

Question Part

6 a

Reconstruction faced such opposition from the South due to in part, the South's racist tendencies. During the time of reconstruction, the US was faced with the challenge of what to do with the 4 million freed slaves, and Southerners felt they were superior. Therefore with each step taken by the federal government to improve the lives of former slaves, such as the 14th and 15th amendments, the South would impose equal restrictions. This opposition took the shape of Jim Crow laws, and the economic style of Sharecropping kept black people under the heel of whites for decades to come. Based on how Southerners viewed themselves above those who they had once owned, they violently opposed any reformative measures devised by the federal government.

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Furthermore, Reconstruction faced such opposition from the South due to its stance on the powers of the Federal Government. Since the birth of America the South had always defended the rights of states and supported a strict interpretation of the Constitution. In this case when the Union began to impose its ideals on them, they fought back furiously. Attempts by Northern Carpetbaggers were halted, and the South reinstated seeder governments filled with former Confederate leaders, giving the Union Federal government to oversee this in the 14th amendment. Furthermore the South. This exemplifies that the pro-South opposition to Reconstruction was in part responsible to their unsupportive attitude of the Federal Government, despite the

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Facts that the Confederacy died of states rights due to strong views by states and more.

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The South faced great hardships during the Civil War, as it was due to how economically unstable the Confederacy was. As of the time of the Civil War, only a quarter of the nations wealth presided in the Southern States. This greatly caused great suffering for the people of the South as ~~they~~^{the} lack of wealth had to a wide spread famine prompting desperate people to steal from better barns and such. Food was often stolen by soldiers. Confederate soldiers with empty promises of reimbursement along with it. As ~~87%~~^{87%} of banks only 10% of bank deposits were held in the South, the Confederacy did not have the funding to properly improve the lives of its citizens.

Furthermore, the South experienced great hardships during the Civil War in part to the military strategies inflicted upon them. For most of the war, the South was encompassed by a great blockade brought off as the "Anaconda Plan", which prohibited their ability to import necessary manufacture goods from Europe that their agriculture-based economy could not provide. General ~~Reinold~~ Sherman committed great atrocities on his march to the Atlantic coast, burning entire cities to the ground, and causing mass hysteria and fear within the South. It is because of these reasons that the South faced great hardships during the Civil War.

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On the other hand however, the South did not face great war hardships to such an extent as very little fighting took place there. During the war the vast majority of battles took place in the border states, especially within Virginia. Within these states were stationed a force of 20,000 Union troops, and close to the state militia of Virginia, the largest of the Confederate Army. By the commanding of General Robert E. Lee, the South began an invasion of the Union; leaving the South free to rebound and go on the offensive. As the South was left almost completely unharmed during the Civil War, it is clear that it did not suffer the hardships deserved.

contradicts earlier point about Sherman

Sherman's March?

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Furthermore, the South did not was not inflicted with great hardships as in part due to the leniency of President Lincoln. Republican President Abraham Lincoln. At no point during his presidency did he formally admit the legitimacy of the Confederacy, and simply labeled the states in rebellion. This illustrated that in his eyes he was not fighting a true war with the South, and instead opted to not utilize the full military superiority of the North on his own people. His leniency is further illustrated in his reconstruction plan, requiring only 10% of citizens of a given state to admit loyalty for them to be readmitted. Based on these reasons it is clear that the South did not suffer to the extent it could have, and did not inflict great hardships.

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The Progressive movement was very successful from 1900 to 1920, in part due to the many social reforms that took hold. The Temperance movement, personified by people such as mother Jones, and the Anti-Saloon League took extreme measures against the growing problem of alcoholism in industrial America. Margaret Sanger pushed for the health care of women with the creation of Planned Parenthood, and her and other suffragists earned women the right to vote with the passage of the 19th amendment. Authors such as Upton Sinclair wrote the book *Jungle* on how the poor lived in tenement housing, showing the need for others care. These examples all personify the progressive do-gooder attitude that the progressive era was known for, and show how successful they were in their attempts.

Furthermore, the progressive era was a success due to the political reforms of the time. This era was defined by progressive leadership that changed America greatly. Theodore Roosevelt from 1901-1908 took several progressive measures under his administration. Some include:

National Park Service, the first ever drug and food safety act, the meat inspection act (prompted by reading the Jungle) and the fall of trusts that combatted the government's previous laissez faire policy. Woodrow Wilson who served from 1912-1920 lowered tariffs, ended discriminatory measures on the Japanese, and bolstered the Federal Reserve. With the leadership of these two men, the progressive movement was successful and fell to a

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To a certain extent the progressive movement was not successful as race relations were still problematic. During this 20 years the membership of the Ku Klux Klan was at its peak, accounting for 4 million people. During the Red Summer many African Americans protested their treatments and place in society. It is easy to see that the lives of Black Americans had not improved much since the end of slavery. Furthermore in any given year there could have been up to 1,000 public lynchings in the nation. Clearly African Americans still faced many challenges and had in the eyes of America had no place in society.

The progressive movement failed as big business was still rampant. Companies became "trusts" in order to not be labeled a monopoly, and therefore the consumer was not protected. Business tycoons like Standard Oil's John D. Rockefeller is a key example of this the government's lack of restrictions on big business. Roosevelt was labeled the "trust-buster" but only broke up 9 of them in his administration. Companies also funded political machines.

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The building of the transcontinental was significant in causing growth because it brought people to the west. Workers of the line would settle and build forming communities that would later develop into cities. Millions of immigrants from China aided in the construction of the railroads. So many came in that the US instated the Chinese exclusion act that limited the amount of Chinese immigrants able to enter America.

Furthermore, the construction of the railroads aided in the industrial development of the United States. With it came the transportation of raw materials and other necessities of an industrialized economy. Therefore one can say that the development of the transcontinental railroad was one of the leading causes of the industrialization of the United States.

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