultures Clash on the Prairie

1. What animal made a huge difference in the Native American’s way of life when it was introduced? How did this affect their ability to hunt and travel? (p.409)
2. What was a big attraction for people to move westward in the 1850s?  How would this have caused problems for Native Americans in and around the attraction? (p.409-410)
3. The Dawes Act was passed in 1887 with the aim to “Americanize” Native Americans. How were the Native Americans “Americanized”? Explain. (p.412-413)
4. What caused Wounded Knee? Why was it considered to be the end of an era? (p.413-414)
5. Cowboys came to exist due to the cow becoming increasingly profitable. Why was this animal profitable and in so much demand? What invention helped bring an end to the era of the cowboy? (p.414-415, 417)

13.2 – Settling on the Great Plains

1. The Homestead Act influenced people to move out and settle the West. However, not every piece of land was equal to others. How would some pieces of land be more valuable than others? (p.421)
2. What were exodusters and why did they want to migrate? (p.421)
3. How did moving to the West affect gender standards for the time concerning men and womens’ “assigned” roles for the household? (p.423)
4. How did railroad companies take advantage of farmers in regards to transportation? (p.424)
5. What was Turner’s view of the role of the American frontier in 1893? (p.422)

14.2 – The Age of the Railroads

1. George M. Pullman created entire factories for building rail cars, thus creating towns for the employees. How did this aid in developing the West? Consider the use of trains as transport in your answer. (p.444)
2. What was the Credit Mobilier scandal and how is it relatable to modern politics and political figures? (p.444)
3. Describe the *Munn v. Illinois* case and what important principle it established concerning the federal government. (p.445)
4. What did the Interstate Commerce Act, which established the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), allow the federal government to do and when did the ICC gain the power it needed to be effective? (p.445)
5. Corruption in the railroads caused many to be close to bankruptcy, and their financial troubles played a major role in the nationwide economic collapse. This would lead to the depression of 1893. What corruption problems did the railroads face and how is this relatable to the economic problems the United States faced from 2007-2009? (p.446)

13.3 – Farmers and the Populist Movement

1. What were “greenbacks” and how did it cause problems for farmers and those that used them? (p.426)
2. Who started the Grange movement and what was the movement’s purpose? (p.426-427)
3. Define populism and describe its political platform. What two powerful legacies did the Populist movement leave behind? (p.427, 429)
4. Describe the debate between bimetallism and the gold standard as a basis for currency. Provide a pro and con for using each. (p.428)
5. What was the election that ended populism? Which voting group ended up deciding the election and why did they vote the way they voted? (p.428)