

17-3 – Farming and Populism- Pages- 560-565

Essential Question: How did settlers on the Great Plains create new communities and unique political groups?

Main Idea 1:

Many Americans started new lives on the Great Plains.

- Two important _____ acts helped _____ the _____ to _____ in 1862.
 - The _____ gave _____ land to _____, including _____.
 - The _____ gave federal _____ to _____ to _____ in order to fund _____ to teach _____ and _____.
- People who made new _____ in the _____ included _____, immigrants, and _____.
 - _____ of southern _____, known as Exodusters, moved to _____.

New Lives in the West

Farming

- Breaking up tough _____ on the _____ earned _____ the nickname “_____.”
- 1880s—_____ farming was becoming _____.
- 1890s—Farmers began dry _____, growing _____ crops such as red _____.
- Crops were _____ east by _____ and then _____; the _____ became _____ as the _____ of the _____.

Building Communities

- _____ were an important _____ in _____ the _____.
- _____, a founder of _____, California, supported many _____ causes, including women’s _____.
- Harsh _____ on remote _____ led farmers to form _____, creating _____ and _____.
- _____ helped with many _____ on the _____.



Main Idea 2:

Economic challenges led to the creation of farmers' political groups.

- The _____ was _____ during the period 1860-1900.
 - The _____ more than _____.
 - The _____ of _____ tripled.
 - Farmers could _____ a bushel of wheat _____ times faster in _____ than in _____.
- Farm _____ fell.
 - More _____ and greater _____ led to _____, which led to _____ prices.
 - Consumers _____, because the more wheat farmers _____ the _____ it cost _____ at the _____.
 - Many _____ lost their _____ and _____ and became _____ farmers.
 - By 1880, _____ of all farms were _____ by tenants.
- _____ formed associations to _____ their _____.

The National Grange and the Railroads

- The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was a _____ and _____ organization for _____.
- Some people in the _____ insisted that the government _____ railroads.
 - Railroads were _____, or could _____, unfair rates for a _____ that individual rail companies _____.
- The _____ called for _____ to _____ railroad _____.
- The _____ ruled:
 - in 1877 that the _____ could _____ railroads
 - in 1886 that _____ could _____ only _____ doing business across _____ lines
- Congress passed the _____ in 1887 to provide national _____ for _____, but could not _____ them.

Free Silver Debate and the Populist Party

Free Silver Debate

- The U.S. had been on the _____ standard since 1873, _____ in _____.
- Many _____ supported the _____ coining of _____ and the _____ of _____ currency with _____.
- Congress passed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act to _____ the amount of _____ purchased for _____, but it did not help _____ much.



Populist Party

- The Farmers' _____ formed the _____ to have _____ and a _____ that would _____ them.
- It supported _____ ownership of _____ and _____ systems, free _____, and labor _____.
- The _____ led more people to _____ Populist's call for economic _____.
- The _____ tried to gain _____ votes.
 - The _____ backed limits on _____.
 - Populists believed that _____ who joined the _____ force competed with _____ workers for _____.
 - One lasting _____ made by the Populist Party is the _____ work day.
- It supported _____ in the election of 1896, but his _____ marked the _____ of the Farmers' Alliance and the _____ Party.

William Jennings Bryan

- Politician from _____; served in _____
- _____ free _____ coinage
- Populist
- Influential _____ and newspaper _____
- Democratic _____ for _____ in 1896
- _____ supported _____ instead of _____ the silver _____.

