**History 2301 Guided Notes and Study Guide (Exam 3)**

**Exam 3 Testing Window: Wednesday 4/10-Sunday 4/14**

**Chapter 11: “Reconstruction, 1865-1876”**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

1. Significance of Juneteenth (p.246) – End of Slavery with Emancipation Proclamation
2. Which president began Reconstruction? (p. 248) – Abraham Lincoln
3. What did Lincoln not include in his plan for Reconstruction? (p.248) – Any plan for the freed blacks
4. Thoroughly explain: what were “black codes”? (pp.251-252) – Codification of the state’s constitutional denial of equality to American blacks. They were given the right of property, contracts, and to sue in court.
5. What were the Reconstruction Acts? (pp. 253-254) – A list of requirements for former Confederate States to accomplish in order to return to full relationship with the Union.

**Chapter 12: “The Old West, 1877-1900”**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

1. Describe how the vision of the “Old West” is largely misrepresentative of 19th century Texas. (top paragraph, p. 266) – It was for only a brief period, only occurred with a small portion of the population, and occurred where most of the population didn’t live.
2. Conditions of the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek (p. 266) – End raids and give up land claims from the Comanche and Kiowas. Comanche and Kiowas get a large reservation in present day Oklahoma, food, blankets, clothing, and farming supplies.
3. Meaning of the term “Comanche Moon” (p. 267) – The full moon.
4. Approach of President Grant to relationships with Indians (pp.267) – Appointed Quakers to implement a peace and understanding policy.
5. Describe events and effects of the Salt Creek Massacre (pp. 268-269) – Santana ambushed a supply wagon and killed 7 teamsters with his raiding party. Santana was imprisoned to be hanged, but the national government pressured state officials to lessen the sentence, to two years and was paroled, only to raid again, be imprisoned again, and committed suicide a few years later.
6. Why were buffalo exterminated by the U.S. military after the Civil War? (p. 269) – To destroy the will of the local tribes by eliminating their food source.
7. Why did General Sheridan argue against stopping the laughter of the buffalo? (p.270) – Because of how effective it was at settling the issues regarding the local tribes.
8. Describe the causes that led to the violent events at Adobe Walls on June 27, 1874. (p. 270) – Threatened to be forced onto only the reservations by buffalo slaughter, government failure to deliver rations, and lack of preventing encroachments onto their territory.
9. What was Quanah Parker’s role at Adobe Walls? (p. 270) - Leader
10. Meaning of the term “Gone from Texas.” (p. 272) – With the exception of the Coushattas and the Tiguas, all other tribes were removed from Texas.
11. Explain how the events described throughout p. 266-272 culminated in the growth of the Cattle Kingdom. (p. 272) – Removal of the local tribes that take up land, raid, and might hunt cattle, removal of bison that required the same prairie as the cattle, Old South operations brought into Texas, and the Civil Wars end resulting in demand for Texan beef.
12. Describe the economic incentive of the cattle industry (p. 272-273) – A $3-6 head of cattle could be sold in the north for $30-40
13. Significance of the Chisholm Trail (p. 274) – Most famous cattle-drive routes for reaching markets
14. Significance of the Great Western Trail (p. 274) – 2nd most famous route north for around 3 million cattle after the Chisholm Trail became increasingly non-viable.
15. Significance of the Goodnight-Loving Trail (p. 274) – 3rd most famous route north that led cattle towards Denver.
16. Describe how the King Ranch was run, its location, and why the ranch was significant. (p.277) – Operated like a Spanish/Mexican hacienda, South Texas, helped cultural and economic growth in southern Texas and changed ranching into a business rather than an adventure.
17. What was the result of “fence cutting”? (p. 279) - $20 million in damages, three dead, and a law prohibiting fence cutting with a 5 year prison sentence.
18. Describe the “Cattle Wars” of the late 19th century. (p. 280) – A conflict between Mexican cattle rustlers and Angalo owned ranches.

**Chapter 13: “The New South and Populist Revolt, 1877-1900”**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

1. Describe the changes in population of the post-Civil War Texas. (top paragraph, p.282) – Grew from 800k to 3mill, 272% increase
2. Types of growth in the economy of Texas after the Civil War (p. 282) – Railroad building, urbanization, and industrialization.
3. What was the importance of the development of railroads in Texas after the Civil War? (p. 283) – Provided Texas with methods of transportation and communication linkage unavailable by other means.
4. What led to the growth of agriculture in Texas after the Civil War? (p. 287) – Large increase in land for production and railroads for transport.
5. Describe the Fifty Cent Law of 1879 (p. 293) – Made all unreserved public land available for sale at 50 cents per acre.
6. Describe the significance and effect of the poll tax. (p. 307) – Required payment for voting, disenfranchisement of the poor.

**Chapter 14: “The Progressive Era: 1901-1920”**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

1. Differences between goals/ideals of Populists and Progressives? (p. 308) – Populists grew up from rural farming areas and wanted laws to benefit them. Progressives wanted general improvement nationwide.
2. Describe the three developments of change seen in Progressive era Texas: (p. 313-315)
   1. Oil
   2. Large urban development and populations
   3. Influx of Mexican immigrants
3. Significance and impact of Spindletop on Texas (p. 313-314) – Oil boom
4. What were reasons some were against giving women the right to vote? (p. 327-329) – Black vote would soon follow

**Chapter 15: “The Prosperity Decade” 1921-1929**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

1. Summarize the meaning of the term “prosperity decade” as explained on (p. 332.) – A term to summarize the 1920s, where across the nation residential and commercial construction boomed.
2. What changes were seen in highway development throughout the early twentieth century? (p. 334) - Introduction to the Texas Highway Department and the construction of 18k+ miles of highway.
3. Describe the typical employment of African Americans and Mexicans during the early twentieth century. (p.335) – Low wage manual labor
4. Explain the goals of LULAC. (p. 337) – Oppose discrimination and integrate Mexican Americans.
5. How did many Texans react to Prohibition? (p. 337) – Complete refusal to obey Prohibition.
6. What were some reasons Klansmen not held responsible for their actions of terror? (p. 339) – Often times the Executive and Judicial officers were in the Klan as well.
7. List the three major cases heard by the Supreme Court throughout the early twentieth century. What were the rulings of each case? (p. 340) – 1) Nixon v Herndon, Neff act ruled unconstitutional. 2) Nixon v Condon, party executive committees could not exclude blacks. 3) Grovey v Townsend, upheld prior practice on grounds that the party is a private organization and not subject to the 14th amendment.