

Unit 1 Test Quick Review Notes

Results of the Homestead Act

- Increased population in unsettled areas of the plains
- Negatively impacted the lives of Native Americans

U.S. Government policy towards Native Americans

- Forced onto reservations
- Viewed as obstacles to white settlement

Railroads Impact

- Loss of the frontier
- Destruction of Native American culture
- Linked economies of east and west
- Quick and efficient form of transportation during the age of industrialization
- Railroads received generous land grants and \$\$\$ from federal government

Populist Party

- Represents farmers and their economic struggles
- Want to get railroads and banks regulated
- Suggest free silver policy to drive up crop prices

Industrialization

- Monopolies reduce competition and drive up prices
- Rockefeller and Carnegie are sometimes referred to as “robber barons”, ruthless business men who seek to maximize profits
- Urbanization as a result of immigration and people moving from farms to cities
- Led to the increase of tenement housing and use of child labor

Racial Segregation

- Plessy v. Ferguson = separate but equal

- Jim Crow laws implemented to legalize segregation in the south

Short Answer Questions:

1. What contributed to the rise of the Grange Movement and Populist Party?
 - a. Consider the problems of farmers during the late 1800's, what contributed to those problems, crop prices, gold standard and free silver policy
2. How did the nation's plentiful natural resources and expanding population encourage the industrial revolution?
 - a. Consider what resources we had an abundance of and how we were able to access those resources (improved transportation), why was population expanding rapidly, why was this necessary?
3. How did the expansion of the railroads and transcontinental railroad transform the nation?
 - a. Consider how it impacted travel and industry, what was now possible that wasn't before, effect on settlement and population, effect on Native American culture
4. How did southern states prevent African Americans from voting in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
 - a. Consider the Jim Crow laws (poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause), intimidation, violence