

Unit 6: Development of an Industrial United States (1870-1920)

Part 12: "Fighting For Equality"

Name: _____
Period: _____

I. African Americans

A. Progressives did little to help

_____ groups. Instead, minority groups struggled alone to gain basic rights. In the South, African Americans lost many hard-won rights, as Jim Crow laws led to _____. In the North, African Americans faced prejudice and _____.

B. Hard times in the 1890s left many whites

_____. They took out their anger on blacks. In the 1890s, more than 1,000 African Americans were _____—murdered by mobs.

C. The murders outraged _____

_____, an African American journalist. She urged African American protests and a _____ of _____ and white-owned _____.

D. Another African American leader was

_____.
A former slave, Washington called on blacks and whites to live in _____. He had worked hard to gain an education. He helped found the _____.

Directions: Using images from magazines, create **one** "Whole-Brain" Connector for each section of the notes. No words may be used as connectors, images and pictures only.

_____ in Alabama to offer higher education to other blacks.

Washington urged African Americans to learn _____ and earn money so that they would have the power to demand _____. Washington became a spokesperson for African Americans and presidents sought his advice on _____ issues.

E. Other African Americans disagreed with Washington's views on equality. One of these people was _____.

F. Du Bois agreed with Washington's view on "thrift, patience, and industrial training." However, he urged blacks to _____ against discrimination _____.

G. In 1909, Du Bois joined Jane Addams, Lincoln Steffens, and other reformers in organizing the _____ for the _____ of _____, or _____. Blacks and whites in the NAACP worked together for equal rights for African Americans.

II. Mexican Americans

- A. Thousands of Mexican Americans lived in the United States. Many were the _____ of people living in the Southwest and West when the United States acquired those areas under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase.
- B. When revolution and famine swept Mexico in 1910, thousands of _____, or native-born Mexicans, fled to the United States.
- C. Many Mexican immigrants worked as field hands or on the railroads. Like other immigrants, Mexicans created their own neighborhoods, or _____.
- D. Within the barrio, Mexican immigrants and Mexican Americans took many steps to help each other. Some formed _____, or mutual aid groups.

III. Native Americans

- A. In 1887 Congress passed the _____ which was supposed to:
1. Divide reservation lands into _____ plots.

2. Indians were to become _____
and enter mainstream American life.

B. In the end, the Dawes Act would fail.
Reasons for the failure of the Dawes
Act included:

1. Much of the land was _____
to farming.

2. Many Indians had no farming
_____.

3. Many Indians believed the _____
were an open place where everyone
could _____ and _____—not
something to divide into small plots.

Thus, many Native Americans sold
lands to _____ at low
prices.

C. In the early 1900s, a new generation of
Native American leaders emerged.

1. One group set up the _____
_____.

The Society worked for social justice
and tried to educate white Americans
about _____ life.

2. It supported policies to force Indians
into the American mainstream by

abolishing _____.

This policy created so much opposition among other Native Americans that the Society went out of existence in 1925.