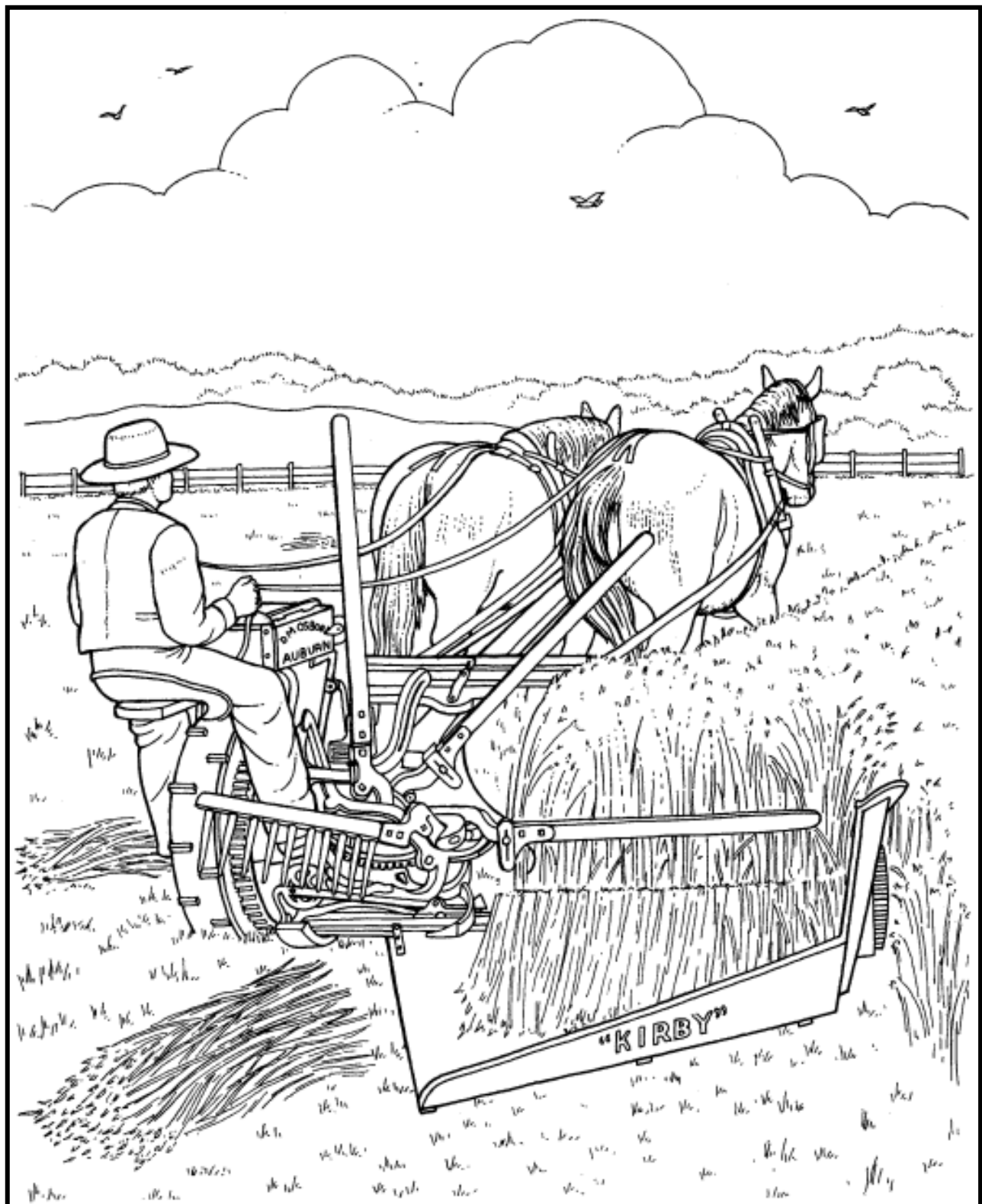


Main Idea 3:

By the 1890s, the western frontier had come to an end.

- Only small _____ of the _____ remained unsettled by 1870.
- U.S. officials allowed _____ to settle the _____ territory in what is now _____ in 1889.
 - _____ claimed more than _____ million acres of former _____ land in the _____ land rush, the last great _____ to _____ the _____.
- The frontier had _____ to _____ in the _____ by the early _____.





A horse-drawn reaper harvests the farm's wheat and oat crops. The mechanical reaper, adopted by farmers during the mid-nineteenth century, was the most important technological improvement of the era. By harnessing the muscle power of horses, the reaper replaced many human harvesters who had previously cut the crop by hand, thus allowing farmers to produce far larger grain crops.

Feel free to color the pictures in your notes with colored pencils to add some color to your notes!