History 1302
U.S. From 1877

Unit 1 Lecture 1

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The South & West
Transformed
The New South:

• Henry Grady – Constitution
  North’s example.

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  – Lured Northern capital with low taxes and non-union & “right to work” labor
    • Standard of living, public facilities, services and infrastructure loss

• Industrial Expansion:
  – Textiles
    • 161 powered spindles in 1880 / 239 in 1890 and 400 in 1900
  – Tobacco –
    • Washington Duke & James Buckhannon Duke – advertising and machine made cigarettes
      – 1870 a worker produced 3K a day
      – 1880 Bonsack machine ~ 70K in 10 hours
  – Coal / Lumber / Steel
    • 5M Coal in 1879 to 49M Coal in 1900
Southern Society:

- Urban – Middle Class technicians & Professionals, White & Black workers
  - Adopting a more northern neighborhood model

- New South Politics: Democratic Party
  - “Bourbons” – agrarian
  - “Redeemers” urban
  - All leaders worked to End Reconstruction
    - Surface acquiescence to Reconstruction
    - Violence and intimidation to control politics
    - Black participation allowed but controlled
  - Cheap government prevent tax issue uniting Black and White poor
    - Chain gangs and convict worker contracts
    - Closed public facilities to save money
    - Entire South spent less on education than NY State
  - Used Boards and Commissions
Securing Segregation:

• New social landscape of 1880s:
  – Racial violence because of urban proximity and competition in jobs, services and facilities.
  • Urban violence linked to racial mixing
  • 1880s had 188 lynchings a year

• White Reaction:
  – 1880s Negrophobia in Newspapers & Books
    • Jealous of Black progress
    • Effort by Bourbons to keep Black & White poor from working together politically
  – Disenfranchising Blacks
    • 1890 MS changed Constitution
      – Increased residency requirement to keep migrants out
      – No criminal record worked against both poor Whites and Blacks
      – Poll Tax, Head Tax and Tax Delinquency tests
      – Literacy Test with “understanding” loophole
    • 1898 LA used “Grandfather” clause to determined who needed to be tested.
Spreading Segregation:

- Destroyed Civil Rights Law of 1875
  - Upheld by Plessy V Ferguson in 1896
  - 1889 to 1907 Primarily with Urban issues
    - Accommodation & Transport
    - “Eating, Sitting, Sleeping”
  - 1913 to 1917 Industrial, housing & use issues
  - “Reformers” to enhance “Public Order”
  - Many large markets did little to alter life
    (Blacks already had self-separated)
  - Created Black economic opportunities

- Booker T Washington
  - Self-made educator founder of Tuskegee Institute (Technical training for jobs)
  - 1895 Atlanta Speech
    - Accept Political subordination
    - Concentrate on Economic gains
  - White Corporate financing and support
Wild West 1860s – 1890:

- Few Europeans till 1850 – seen as empty
  - Anglo migration had marginalized Hispanic communities in TX & CA

- Trans-Mississippi Native Americans:
  - 300,000 Indians in US living in many different cultures
    - OK tribes about 85K
    - Unorganized Plains tribes still had 60K +/-
    - Plains Indians were hunter / gatherers
      - Culture revolved around the horse & American Bison (Buffalo)
      - “Tribes” of 2 – 3K made of “bands” to 500
      - No ethnic, political or social unity
      - Cavalry Warriors
        - guerilla tactics / warrior lifestyle
        - Antagonistic to “white” morality
    - Few loose alliances to challenge European incursion
The West at Mid-Century:

- Railroad and weapons

**New Mexico / Arizona Territories**
- 1847 Kearny post Mexican War occupation
- 1850s domination by US Military
- 1880s – 90s Railroad brought “American” economic expansion
  - “Mexican” labor imported to build railroads

**Texas**
- After Independence – Anglos dominance
  - Constant war in south Texas (between Nueces river and Rio Grand)
  - Hispanics did not expand
  - Sparse settlements outside of East & SE
  - Indians never subdued till middle 1870s which meant “Frontier” nature continued
  - Culture was “South” till after the Civil War, then was “West”
- Post Civil War - Cattle and Railroad
California:

- Gold Rush brought more Anglos & Chinese
  - Hispanics, Chinese & Indians seen as bottom - yet very large minorities
  - Chinese 1860 – 80 brought 200K
  - White Political / Social Control:
    - 1850 Foreign Miner’s Tax provided for 50% of state budget
    - Economic segregation laws kept Chinese out of mainstream
    - Corporate mining kept wages low
    - Loitering / Vagrancy laws controlled lower end minorities
    - Culturally vilified by depression of ‘78
    - Move to cities & limited integration
      - 1900 50% urban / Segregated life – “Tongs”
    - 1882 US Congress Chinese Exclusion Act
      - No Chinese in
      - Those here not to become citizens
      - Renewed in 1892 and permanent 1902
Migration to the West:

• Opportunity
  • “Manifest Destiny” to “empty” lands
  • 20K Blacks to Kansas
• Fed Gov’t sponsorship:
  • Homestead Act of 1862
    – 160 acres virtually free w/5 yr occupied
    – Insufficient land for family support
    – Assumed no need of infrastructure
  • Timber Culture Act of 1873 /Desert Land Act of 1877
• RR grants – allowed for improved farmland & provided economic access

• 1860 – 80s Political Organization:
  • Railroad / Speculators & Settlers
  • Territorial organization allowed for increased economic development demanded population
  • Statehood: NV 1864, NE 1867, CO 1876, ND, SD, MT & WA 1889, WY 1890, ID 1890, UT 1896
Western Economy:

- Three Stages of Western Economics (Model)
  - Popular Exploitation (wild boom)
  - Constriction / Civilization / Capitalization
  - Consolidation & Control (large corporate winners)

- Growing economy demanded new workers
  - Wandering, mostly male
  - Stratified racially, ethnically

- Mining 1860 – 1890s
  - Gold in CA 1849, CO & NV 1858, SD 1874
  - Silver, Lead, Copper, Quartz
  - Surface prospectors
    - Boom Towns & Gender imbalance
  - “Owners” Claims - evolution to order & investment
  - Corporate “Deep” mining & RR partnership
    - Low wages / dangerous conditions
    - William Clark – Anaconda Copper 1881
  - Mining / Open, then closed ranch Cattle / Farming
Cattle Ranching:

- Texas, Cattle boom
  - Mustangs and Longhorns / “free resources”
- Open Range Ranching allowed “sweat-equity” fortunes
  - Adversaries of Cattle Ranching: Indians / Outlaws / Sheep / Civilization
- Cattle drives / owners or “driving companies”
  - 1856 to St Louis / 1866 – Sedalia MO / 1867 Abilene KS (35K head of cattle in 1867 alone)
  - Chisholm Trail 1871 – 1.5M
  - 1875 increasing civilization of Prairie and Refrigerated Cars killed drives by 1885
- Expansion – 1880s to Dakotas, MT & WY - 23M head
  - 50%+ corporate owned ranches / herds
Cattle Ranching II:

• Open Ranch v Closed Stock Ranch – using public land or privately held land (cooperative v private)
  – 1874 Barbed Wire – Joseph Glidden
  – 1880s Windmills & Water Rights
    • Farming (closing ranges) & Politics / votes
    • “Owned” access to water
    • Investment required through
  – Selective breeding allows greater yield per animal
  – Bad years of 1885 – 7 killed the open range industry

• Railroad expansion allows corporate investment close to source – Armor & Swift
  – National pricing through national brands
Western Problems:

- National attitudes v local
- Reservation Policy
  - 1851 tribal lands established by treaty
    - negotiated by “who?” Treaty Chiefs
  - 1867 Indian Peace Commission for policy
  - Two reservation areas – Oklahoma and Dakotas
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs - graft and inefficiency
- Reduction of the Buffalo
  - 1865 15M by 1875 <5K
  - Railroad development and Indian control
  - 1872 improved tanning made economically profitable
- Supreme Court allowed Federal and State law supersede Tribal law on reservations.
Western Problems II:

- Determined US forces after 1865 destroyed base camps
- 1873 Colt 45-40 six shot revolver / Winchester 30-30 seven shot repeating rifle.
- Texas Rangers Frontier Battalion 1875
- Little Big Horn 1876
- 1890 Ghost Dance / Wounded Knee
  - Dawes Act 1887
    - Compromise between Eastern “liberals” and Western “realists”
    - Reservations were cultural and economic “half-way houses” for assimilation
      - Education in Anglo roles in English
    - Individual Ownership of land essential for assimilation (160 acres for household head)
    - 1906 Burke Act let Indians sell / lease land
      - Result 1887 – 138M acres by 1920 only 48M acres
Western Farming:

- RR / Territory / State sponsorship
- Cheap land - Union Pacific 10% down and 11 years for $3 an acre
- Railroad expansion throughout West
  - State & Federal – Land per mile of track
  - Intercontinental 1869 & expansion after
  - brought people / imported goods / exported crops
- Bulging banking offering loans
  - Late 1870s took farmers to marginal areas
- 1880s overproduction dropped prices
  - Barbed Wire – 1875
  - Mechanization advanced productivity
    - 1866 152M bushels of Wheat by 1890
    - 612M
    - Water from deep pumping Windmills
- Improved transportation expanded market & lowered costs
- 1880 25% Tennant farmers by 1910 – 37%
Western Farming II:

- International market affects outside farmer control
- Hard money v “soft” or easy credit money
- RR “owned” localities
  - Railroad control of facilities / markets / rates